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*Lord Lewis Tauffe present and ninth Viscount.*

# MEMOIRS

OF THE

# FAMILY OF TAAFFE.

NOT PUBLISHED.

VIENNA 1856.

RBR
Jan12
F604

The family of Taaffe has been of great antiquity and considerable repute in the counties of Louth and Sligo and has produced many eminent persons, among whom was Sir Richard Taaffe, who flourished in the time of King Edward I. and died in 1287; contemporary with whom the Lord Nicholas Taaffe, who by deed, dated at Clantarffe, Crast' animarum 1284, gave in pure alms to God, the blessed Mary, and the Knights Templars in Ireland, his lands of Killergy, and died 30. Oct. 1288 (16 Edw. I.) leaving issue John Taaffe, Archbishop of Armagh, who died in 1306, and Richard Fitz-Nicholas Taaffe, against whom by virtue of his father's said charter, Adam, Prior of the holy trinity in Dublin, recovered 400 acres of land in Killergy with twenty marcs cost in Hilary term 1291. He left issue two sons, Richard and Nicholas, who about 1310 gave and confirmed the manor of Donacumper, in the county of Kildare, to the priory of St. Wolstan, and in 1334 (8 Edw. III.) had a grant from the crown of lands in Kenlys etc. to the value of 10 L. a year, during pleasure, for his persecution of Sir Richard de Mandeville, John Cogan and others, the murderers of William de Burgo, Earl of Ulster.

Richard Taaffe Esq. was seated at Ballybraggan and Castlelumpnagh, and in 1315 (9 Edw. II.) was Sheriff of the county of Louth, when Hugh de Lacie, the younger Earl of Ulster, for inciting Edward Bruce to invade Ireland, for joining him with all his force, causing him to be proclaimed King, and committing divers murders and outrages, was condemned to be drawn

with horses, afterwards to be hanged and quartered, one quarter with his head to be set up in Dublin, and the others in Drogheda, Dundalk and Trim, and his bowels to be burned: but the Archbishop of Armagh and others interceding with the L. J. to respite his execution until the king's pleasure might be known, his body was delivered for safe custody to this Richard Taaffe, who kept him until he was ordered to be hanged at Drogheda. — On 19. March 1336, by the name of Richard Taaffe of Castlelumpnagh, he obtained the king's Writ of Ease; being excused by patent during his life, from attending or being put on assizes, juries etc.

He was founder of the family of Ballybraggan, Athclare, Bolies, Stormanstown, Cookstown, Stephenstown, Ranitty, Dromin and Harlestown, from the last of which the Lord Viscount Taaffe derives. — By his wife Joan (who after married John Rochford and pleaded her dower in 1384 against her son of 40 messuages, 2 mills, 8 carucates of land, 80 acres of meadow, 200 of pasture, 200 of wood, 500 of moore and bog, and 12 pence rent in Ballybraggan, Duncashell, Athclare, Mandevilstown, Dromyng, Ratheskyr, Wodeton, Drakeston, etc. . . in the county of Louth) the said Richard left John Fitz-Richard Taaffe, who in 1349 was the king's coroner, being then styled John Taaffe, senior of Ballybraggan, Liscahan and Rath near Platen; and by Rose, his wife, was father of John Fitz-John Taaffe, who in 1342 purchased half a carucate of land in Kiltaltyn from Michael Bath and Mariot his wife, and his issue were Thomas Fitz-John, Nicholas Fitz-John Taaffe of Rathmolyn (who by Joan his wife had Adam Fitz-Nicholas of the same place, his second son, his eldest being Simon, who was living in 1363, which Adam in 1368 pleaded 300 L. against Walter Cusack), and Richard Fitz-John of Gibston, who had issue Nicholas Fitz-Richard his heir, and John Fitz-Richard of Ballybraggan and of Liscahan, who in 1411 sued William More of Bermeath, cousin and heir to John Taaffe of Castlelumpnagh, for 1000 L., which John was living in 1382 and probably is the same person who was Sheriff of Louth in 1377 and married Alicia, who on his decease remarried

with John Talbot. Nicholas Fitz-Richard the eldest son, succeeded at Ballybraggan, and was father of Richard Fitz-Nicholas, his successor there, living in 1365, whose son Nicholas in 1414 (2 Hen. V.) was appointed one of the Keepers of the peace in the county of Louth, with power to assess men, horses and arms: and to him succeeded Sir Nicholas Taaffe, who in 1441 was Sheriff of the county of Louth, when he did great service to the English government in Ireland; and his son Sir Robert 13. April 1468 with 70 horses joined the Mayor of Drogheda at Ardee, who with 500 archers and 200 pole-axes marched against O'Reily and his sons, Mac-Cabe and Mac-Brady, who had entered and wasted Louth with 2400 men. At Malpasbridge they came to an engagement, where O'Reily, his sons and 400 men were slain; for which signal service K. Edward IV. the next year gave the town of Drogheda a sword, to be carried before the Mayor, and the annual sum of 20 L. for the maintenance thereof.

To him succeeded Sir Lawrence Taaffe Knt., who in 1472 was one of the 13 honourable and most faithfully disposed persons in the counties of Kildare, Dublin, Meath and Louth, established by act of Parliament a society, by the name of *the Captain and Brethren at Arms*, or *the Brotherhood of St. George*, for the preservation of the english pale. — From him descended Peter Taaffe of Ballybraggan Esq., whose son and heir Nicholas in 1552 (6 Edw. VI.) had a special livery of his inheritance and represented the county of Louth in the Parliament, which met 2. January 1559. — He left issue John Taaffe of Ballybraggan and of Harleston Esq., who had three sons, viz.

1. Christopher, to whom a special livery of the estate was granted, 4. March 1606. He married Susanna, third daughter of Luke, the first Earl of Fingall, and was succeeded in his estates by his son John of Braganstown, who had a like livery by patent, 5. August 1633; but he with his son Christopher being engaged in the rebellion of 1641, the same was forfeited.

2. Sir William, ancestor to the Lord Taaffe.

3. Peter, of Dromin in Louth, who during the rebellion in Q. Elizabeth's reign, was murdered in his own house, and

left issue Jenico, the father of John; and Lawrence, who in 1583 lived at Moymet, and 31. March that year received a warrant from the Queen to have the first pensioner's place that should fall void (after the preferring of Richard Wood and Roger Lucas), and that in the mean time he should be otherwise relieved, the manner of which relief she referred to the Deputy's discretion, who could best judge what was meet to be done for the present necessity of the poor gentleman, whom she was induced to relieve for his good services, sundry times done both before and in the time of the rebellion, following therein his father's steps, who was murdered in his own house, and had his goods carried away and his house burned and spoiled, in revenge of a special good piece of service performed to her by his said son. And K. James I. for the same reason, by patent dated 16. October 1624, pursuant to Privy Seal at Westminster 17. July, gave and confirmed to him and his heirs the castle, town and lands of Peppardstown in the county of Louth, which were then and had been many years in the occupation of him and his ancestors.

Sir William Taaffe of Harleston, of Ballymote and of Smarmore, the second son of John Taaffe of Harleston and Ballybraggan, distinguished himself by his services to the crown, during the course of Tyrone's rebellion. — On 1. Nov. 1597, he was made constable of St. Leger's castle; and after the Spaniards in 1601 had landed at Kingsale, and, in order to subsist, had taken a large prey of cattle and sheep, which were in a seeming island on the southside of the town beyond the water, not to be entered but by a march to a neck of land of 8 or 9 miles about, Captain Taaffe used such expedition, that he attained the place before night, and by a hot skirmish recovered the prey, although under the cover of Castlenyparke, manned purposely to secure them. — On 10. February 1601, the Lord Barry and he routed Donogh Moyle Mac-Carthy's men; and at the siege of Kingsale he behaved with such singular courage and conduct, that he was knighted; and in December 1602 commanding the Irish in the Queen's pay in Carbery, he engaged a band of rebels under the apostolic Vicar Owen

Mac-Egan (whose barbarity was such as to cause every Irishman, that served the Queen and fell into his hands, to be confessed and absolved, and then instantly executed), whom he killed 5. January with 140 of his men, near the river Bandon, took all their cattle, and (upon O'Suleivan's flight) wasted his country and reduced his castles, whereby and the Nuncio's death the Mac-Carthies of Carbery submitted to mercy. — By this success over the Irish the kingdom was settled in a state of peace, and when K. James ascended the trone, he put such methods in execution, as he judged must conducive to the establishment thereof; the principal of which was the plantation of the forfeited lands, and the dispositon of them to such persons, as he was assured not only deserved a reward for their past services, but would continue to promote the tranquillity of the kingdom and secure it from future commotions: among whom Sir William Taaffe had not the least share of His Majesty's Bounty, as well as of Q. Elizabeth, having served them both with great fidelity.

The Queen, in reward of his service, by her letter from Greenwich 6. July 1592 ordered him a lease, or leaves in possession or reversion, of so many crown lands in Connaught, as should amount to 30 L. a year, for 30 years, without fine; and K. James by patent 9. January 1603 granted to him in fee-farm the Rectory of Ballykilly, parcel of the Priory of Inistiock, lately demised to Sir Lucas Dillon, the Precinct of St. Mary de Insula vitae in O'Carrol's country, with other religious possessions in the counties of Waterford and Cavan; and 20. of that month the manor of Smarmore in the county of Louth, the town and lough of Ballinlowre in the county of Dublin, the Abbey of Odorney in Kerry, the Rectories of Odorney, Mollahiffe and Rathreogh, with other hereditaments in those counties and in Cork, Waterford, Sligo, Longford, Meath, Westmeath, Kildare, Mayo, Tipperary and Queen's county, to hold by the 20. part of a Knigth's fee, and 37 L. 8 s. 6 d. rent. — Also, 16. July 1604, he had a grant of the entire territory or country of Ichonloe, in the county of Cork, containing 28 small carucates of land, each consisting of 120 acres,

lying in Muskery, to hold by the like tenure, and the rent of 5 L. 1 s. Irish. — Farther he passed patent 20. January 1610 for 1000 acres of escheated lands in Cavan; and 2. July 1617 the King gave him the town and land of Ballintogher, Drumconragh and many others in the baronies of Corren and Tirrerill in the county of Sligo, to hold as of the castle of Athlone by knight's service; in which patent is contained a grant to his son and heir John (then of Cotletstown), his heirs and assignees, of the castle, town and lands of Cotletstown and divers others in the said last county; some parts of which having been by former grants given to Francis Edgeworthe of Dublin Esq., from whom Sir William Taaffe at a great expence for the better security of his estate had acquired them, and some of them being pretended to lie in the county of Leitrim, he passed a new patent (to avoid all doubts and questions) 17. April 1620, of the lands of Ballintogher etc., to hold in capite, which were created into the manor of Ballintogher.

On 21. April 1630 he makes his will and thereby bequeaths his body to be buried in the chancel of the church of Athirdee, where his ancestors lay, and directs his well beloved son Sir John Taaffe, immediately after his death to cause to be erected a monument over his burying-place, for effecting whereof he left 50 L., if in his life-time the same was not finished; and that his son the second year after his decease should pay the sum of 170 L. to such persons and pious uses, as his trusty and well-beloved cousin and friend Walter Evers of Bingerston, in Meath, Esq. should distribute and appoint, etc. — He married to his first wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Brett of Tulloch in Fingall, secondly Ismay, daughter of Sir Christopher and sister to Sir John Bellew, Knts; and dying 9. Febr. 1630 was buried in Ardee, leaving issue by his second wife Sir John his heir, Mary married to John Taaffe of Arthurstown, and Eleanor, to Richard Taaffe of Cookstown, both in the county of Louth.

Sir John Taaffe was knighted in his father's life-time, and the King (as he expresseth himself in his Privy Seal date at Westminster 27. June 1628 [Rot. A. Car. II. 1. p. D. R. 26])

having received special commendation of his virtues and abilities, of his father's long services in the wars of Ireland with much valour and reputation, and that he was a principal gentleman of an ancient english family, and well affected to his Majesty's interests, was pleased to advance him to the dignities of Baron of Ballymote and Viscount of Corren, by patent bearing date at Dublin, 1. August 1628; and 14. July 1634 he took his seat in the House of Peers*). After the commencement of the rebellion, he received a letter at his seat of Ballymote, written by friar Peter Taaffe and signed by Sir Phelim O'Neile at Braganstown in February 1641, to this purpose:

„That his Lordship, with the rest of the Roman Catholic confederates in the province of Conaught, should vigorously prosecute the war, according to their first undertaking, until all the heretics were routed out; and that if they did not unanimously proceed in that business, he would, as soon as he had reduced Drogheda, march thither with his army, to spoil

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*) The preamble. Cum ad Coronae regiae honorem et claritatem nihil magis conducere videatur, quam ut Heroum et clariorum Virorum copia in omnibus Regni partibus stabiliatur, utpote eorum Consiliis, Prudentia, Virtutibus et Fidelitate solium Regis non solum firmatur et quasi tot Columnis aureis undique suffulcitur, verum etiam eorum nitore et splendore, tamquam Radiis a Majestate regia derivatis, estimatio Principis apud rudes et agrestiores Subditos magis veneranda efficitur, et in remotioribus Regni Partibus sacra reddatur. Nosque dilectum et fidelem nostrum Johannem Taaffe de Ballymote in Comitatu Sligo Militem, gratiose intuentes, in ipsoque non solum Familiae suae Antiquitatem ex illustrissima olim in Anglia Prosapia oriundam, verum etiam Possessionum amplitudinem et latefundum, nec non heroicae Virtutis tum ipsius, tum Patris sui Willielmi Taaffe Militis, qui sinceram et immotam Animi Constantiam erga Coronam nostram, tam in nuperrimis intestini hujus Regni Seditionibus, quam in Acie Kinsaliensi contra Hispanos praestitit, ubi praedictus Willielmus Taaffe non solum strenui Militis, verum etiam sagacissimi Ducis gloriam reportavit; de quibus omnibus per-amplum Testimonium recipimus: Nos praedictum Johannem Taaffe Militem non modo praedicti Willielmi filium natu maximum, sed etiam paternarum Virtutum Haeredem, altioribus Honorum titulis insigniendum, et in Classem Nobilitatis collocandum, ipsumque et haeredes masculos de Corpore suo procreatos et procreandos, in numerum Heroum et Parium hujus Regni Hiberniae adscribendum statuimus. Sciatis igitur etc.

and destroy all those that were refractory, for that they were all as deeply engaged in the business as he was, and should not withdraw when they pleased.“ If the contents of this letter were true, his Lordship was freed by death from his engagements, for he departed this life before 9. January 1642 and was interred at Ballymote, the burial-place of the family*). By Anne, daughter of Theobald, the first Viscount Dillon, he had eleven sons and four daughters, viz.

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*) *History of the Rebellion and civil wars in England begun in the year 1641, written by the Earl of Clarendon (rupture between the King and the two houses).*

. . . . . .

They objected to the King the seizing some carthorses at Chester, provided for the train of artillery for Ireland; that his forces had taken many clothes and provisions, on the road, which were going to Chester to be transported thither for the relief of the soldiers, and that he entertained and countenanced men in his court, which were favorers or actors in that rebellion: „naming the Lord Viscount Costeloe, and the Lord Taaffe, which gave great umbrage to those, who were well affected, and as great encouragement to the rebels there . . . . . .

The occasion of the reproach for countenancing persons who adhered to the rebels, was this: „The Lords Dillon (Viscount Costeloe) and Taaffe had, four months before, passed out of Ireland into England, having never been in consort with rebels, but so much trusted by them, that they desired, by their hands, to address a petition to the King; humble enough desiring „only to be heard, and offering to submit to His Majesty's single judgment“. With this petition and all other instructions, as they pretended, these Lords acquainted the Lords Justices, and Council of Ireland, who were so well satisfied with the persons employed that they granted their safe-pass, and sent letters by them of testimony. They were no sooner landed in England, but they were apprehended, and sent prisoners to the parliament and by them committed with all strictness „as agents employed by the rebels of Ireland to the King“; and that circumstance inforced and spread among the people, with all licentious glosses against the King; who for that reason, took no notice of her restraint, though from his ministers he received advertisement of the truth of the whole business. After some time was spent in close imprisonment, these Lords by petition and all other addresses they could make, pressed to be brought to any kind of examination or trial; of which they found no other benefit, than that, upon this importunity, their imprisonment was less close; and by degrees, under a formal restraint (which though more pleasant, was not less costly) had the liberty of London, and from thence,

1. Theobald, created Earl of Carlingford.

2. Anna, married to Randall Plunket, brother of the Baron of Dunsany.

3. Lucas, who during the rebellion was Major-General in Connaught, and in October 1649 made Governor of Ross, with 1500 foot, to defend the place against Cromwell; after whose reduction of the Kingdom he submitted, with his brother Francis and the forces under their command, upon the articles concluded at Downmore; yet was excepted from pardon for life and estate, and being forced to retire, served for some time as a Colonel in Italy and Spain; but deceased in Ireland, and was buried at Ballymote. — He married first Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Stephenson of Dunmoylin, in the county of Limerick, Esq., and left an only child Mary, married to Richard Burke of Derrymaclaghtny, in the county of Galway, Esq.; and secondly Anna bella, fifth and youngest daughter of Thomas Springe Esq. (the first of that name in Kerry, by his wife Annabella, eldest daughter of John Browne of Awny Esq.), by whom he had one son Christo-

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after a few months restraint, without being formally charged with any crime, or brought to any trial, which they often desired, they escaped, and came to York; wither a messenger from the house of Commons followed them, and demanded them as prisoners.

Many were of opinion, that they should have been delivered back, foreseeing that the Parliament would press the scandal of sheltering them much to the King's disadvantage; and any imputations „of countenancing the rebels of Ireland", found more credit, and made deeper impression with the people, than any other discourses of „protecting malignants and delinquents". On the other side, it was thougt unreasonable, to remit men to an imprisonment, which appeared to have been unjust by their not being proceeded against in so long a time; especially when their coming to the King would be declared such a crime, that it would be now in their enemies power to cause them to be punished, which before they could not do; at best, it were to deliver them up to the serjeant of the house of commons, from whence no innocence could redeem them, without paying such vast fees, as would amount to a greater sum than they could probably be supplied with. So that the King, who wished that they had rather gone any whither than where he was, resolved to take no notice of their escape. And so they continued in his quarters, and put themselves into the troops; where they behaved themselves with good courage and frankly engaged their persons in all dangerous enterprises.

pher, a Captain in the regiment whereof Dominick Ferreter was Major, in the time of K. Charles exile in Flanders, with whom having some angry words, the Major commanded two of Doctor Field's sons his kinsmen, then in their company, to shoot Captain Taaffe, if he did not quit the place, which one of them accordingly did. By the daugther of . . . . Fitz-Gerald of Ballynasquiddane, he left one son Lucas, a Captain in the Irish army, who retired into France upon the revolution, and by Elizabeth Gunter, his wife left one son Abel Taaffe of Tipperary.

4. Francis, a Colonel in the rebellion of 1641, died without an issue at Naples.

5. Captain William, ancestor to the present Viscount Taaffe.

6. Edward, died without an issue.

7. Thomas married in Flanders, and had three sons and one daughter; Lucas, Theobald, who died unmarried, Charles and Anne.

8. James, a Franciscan friar.

9. George died in the 16. year of his age.

10. Jasper, married the daughter of Sir William Hill Knt. and was killed in battle without an issue.

11. Christopher, who died unmarried after the year 1625 in the 21. year of his age.

12. Charles, was abbot of the Cistercian Abbey of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

13. Ismay, was married to Bryan Mac-Donogh of the county of Sligo Esq.

14. Eleanor, a Nun of the order of St. Clare.

15. Anne, a Nun of the order of St. Dominic.

Sir Theobald Taaffe, the second Viscount, in 1639 represented the county of Sligo in the Parliament, and during the course of the rebellion, was constituted General of the province of Munster; of which post being deprived by the peace, concluded by the Marquess of Ormond with the Irish in 1646, and the Earl of Carlingford, he remained without employment until April 1649; when upon the death of Sir Thomas Lucas, he was made Master of the Ordnance; a charge for which he was well qualified by his capacity and experience, and which he well

deserved by his extraordinary affection and services to the crown. — In 1651 he was sent, with Sir Nicholas Plunket and Geffrey Browne, by the Marquis of Clanricarde, the King's deputy to the Duke of Lorrain, to solicit his aid in favour of the (then) unhappy Kingdom of Ireland *), and was

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*) *Viscount Taaffe (Copy).*

May it please your Eminence.

I was employed by the Lord Jud. and Catholics of Ireland to my master the King of Great Britain, that I might give an account of the condition of that country and obtain from him what supplies of money, arms and ammunition his intercession to his friends and allys could procure, but he being before my landing gone into Scotland, I know not in this extremity of danger, wherewith our country and the Catholic religion in it is now reduced, unto whom I may with so much hope of succours apply myself as to Your Eminence who besides your own pious and generous inclinations sufficiently evidenced to the world, or the great minister of state in that kingdom, which hath been famous in all ages for the defence of the church and catholic religion and where, in their extremest necessity, the King, Queen and most of that royal family have found not only a protection from the barbarous rage of their rebellious subjects but also subsistence for their persons, which has . . . . induced me (being necessitated to stay here myself, and expect the commando of the King my master) to prevail to this letter doctor Terrel his knowledge and memory for the affairs of Ireland to wait upon Your Eminence from whom Your Eminence will receive an account as well of the state thereof, as also of the particular supplies requisits for the defence of it, in dew whereof the country will be ready to furnish men for the service here upon such agreements as shall be made there to the doctor Terrel, or any person employed by Your Eminence to treat and conclude with me.

I shall humbly beseech Your Eminence to afford your favour and timely assistance to his desires being a business worthy your zeal and courage, whereby Your Eminence will add to the lustre of Your other gallant actions by the glory of preserving the Catholic Religion in a kingdom wherein it hath been practised 1200 years without interruption, the honour of setting one kingdom under the obedience of the son of a daughter of France and gain a particular interest in the affections of a nation, who will be obliged to praise Your Eminence and pray for You and . . . . . .

Your Eminency's most humble and faithful servant

Taaffe.

*Copy of a letter to the Duke of York, Bruxels 14th June 1651.*

May it please Your Highness.

This night I understood by Sir Henry Denicke that Your Highness will be to morrow at Antwerpe and though I expected a particular command to wait

excepted from pardon for life and estate, by Cromwell's act of Parliament for the settlement of Ireland: but after the Restoration, until the King's order for restoring him to his estate could be executed, he had his Majesty's letters of direction, dated 17. August 1661, to the L. J. to grant him 800 L. a year towards his immediate support, to be paid monthly out of the treasury. — But notwithstanding his Lordship being detained from the possession of his estate, and the said annuity being stopped, he addressed the King for relief, who 30. November that year required his chief Governors, to use all diligence for the restoring him to his estate; and in the mean time, from the date of his said former order, to allow him the said annuity, or otherwise the immediate possession of his estate with the rents due, according to former orders. — Accordingly, by the acts of settlement he was restored to his estate, together with those of Christopher Taaffe of Braganstown, and Theophilus Taaffe of Cookstown, which they had respectively forfeited; and had the benefit of his provisos confirmed by patent 16. April 1667, and by several future patents a discharge of the new quit-rents, imposed by those acts.

„His Majesty having a particular esteem for his Lordship, was pleased, as an especial mark of the gracious sense he had of his eminent services for him and his interests, to honour him with the dignity of Earl of Carlingford in the county of Louth,

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on Your Highness, to give You an account of our proceedings here, yet I shall not fail upon this accidental knowledge to kiss Your Hss. hands on friday morning, sooner I cannot perform that duty in regard that those now arrived here out of Ireland and joined in Commission with me by his M.-Royal there to prosecute the treaty begun by me with his Highness the Duke of Lorraine, are to have their first audience from him to morrow, by the answer we shall receive, I expect to be able to make some judgement of what His Highness resolves to do, in order to His Maj. service in that kingdom, which I shal acquaint Your Highness with and deliver Your Highness an account of the present condition of Ireland, and some letters directed from thence to Your Highness, this necessitated delay of my attendance, on Your Highness, I humbly beg you will pardon and also believe that I am with all truth

Your Highness most dutiful and obedient humble servan

Taaffe.

entailing that honour on the heirs male of his body," by Privy Seal, dated at Whitehall 17. June 1661 (Rot. A. 13. Car. II. 1. p. D.), and by Patent 26. June 1662*), he was accordingly advanced to that title with the creation fee of 20 L.; and for the better support of the honour, his Majesty, by patent, dated at Tedington 25. August 1670, gave him 4000 L. of the rents, payable to the crown out of the retrenched lands of adventurers and soldiers, during such time as the same remained in the common stock of reprisals, and out of forfeited jointures, mortgages, etc. . . . and also 4. August 1676 settled on him a pension of 500 L. a year.

In 1666 his Lordship was sent ambassador to the Emperor Leopold. — He married first Mary, daughter of Sir Nicholas Leixlip, with whom he had a large fortune, and by her had six sons and one daughter; and his second wife was Anne, daughter of Sir William Pershall Knt., but by her, who in 1693 remarried with Randal Lord Dunfany, he had no issue, and dying 31. December 1677, was burried at Ballymote. — His children were William and Robert, who both died unmarried, Nicholas and Francis successive Earls of Carlingford, and Lady Anne, first married to Sir Joseph Throckmorton, secondly to Nicholas Plunket Esq., second son of Christopher, Earl of Fingall, and died in July 1742, in the county of Monaghan.

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*) The Preamble. Cum regiam nostram Majestatem optime decet, ut qui Obsequio et Fidelitate nobis se libere obtulerunt, praecipuis Honoribus Imperii nostri regalis primo dignarentur; nos regia mente commemorantes eximia Merita et Servitia praedilecti et perquam fidelis Consanguinei nostri Theobaldi, Domini Vicecomitis Taaffe de Corren, Baronis de Ballymote in Provincia nostra Conaciae in dicto regno nostro Hiberniae, nobis et Antecessoribus nostris praestita et impensa, tam in remotis Partibus et transmarinis, in eminentiorem Dignitatis titulum promovere decrevimus; non solum ut insigni regio magis publice decoretur, sed ut quibus Gratia et Affectu propter indefatigata Fidelitatis suae Servitia nobis et Domi et apud Exteros praestita indulgeamus, universis enuntietur; aequum enim esse censemus, ut qui nobiscum in adversis publice compressus sit, in Secundis etiam nobiscum publice suscitetur. Sciatis igitur, etc. . . . . .
. . . . . .

Nicholas*), the third Viscount Taaffe and second Earl of Carlingford, was of the Privy Council to K. James II., but in 1690 commanding the King's guards lost his life (1. July) at the battle of Boyne; and leaving no issue by his wife Mary, daughter of . . . . Wild of Wildhouse Esq., was succeeded by his brother.

Francis, the third Earl, the famous Count Taaffe of the Empire, who was above 30 years in the Imperial service, being Colonel of the Royal Cuirassiers, and Lieutenant General of the horse. — He was placed by his father to prosecute his studies in the city of Olmütz in Germany, where his talents were so great, that to this day his portrait is preserved there. The Emperor Ferdinand made him one of his Pages of honour **);

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*) *Leopoldus I ad Ludovicum de Guzman.*

Illustris sincere Dilecte. Non dubito, quin Vobis quam optime constet Nicolaum Taaffe, Filium Comitis de Carlingford, Angliae Regis, pro nunc in Aula mea oratoris cum una cohorte pedestri Hispanica novem continuis annis in statu Mediolanensi fideliter inservisse, cujus frater Franciscus Taaffe dum Ephaebum meum ageret suo muneri et meo servitio fidelem navavit operam adeo mihi gratam ut Eundem honore et officio Camerarii mei cum clave aurea jam jam sublimaverim.

Ego igitur attentis familiae hujus fidelibus servitiis Domui meae praestitis aliisque justis causis et motivis quae in hanc rerum statu intuitu eorundem Parentis praefati Comitis de Carlingford, cui negotia Coronae Angliae commissa sunt, plurimum augentur: Vos hinc perbenigne requiro ut ad hanc meam intercessionem et Commendationem praedicto Nicolao Taaffe, Cohortem aliquam equestrem ex ordinantiis ut vacet quam primum dare velitis, vel hac non vacante, unam interea supernumerariam aut ex alia formandam, eo usque, donec aliqua ex ordinantiis ei dari potuerit, ut aliis quibus ob similes respectus factum fuisse percepi: Quod profecto Exemplum et praefatae familiae ad ulteriora praestanda calcar addet et incitamentum mihique adeo impense gratum erit ut mea Caesarea gratia id agnoscere paratus sim quam vobis in omne tempus confirmo, et hujus meae benignae interpositionis effectum quantocius audire expecto, velim enim credatis me valde satisfactum iri, si huic intentioni meae satisfeceritis memoratumque Comitem sparta hac ab illo tantopere exoptata, et a me ipso tam impense desiderata donaveritis.

Data Viennae 13. Martii 1666.

Leopoldus.

**) Carolus Dei gratia Magnae Britanniae, Franciae et Hiberniae Rex, Fidei Defensor etc. . . . . Serenissimo, Potentissimo et Invictissimo Principi ac Domino, Domino Ferdinando Tertio, Divinâ favente clementiâ, Romanorum

and Charles, the fifth Duke of Lorrain, gave a Captain's commission in his own regiment of Cuirassiers, which regiment he afterwards bestowed upon him, and committed to his care the education of all his children, particularly of his eldest son Leopold *). In 1674 he went to Poland, where, during the elections,

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Imperatori semper Augusto, Germaniae, Hungariae, Bohemiae, Dalmatiae, Croatiae, Sclavoniae Regi, Archiduci Austriae, Duci Burgundiae, Brabantiae, Styriae, Carinthiae, Carniolae et Wirtenbergae, Marchioni Moraviae, Duci Lucenburgiae, Superioris et Inferioris Silesiae, Comiti Habspurgi et Tyrolis etc. . . . . Fratri Consanguineo, et amico nostro charissimo. Salutem perpetuamque felicitatem.

Serenissime, Potentissime et Invictissime Princeps, Frater, Consanguinee, et Amice charissime: Quod sub favoris vestri auspiciis tam feliciter institutus sit Franciscus de Taaffe, fidelissimi et admodum dilecti Consanguinei nostri Vice-Comitis de Taaffe filius, quem literis nostris non ita pridem Caesareae Vestrae Majestati recommendaverimus, novo nos nomine (qui jam multis Eidem devincti sumus) addictos profitemur. Assurgat optamus juvenis in provectiorem spem, tantisque beneficiis non indignam: Quae, ut in illum Caesarea Majestas Vestra erogare dignaretur, enixe rogamus; non dubitantes quin in vestras nostrasque res olim inserviet tantâ curâ exculta indoles. Pollicentes insuper nos quoties Majestras Vestra Caesarea in re quâpiam operam nostram desideraverit pro virili promptissimos reperiet. Quod superest Deum ter Optimum Maximum precamur Caesaream Vestram Majestatem diu sospitet, Consiliisque et inceptis omnibus propitius adsit. Datum Brugis 12⁰. die Augusti Anno Salutis 1655, Regnorumque nostrorum octavo.

Caesareae Vestrae Majestatis.

Amantissimus Frater et Consanguineus
Carolus. R. m. p.

*) The Preamble. Leopold par la Grace de Dieu, Duc de Lorrain, Marchis, Duc de Calabre, Bar, Gueldres, Marquis du Pont à Mousson et de Nommeny, Comte de Provence, Vaudemont, Blamont, Zütphen, Sarwerden, Salm etc. . . . A toux ceux qui ces presentes verront Salut. Les longs fidels et agréables services, que nous recevons dès nôtre Enfance de nôtre très cher et bien aimé le Comte de Carlingford Conseiller d'Etat de Sa Majésté Impériale, Maréchal de Camp, Général de ses armées, Colonel d'un Régiment de ses Cuirassiers et Gentilhomme de sa Chambre, lequel en qualité de nôtre Gouverneur et Grand Maître de nôtre Hostel s'est donné des soins extraordinaires de nôtre Education, et pris la peine de nous conduire dans nos premières Campagnes en Hongrie et sur le Rhin, et vient de se charger de la Commission, que nous lui avons confié de nous précéder dans nos Etats pour en prendre possession en nôtre nom, et d'y représenter notre personne en exécution du traité de Paix conclu

he held a famous speech in favour of the Prince of Lorrain*)

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à Riswick le trentième Octobre de l'année dernière; des services si importants qu'il nous a rendu avec tant d'affection et de fidélité, une conduite si sage et si prévoyante dans l'établissement de tous les Tribunaux de nos pays, et dans l'administration de nos finances; nous engageants à tâcher de luy en marquer une reconnaissance proportionnée: Nous avons crû ne pouvoir le mieux faire qu'en luy continuant les témoignages de nôtre Confiance entière et en lui conférant les plus éminentes Dignités de nôtre Etat. *A ces causes* et autres bonnes considérations à ce nous mouvantes, de nôtre certaine science, plaine puissance et autorité Souveraine, *nous avons* au dit Sir Comte de Carlingford donné, conféré et octroyé, donnons, conférons et octroyons par ces présentes les Etats et offices de Grand maître de nôtre Hostel, et Surintendant de nos finances, Chef de tous nos Conseils, Gouverneur de nôtre bonne ville de Nancy et Colonel du Régiment de nos Gardes etc. etc. etc.

*) *Harangue du Comte de Taaffe prononcée le 12 May 1674, pour l'élection au Royaume de Pologne en faveur du Prince Charles de Lorraine. (Hist. eccles. et civ. de Lorraine par le R. P. Dom. Augustin Calmet, Tom. III, Nancy 1728.)*

Reverendissimi, Excellentissimi, Illustrissimi, Perillustres, Magnifici et Generosi Domini, Domini, Principes, Senatores, caeterique Regni Poloniae et magni Ducatus Lithuaniae congregati Proceres!

Quinquennium est, ex quo in hoc amplissimo consessu comparuit Orator Lotharingus, et si successu irrito, nunquam tamen poenitendo. Innotuit serenissimae Reipublicae, tam laudabili, nec supra natales suos ambitione Princeps Carolus, quae quamvis scopum suum non sortita, non potest tamen apud tam generosas mentes gratam sui memoriam non reliquisse; et fas sit dicere, nescio quod jus in amicitiam vestram acquisivisse videtur. Juvat adhuc recordari magni illius diei, quo non aversis Polonorum animis, sed fatis alio trahentibus, serenissimus Princeps Lotharingus spe concepta non in totum excidit, dum proxime ad coronam esset, non nisi Polono cessisse. Quaeritis quo animo tam honestam repulsam tulerit? Eo ipso quo coronam accepisset, animo plane regio, et tam in adversa quam in prospera firmo; neque unquam regnare dignior visus est, quam ubi regnandi spem amiserat. Testor et hoc augusto Senatu quam plurimos, quos discedens litteris grati animi testibus humanissime compellavit et tamquam rediturus. Videre mihi videor omnium ora, oculosque in me conversos, tamquam sciscitantium quibus studiis, quibus in tantam spem rudimentis intervallum hoc transegerit Lotharingus vester, quod fata ipsa ad maturitatem, si quae adhuc deerat, acquirendam, concessisse videntur. Dicam testis oculatus, et si placet, juratus; et eo liberius dicam, quod ea quae in oculis totius Europae gesta, neque ab inimicis, si qui sunt, occultari, neque ab amicis supra meritum exaggerari possunt. Transtulit ad exercitum Caesareum eam ipsam gloriae aviditatem, quam in Polonia testatus

His conduct being equally conspicuous in the cabinet and

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fuerat, adjecto ad priorem animi magnitudinem hoc novo stimulo, ne quid ageret, quod tanti Regni candidatum dedeceret.

Hungariam, quam jam antea fama sua illustraverat, dum Turcarum impetum in proelio ad Sanctum Gothardum primus cum legione sua stitit, Regi suo minus obsequentem supremus equitatus Caesarei dux pacavit ea celeritate ut eum Rebelles suis cervicibus prius inhaerere sentirent, quam admovisse crederent.

Binis in imperium Germanicum expeditionibus adfuit ea vigilantiae et fortitudinis laude, ut eum Montecucullus primis in Europae ducibus, si vita suppeteret, annumerare non dubitaverit. In laboribus indefessus omnia magni Ducis et fortissimi militis munia obire visus est. Diem ducendo agmini, disponendisque quae in rem necessaria erant: noctem quam semper in castris et inter milites transigebat, magnam plerumque partem lustrandis vigiliis praesidiisque impendebat; et apud gregarium militem instar prodigii erat, Principem Lotharingum non nisi semel vidisse. Ipse quotidie tentoria militum obire, querelis omnium aures praebere; aditu tam facili, ut nec infimus quidem ab ejus accessu arceretur; ea cura, ut si quid vel in subministranda annona negligentiae, vel in stipendiis militi persolvendis difficultatis occurreret, id ipse summa cum sollicitudine removeret; et seu agmen ducendum erat, seu locus castris deligendus, seu munimentum hostile expugnandum, nemo id exsequebatur solertius, nemo intrepidius. Qua oportuna aquatio, qua pabuli lignorumque copia, qua castra moventi tutum maxime iter, qua forma agminis, quibus potissimum armis impetendus hostis; quo impedimenta, quo sarcinae, quo turba inermis rejicienda, quanto ea aut quali praesidio custodienda; his curis cogitationibusque ita animum agitavit, ut nulla ei in tali ac tanta militia difficultas nova futura sit: Dignum sane Martia Polonorum corona tyrocinium.

Commilitonem vobis offerimus, Fortissimi Viri, non deliciis aulae innutritum, sed in partem gloriae vestrae, in partem laborum accessurum; non fabulosum e Gynecaeo Achillem, cujus nondum probata virtus Poloniam periculoso experimento exponat, sed quatuordecim annorum continuata militia instructum. In eo apud Caesaream militiam gradu, ex quo Rudolphum Habsburgicum Imperatorem sibi assumere non dubitaverunt olim Germani. Militem offerimus coeli solique injuriis assuetum et in quosvis pacis bellive labores duraturum.

Virum damus adversis atque prosperis probatum, ea aetate quae cupiditates adolescentiae effugerit; ea vita, in qua nihil praeteritum excusatum habeat, cujus natura talis est, ut etiam sine educatione praeclarissima esse potuerit, ea autem accessit educatio, quae vel vitiosissimam naturam excolere potuisset; qui diversa et quasi inter se pugnantia placidas et feroces virtutes moderatum et difficilia aggredien temanimum mirabili unione composuit: ea domo quae mille

the field, he in his younger days obtained the golden key as

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et amplius annis toto orbe celeberrima, multis gentibus reges dedit, omnibus saeculis Heroës; ea Regum stirpe, quae coronas non tantum aureas, sed et spineas portare didicit; iis moribus, qui eum omnium exercituum delicias reddiderunt: ea in Deum pietate, in Religionem catholicam constantia, ut non tantum non serenissimam domum suam, sed neque in ullam ditionum suarum partem ullam unquam haereticae pravitatis labem admiserit.

Talis ad hoc magnum tribunal redit Lotharingus vester, Coronam Polonicam ambiturus, vel in praemium praeteritarum virtutum, vel in incitamentum futurarum; ea fiducia et sinceritate, ut se ipsum suaque omnia tutelae serenissimae Reipublicae committat, nullas aut amicitias, nisi in rem vestram habiturus. Ipsam suam Lotharingiam Regnorum aemulam, et quae principibus suis reditus non multum infra regios pendit; illam Gallicae magnitudinis per tot saecula Carthaginem; illam tot Regum et Heroum veluti Trojanum Equum, illam inquam, Lotharingiam utilitati vestrae devovet!

Nec est, quod quispiam objiciat, aureum discordiae pomum huc afferi. Notum est orbi universo de restituenda Lotharingia nec ipsi Regi Christianissimo dubium unquam incidisse. De modo restitutionis quaestio fuit, de qua vos, inclyti proceres, ubi principem Carolum tutela vestra dignati fueritis, tamquam de re vestra, tamquam de regis Poloniae patrimonio judicabitis.

Post Christianum nomen contra Turcas fortissime vindicatum, post tam immanem hostem ab Europae cervicibus depulsum, quid deest ad cumulum gloriae, quam ut Christianus orbis prudentiae vestrae pacem domesticam debeat, pro debita postmodum gratitudine vobiscum in communem hostem arma sociaturus? Ea in manibus vestris posita est; decidatur in vestro Areopago magna illa controversia, quae multos jam annos tot principum, tot scriptorum et arma et ingenia fatigavit; et ne quid ea detrimenti patiatur Respublica, offert serenissimus Patruus praesentia subsidia, quibus urgentioribus necessitatibus subveniri, et militiae de toto orbe Christiano tam bene meritae stipendia exsolvi possint; quae si libuerit, a D. N. supremae curiae Lotharingiae Praeside, et serenitatis suae plenipotentiario fusius exponentur.

Agite, viri fortissimi, et Poloniam vestram Principi Carolo eadem generositate committite, qua ille vobis Lotharingiam suam devovet. Veniet e castris ad castra, a galea ad coronam, eadem alacritate a corona ad galeam rediturus. Et quem meliori omine quam Regem Jerosolymitanum in Turcas ducatis? Vidit olim in coelo crucem Constantinus, et in hoc signo vicit; videt et hodie Polonia non minori praesagio, fulgentem in coelo suo crucem Lotharingicam, et si superis placet, tam notum victoriae signum amplectetur. Nihil arduum erit, nihil impervium aut Polonis Lotharingo duce, aut Lotharingo Polonis militibus. Finiam cum Guicciardino, rerum Italicarum scriptore celeberrimo, asserente Rempublicam Venetam, nisi virginitatem jurasset, non ex alia, quam ex domo Lotharingica sponsum sibi quaesituram fuisse.

Chamberlain to the Emperor, was advanced to be a Marshal, Counsellor of the state and Cabinet, and obtained from the Emperor and the King of Spain, the Order of the Golden Fleece*).

He was so highly esteemed by most of the crowned heads in Europe, that when the hereditary honours devolved to him on his brothers death, he was exempted from forfeiture, by a special clause in the english act of Parliament, 1. Will. and Mary**); and in the act, passed in Ireland, 9. of that reign, to

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*) *The Emperor's letter to the King of Spain. Vienna 18. October 1698.*

Serenissime. In recenti memoria semper manere, ipsaque experientia omnibus testatum fieri oportet, quod et Ego et Majestas Vestra oculos praecipue in illos ministros deflectemus, eorundemque commoda et ornamenta promovere non intermittamus, qui magnis meritis proeminere solent; proinde non possum quin Majestati vestrae Consiliarium meum intimum, Camerarium fidelem, dilectum, Illustrem et Magnificum Franciscum Comitem a Carlingford pro impertiendo Tosone obnixe commendare. Is enim a teneris annis propter fidem Catholicam patria exul plurima discrimina subire coactus, donec apud defuncti dilectissimi Domini parentis mei Majestatem, et post hujus beatissimum obitum, apud me Ephebum agere, et periculis eliberari coepisset. Litteris deinde ad omnium admirationem excultus, ob spectatam prudentiam, doctrinam et pietatem in altioris fortunae, et officiorum sphaera sibi versandum esse comprobavit, militiaeque nomen dedit, in variis belli periculis fortissimus, actualis campi mareschalli dignitatem, ac inter clariores militiae duces numerari strenue meritus. Commissam quoque habuit Ducis Lotharingiae Senioris curam, quae feliciter successit. Tacco etiam prosapiae ipsius nobilitatem, pervetusti generis splendorem et quidquid virtutis in viro Tosone dignando desiderari potuit. Gratissimum itaque Majestas Vestra officium fecerit, si huic interventioni meae tantum indulserit, ut aurei velleris Insignia, quibus aularum ministri altioribus officiis conspicui condecorari solent, illi quam primum conferantur. De caetero Majestati Vestrae perennem incolumitatem impensissime apprecor.

**) *Histoire d'Angleterre par M. Rapin de Thoyras, 1769, T. XI, p. 519. (Guillaume III.)*

. . . . . .

Le Comte de Carlingford tué auprès du Roi Jacques à la journée de la Boyne, avait laissé un frère, qui dès sa jeunesse s'était extrêmement distingué au service de l'Empereur en plusieurs rencontres, jusque là qu'il avait été fait Comte de l'Empire sous le titre de Comte de Taaffe. L'année dernière lorsque

hinder the reversal of divers outlawries and attainders, it was provided, that nothing therein contained should extend to attain or convict of high treason, Nicholas, late Earl of Carlingford, or his brother John Taaffe Esq., or to vest in or forfeit to the crown their estates. — But his Lordship dying without issue, in August 1704, the honours descended to his nephew Theobald, son of his brother John. His death was very much lamented at the Imperial court, and especially by the Duke of Lorrain *); who to express his concern for the loss of so great a man, and one that had been so faithful and serviceable to his Highness' family, and to the Emperor and Empire in general, caused the Cathedral church of Nancy to be hung with black, and his corpse to lie in state the space of a month, attended by his guards.

His brother John, in December 1671, married Lady Rose Lambart, third daughter of Charles, the first Earl of Cavan, and being a Major in K. James' army was killed before Derry in April 1689, leaving issue the said Theobald, Lambart killed

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le Roy était à Loo en Gueldre, on introduisit dans sa chambre un vieux Seigneur d' une taille haute et portant ses propres cheveux. Il se mit à genoux devant le Prince et le pria de lui donner la main à baiser. Guillaume lui demanda son nom. Sire, dit-il, je suis le Comte de Taaffe, et si Votre Majésté le permet, Comte de Carlingford. Le Roi le releva gracieusement. Il lui dit qu' il l'estimait depuis longtemps sous le nom de Taaffe, et qu' il le reconnaitrait avec plaisir sous celui de Carlingford. Il lui tint parole, et le Parlement consentit que ce brave Général recouvrât ses terres en Irlande.

*) *Charles Duke of Lorrain to Mr. de Henkelmann, Counsellor of His Highness at Luneville. Osnabrugh the 21. August 1704.*

L' amitié et la tendresse que j' ai toujours pour feu Monsieur le Maréchal Comte de Carlingford que Dieu aye en sa gloire, lui a été acquise par trop de raisons, pour qu'elle puisse expirer dans mon coeur par sa mort. J' aurai toute l'attention que je dois pour ses derniers souhaits, qu'il m'a adressé par vous en faveur du Comte Theobald son neveu, de mon Envoyé D. Ponte et de son secrétaire Meinders. Vous pouvez en assurer tous les trois de ma part, et que je leur en ferai ressentir les effets dans les occasions. Ce sont les mêmes sentimens que j'ai pour vous, et je suis Monsieur

Votre affectionné
Charles.

(Family Papers.)

at the siege of Cremona in Italy, in 1701 *), and a daughter Mary.

William Taaffe cousin german to Francis Earl of Carlingford was adjutant general and lost his life in the wars against the Turks, the year 1684.

Theobald, the fifth Viscount and fourth Earl, married Lady Amelia Plunket, youngest daughter of Luke, third Earl of Fingall. In his youth he made some campains against the Turks and especially distinguished himself at the siege of Buda. On the 25. of April 1737, receiving a pass from the Government to go into Germany, he died at Lisle in Flanders 24. Nov. 1738 O. S. without issue (by her who died 4. October 1757, at Brussels) and was buried the 26. in the chapel of the college of Lisle, whereby the Earldom of Carlingford became extinct; but the titles of Baron and Viscount devolved on his next heir-male, Nicholas Taaffe (descended from William eighth son of John, the first Viscount) whom by his will, dated 7. May 1737, he constituted his heir, residuary legatee, and joint executor.

Which *William Taaffe* Esq. married Margaret, daughter of Conor O'Kennedy Roe (Dynast of Ballyartil in Ormond, by his wife Eleanora, daughter of . . . Purcell, titular Baron of Loughmoe, in the county of Tipperary), by whom he had one son Francis and three daughters, Elizabeth, married to Hiberus O'Hara of Ballyhara, in the county of Sligo, Esq.; Elinor, to John, son of Major Walter Philips of Ballinduth, in the county of Mayo; and Mary, who died young. — Francis Taaffe Esq. married Anne, daughter of John Crean, of

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*) *Original-Operations-Journal des Prinzen Eugen v. Savoyen. — Überfall auf Cremona, 1. Februar 1702.*

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Bei dieser Action seynd von unss ethliche brave Offiziers geblieben, alss in Specie der Oberst Graff von Leiningen, welcher zu Anfang dieses Kriegs auss denen Spanischen Diensten herüberkommen ist. Der Taaffe, Oberstlieuthenant Baron von Freiberg nebst 2 Rittmeistern von gedachten Regiment und noch anderen Offiziers.

(Mil. Zeitschrift, 1813.)

O'Creans-Castle in Sligo (by his wife Sarah, daughter of William Ormsby Esq., by his wife Mary, of the family of Mapolder) and by her, who after married Mr. Philips of Ballinduth, in the county of Mayo, and died in 1736, had *Nicholas* Viscount Taaffe, and two daughters; Anne (married to John Brett, of Bathdoony in the county of Sligo, Esq. by whom she had several sons, all deceased, and four daughters, Anne married to Roger Irwin of Lisballin in the said county, Esq., Sarah, Mary, and Elizabeth); and Mary, to Theodore, son of Major Christopher Verdon of Clunigashell, and died childless.

Nicholas, the sixth Viscount Taaffe, Count of the Holy Empire, was educated in Lorrain, appointed Chancellor to Leopold, father to the Emperor Francis I. From thence he entered into the Austrian service, where he was raised to the rank of L. General. He obtained the golden key from the Emperor Charles VI., as he did from his successor, which mark of distinction both his sons enjoyed; his Lordship was Colonel of a regiment of fusileers, and possessed a considerable estate in Silesia. — The late Earl of Carlingford left him all he had, but as a Catholic, he could not inherit the estates so that a female relation, her children being protestant, according to the law had the estates. — He distinguished himself by the name of Count Taaffe during the war in 1738 with the Turks, and especially at Belgrade behaved with remarkable bravery. — He married Mary-Anne de Spindler, Countess of the Empire, daughter and heir to Count Spindler of Lintz in Upper-Austria, of an ancient and illustrious family of the Empire, a Lady of the bedchamber to her Imperial and Hungarian Majesty, and by her, who died 21. Nov. 1769, aet. 69, at the castle of Ellischaw in Bohemia, had issue two sons, viz.

1. John*), who was born 1. Jan. 1741 in Soho-square London, appointed in 1761 a Counsellor Imperial aulic of the Empire. He was Envoy or Ambassador in Spain and there

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*) *John Taaffe* in 1762 married Mary, daughter of the High-Chancellor Count Chotek. Lord Nicholas on this occasion divided his fortune between his two sons, reserving but a small annuity for himself. John, before his

*Lord Rodolphus Taaffe.*

mediating the marriage-contract between the Archduke Leopold (afterwards Leopold II.) with the Princess of Spain, was highly esteemed by the Empress Maria Theresa, who caused his own marriage-contract to be signed in her name by the Lord Steward Prince Trautsohn. — Upon a mission to the court of Naples, he suddenly died at Görtz, 10. Dec. 1765. The letter the Empress wrote to his widow in consequence of this event, shows, how much his death was lamented at the Imperial court.

He left issue two sons and one daughter. 1. Rodolphus *), the seventh Viscount and 2. John **), a colonel in the Imperial army, who married Anna, daughter of Count Harsch.

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journey to Spain, had made a will, according to which his whole property was left to his widow. — Upon his return, at Görz in the fullest bloom of his youth, he was overtaken by a death which for its suddenness led some people to believe that it was caused by poison.

His widow then presented a petition to the Empress Maria Theresa, requesting her to be appointed as a guardian over the remnant of her children's property. Lord Nicholas, regretting the act of donation made at a time when he could not foresee the premature death of his eldest son, opposed an administration by which his grandchildren at the time of their majority might be left without a penny. A lawsuit ensued between Lord Nicholas and his daughter in law, and the latter supported by her father's influence at court, carried her point, notwithstanding all the former's exertions in favour of his grandsons. She immediately after this married Count Canal, an officer, with whom she had several children, leaving those she had with John Taaffe entirely to the care of their paternal grandfather.

*) *Rodolphus the seventh Viscount.* He served in the Imperial cavalry. At the time of his majority he left the Austrian service and became a member of the newly established Irish Yeomanry.

**) *John Taaffe* in 1814 again joined the army with the rank of a Colonel leading the country-militia (Landwehr) against the French. Seized by sudden illness before the end of the last campain, he died in the full vigour of his age and on his death-bed received the Patent of a General and the Grand-cross of St. Leopold. He left issue: *Josephus*, who married in London the daughter of . . . Lucas Esq., and *Mary*, a lady of the most accomplished beauty, who by an unhappy accident in her childhood had remained deaf and dumb for her whole life; she was married to Baron Minkwitz, an officer in the Austrian army. Josephus, who had inherited a considerable fortune, when he came of age, spent it in a most extravagant way and 1836 died in London, in reduced circumstances and without an issue.

2. Francis*), younger son of Nicholas Viscount Taaffe, was Colonel Commandant of the regiment of Deux-Ponts, a Lord of the bedchamber, or Chamberlain to their Imperial Majesties and a Count of the Sacred Roman Empire. In January 1772 he married the eldest daughter of John late Lord Bellew, but had no issue.

His Lordship deceased 30. Dec. 1769 at the castle of Ellishaw, being succeeded by his grandson:

Rodolphus the seventh Viscount, born in London 1763. He married the daughter of Count Haugwitz, a general in the austrian service, deceased in June 1830 and had issue two sons and one daughter, viz.

1. Francis the eigth Viscount**), a Major in the Imperial army and Lord of the bedchamber, who married 1811 the daughter of Count Amadé of Várkony in Hungary and died childless 1849, being succeeded by his brother

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*) *Francis, the second son* of Lord Nicholas Taaffe, partly fascinated by the uncommon beauty of his sister in law and partly to end an unnatural lawsuit, had asked her in marriage; he was accepted at the time and finally even got her father's consent, but the union was refused by the Pope. — Five years afther this refusal he married in London Clementina, daughter of Lord John Bellew, with whom he led a happy life, but had no issue. He was the favourite son of Lord Nicholas, against whom he always behaved with filial devotion. After Lady Clementina's decease he made a donation of his whole property in favour of his nephew Lord Rodolphus Taaffe, established himself at Budweis, a small town in Bohemia, where he had previously built an observatory, and there spent the rest of his days in practising astronomy, his favourite study.

**) *Francis the eighth Viscount*, at the age of sixteen entered the Austrian army during the french campains. He commenced his military command at the head of fifty men with whom he was ordered to pass the town of Landshut, then in the hands of the enemy, which he accomplished in a most gallant way; thirty of his men, by a desperate fire from the windows were killed and he, with a musket-ball in his hip, made his was to the army with the rest, most of whom were also wounded. He was accordingly promoted to the rank of a Captain and his military career might have been a brilliant one, if he had not abandoned it as soon as the campains were over. In the further course of this war, he was named Aide de Camp to the Archduke Charles and numerous were the services rendered by his valour and bravery. At the battle

*Count Francis Taaffe.*

**NICHOLAUS TAAFFE** de Ballybragan (villa Bragani) in Comitatu Urielis in Hibernia Armiger terras de Killerger Magistro et Militibus Templi concessit. Factus dato 3. Novembris 1284 crastino omnium animarum Senescallus Abbias de Melefont in Comitatu Urielis obiit . . . . . 1288.

RICHARDUS TAAFFE de Ballybragan Vicecomes Urielis 21. Edw. I. 1292 —3— Summonitus Parliamento ut Dominus Taaffe per breve datum 3. Edw. II. 1309. Seisitus de advocatione de Mandevillestown.

MARGERIA filia . . . . . = RICHARDUS TAAFFE de Ballybragan Armiger minor 1326 habuit custodium Annae de Cogan Vicecomes Urielis 13. 15. 20. et 36. Edw. III. Seisitus de Duncashel Athelare et Mandevillestown. = JACOBA filia . . . habu 5. Rich. II. 1382

RICHARDUS TAAFFE de Ballybragan Summonitus Magno Concilio 1372 — obiit sine prole.

JOHANNES TAAFFE de Ballybragan Armiger haeres fratris Vicecomes Urielis 7. Rich. II. 1384. = ROSA filia . . . . . .

JOHANNES TAAFFE Fitz Joh. TAAFFE de Ballybragan habuit generalem amnestiam 4. Hen. IV. 1403.

THOMAS TAAFFE Fitz Johannis de Ballybragan Armiger . . . . . = . . . . . filia. NICHOLAUS TAAFFE Fi

LAURENTIUS TAAFFE de Ballybragan Eques Auratus de Societate de St. George 1471—72 vocatus Armiger 1446, in Rotulo Statuto Regni Eques 1465—66. = ELIZABETHA filia . . . Chamblinge alias Chamberlain.

STEPHANUS TAAFFE de Ballybragan Armiger haeres fratris sui. . . . . = NICHOLAUS TAAFFE filius maximus et haeres 8. Ed. IV.: 1471 obiit sine prole. GEORGIUS TAAFFE 1

PETRUS TAAFFE de Ballybragan Armiger obiit 28. Hen. VIII. 1536. . . . . = ELINORA filia . . Bellew.

ROSA filia . . . et soror Jacobi Hussey. . . . . = NICHOLAUS TAAFFE de Ballybragan Armiger minor 1536 habuit liberationem seisinae Senator in Parliamento pro Comitatu Urielis. = ELIZABETHA filia Gould 2da.

GERALDUS. THOMAS. PATRICIUS.

CHRISTOPHERUS TAAFFE filius et haeres obiit sine prole in minoritate sua . . . . . = MARGARETA filia Johannis Netterville de Dowth, nupta 12. Martii 1587.

**NICHOLAUS TAAFFE** de Ballybragan (villa Braganl) in Comilatu Urielis in Hibernia Armiger terras de Killerger Magistro et Militibus Templi concessit. Factus dato 3. Novembris 1284 erastino omnium animarum Seneschallus Abbas de Melefont in Comitatu Uriclis obiit . . . . . 1288.

RICHARDUS TAAFFE de Ballybragan Vicecomes Urielis 21. Edw. I. 1292 —3— Summonitus Pachamento ut Dominus Taaffe per breve datum 3. Edw. II. 1309. Seisitus de advocatione de Mandevillestown.

MARGERIA filia . . . . . — RICHARDUS TAAFFE de Ballybragan Armiger minor 1326 habuit custodium Annae de Cogan Vicecomes Urielis 13. 15. 20. et 36. Edw. III. Seisitus de Duncashel Alhelare et Mandevillestown.

RICHARDUS TAAFFE de Ballybragan Summonitus Magno Concilio 1372 — obiit sine prole.

JOHANNES TAAFFE de Ballybragan Armiger haeres fratris Vicecomes Urielis 7. Rich. II. 1384.

JOHANNES TAAFFE Filz Joh. TAAFFE de Ballybragan habuit generalem amnestiam 4. Hen. IV. 1403.

THOMAS TAAFFE Fitz Johannis de Ballybragan Armiger . . . . . — . . . . . filia.

LAURENTIUS TAAFFE de Ballybragan Eques Auralus de Societate de St. George 1471—72 vocatus Armiger 1446, in Rotulo Statuto Regni Eques 1465—66. — ELIZABETHA filia . . . Chamblinge alias Chamberlain.

STEPHANUS TAAFFE de Ballybragan Armiger haeres fratris sui. . . . . — NICHOLAUS TAAFFE filius maximus et haeres 8. Ed. IV.: 1471 obiit sine prole.

PETRUS TAAFFE de Ballybragan Armiger obiit 28. Hen. VIII. 1536. . . . . — ELINORA filia . . Bellew.

ROSA filia . . . el soror Jacobi Hussey. . . . . — NICHOLAUS TAAFFE de Ballybragan Armiger minor 1535 habuit liberationem seisinae Senator in Parliamento pro Comilatu Urielis.

GERALDUS. THOMAS.

CHRISTOPHERUS TAAFFE filius el haeres obiit sine prole in minorilate sua . . . . . — MARGARETA filia Johannis Netterville de Dowth, nupta 12. Martii 1587.

JOHANNES TAAFFE de Ballybragan et de Harristown in Comitatu Urielis filius maximus et haeres. — ANNA filia . . . . . Plunket. — RICHARDUS TAAFFE. LAURENTIUS TAAFFE.

CHRISTOPHERUS TAAFFE de Ballybragan Armiger habuit liberationem seisinae 4. Martii 1606. — . . . . . filia

JOHANNES TAAFFE de Ballybragan habuit liberationem seisinae 5. Aug. 1633 habuit licentiam feoffamenti 1638 usu uxoris et liberorum 1639—40. — MARIA filia Gulielmi TAAFFE de Smermor Equitis Aurati. — FRANCISCA uxor Johannis Plunket de Mandevillestown in Comitatu Urielis.

CHRISTOPHERUS TAAFFE Armiger filius maximus et haeres 22. Julii 1640 de Ballybragan postea de Ballyneglogh in Comitatu Sligoensi perdidit patrimonium de Ballybragan per Usurpatores in 1641. — DOMINA SUSANNA PLUNKET filia Lucae Comitis de Fingal.

JOHANNES TAAFFE de Mandevillestown in Uriel et Ballyneglogh in Comitatu Sligoensi Armiger patrimonia in Uriel rapta usurpatoribus 1641. — ELINORA filia Johannis Netterville de Lismeene in Comitatu Midensi Armigeri.

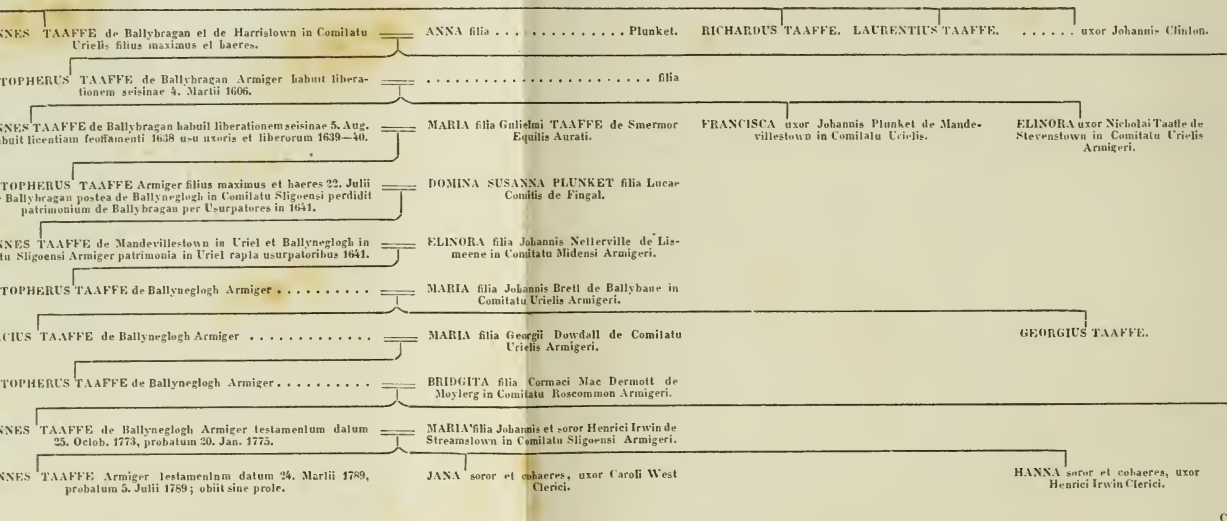
CHRISTOPHERUS TAAFFE de Ballyneglogh Armiger . . . . . — MARIA filia Johannis Brett de Ballybane in Comitatu Urielis Armigeri.

PATRICIUS TAAFFE de Ballyneglogh Armiger . . . . . — MARIA filia Georgii Dowdall de Comitatu Urielis Armigeri.

CHRISTOPHERUS TAAFFE de Ballyneglogh Armiger . . . . . — BRIDGITA filia Cormaci Mac Dermott de Moylerg in Comitatu Roscommon Armigeri.

JOHANNES TAAFFE de Ballyneglogh Armiger testamentum datum 25. Octob. 1773, probatum 20. Jan. 1775. — MARIA filia Johannis et soror Henrici Irwin de Streamstown in Comitatu Sligoensi Armigeri.

JOHANNES TAAFFE Armiger testamentum datum 24. Martii 1789, probatum 5. Julii 1789; obiit sine prole. — JANA soror et cohaeres, uxor Caroli West Clerici.


NES TAAFFE de Ballybragan et de Harrislown in Comitatu Uriells filius maximus et haeres.
ANNA filia . . . . . Plunket.
RICHARDUS TAAFFE.
LAURENTIUS TAAFFE.
. . . . . uxor Johannis Clinton.
TOPHERUS TAAFFE de Ballybragan Armiger habuit liberationem seisinae 4. Martii 1606.
. . . . . filia
NES TAAFFE de Ballybragan habuit liberationem seisinae 5. Aug. habuit licentiam feoffamenti 1638 usu uxoris et liberorum 1639—40.
MARIA filia Gulielmi TAAFFE de Smermor Equilis Aurati.
FRANCISCA uxor Johannis Plunket de Mandevillestown in Comitatu Urielis.
ELINORA uxor Nicholai Taaffe de Stevenstown in Comitatu Urielis Armigeri.
TOPHERUS TAAFFE Armiger filius maximus et haeres 22. Julii Ballybragan postea de Ballyneglogh in Comitatu Sligoensi perdidit patrimonium de Ballybragan per Usurpatores in 1641.
DOMINA SUSANNA PLUNKET filia Lucae Comitis de Fingal.
NES TAAFFE de Mandevillestown in Uriel et Ballyneglogh in tu Sligoensi Armiger patrimonia in Uriel rapta usurpatoribus 1641.
ELINORA filia Johannis Netterville de Lismeene in Comitatu Midensi Armigeri.
TOPHERUS TAAFFE de Ballyneglogh Armiger . . . . . .
MARIA filia Johannis Bretl de Ballybane in Comitatu Urielis Armigeri.
CIUS TAAFFE de Ballyneglogh Armiger . . . . . .
MARIA filia Georgii Dowdall de Comitatu Urielis Armigeri.
GEORGIUS TAAFFE.
TOPHERUS TAAFFE de Ballyneglogh Armiger . . . . . .
BRIDGITA filia Cormaci Mac Dermott de Moylerg in Comitatu Roscommon Armigeri.
NES TAAFFE de Ballyneglogh Armiger testamentum datum 25. Octob. 1773, probatum 20. Jan. 1775.
MARIA filia Johannis et soror Henrici Irwin de Streamslown in Comitatu Sligoensi Armigeri.
NES TAAFFE Armiger testamentum datum 24. Martii 1789, probatum 5. Julii 1789; obiit sine prole.
JANA soror et cohaeres, uxor Caroli West Clerici.
HANNA soror et cohaeres, uxor Henrici Irwin Clerici.

# ARMA JOSI TAAFFE ARMIGERI.

...ynegIogh Armiger ... MARIA filia Somers Armigeri. — JACOBUS TAAFFE de Greyfield in Comitatu Mayo Armiger. — MARIA filia et haeres Francisci Garvey de Ballya-riff alias Annefield in Comitatu Mayo Armigeri. Nupta circa 1723—4.

...sine prole. . . . . MARIA filia . . . . . Kirwan.

...rmiger Colonellus ...ernico in Gallia. — MARIA CLARA JOSEPHA filia Josephi Fargere Major de Gravelines in Gallia. — ANNA filia Johannis French in Bella in Comitatu Roscommon Armigeri. — FRANCISCUS TAAFFE de Brooklawn in Comitatu Mayo Armiger filius secundus. — ANNA filia Johannis Blake de Windfield alias the Heath in Comitatu Galwagiae 2da uxor sine prole.

...us obiit sine prole.

...wn Armiger filius ... MARIA filia Francisci French de Cullian in Comitatu Mayo Armigeri.

...Brooklawn Armiger ...rivens 1835. — JANA filia Andr. Kirwan de Glan in Comitatu Galwagiae Armigeri. — JACOBUS TAAFFE Armiger vivens 1835. — ELIZABETHA uxor Lynch Plunket de Castlemore in Comitatu Mayo. — ISMAY.

# ARMA JOSI TAAFFE ARMIGERI.

JACOBUS TAAFFE de Greyfield in Comitatu Mayo Armiger. ═══ MARIA filia et haeres Francisci Garvey de Ballyacliff alias Annefield in Comitatu Mayo Armigeri. Nupta circa 1723—4.

ANNA filia Johannis French in Bella in Comitatu Roscommon Armigeri. ═══ FRANCISCUS TAAFFE de Brooklawn in Comitatu Mayo Armiger filius secundus. ═══ ANNA filia Johannis Blake de Windfield alias the Heath in Comitatu Galwagiae 2da uxor sine prole.

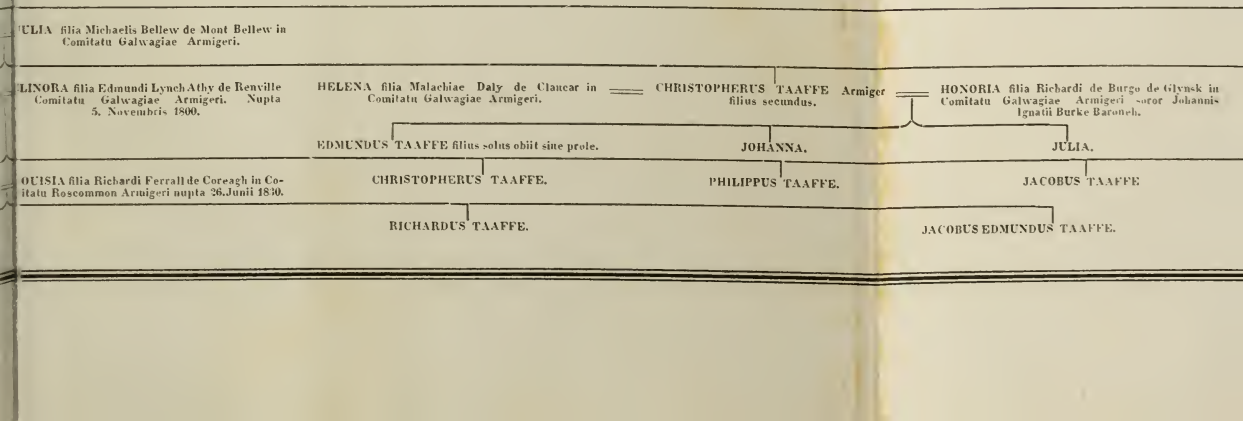
EDMUNDUS TAAFFE de Woodfield in Comitatu Mayo Armiger Testamentum datum 24. Septembris 1792. probatum 28. Novembris 1793.

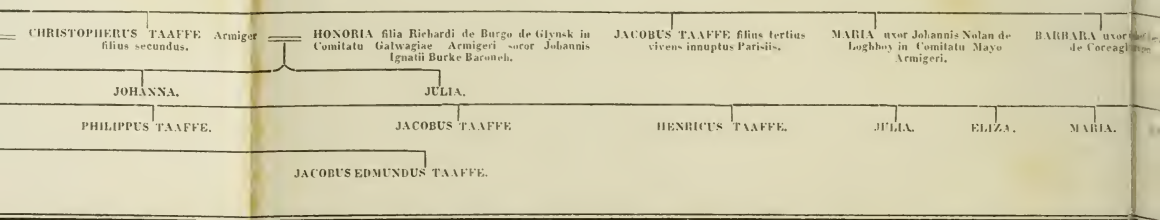
HENRICUS EDMUNDUS TAAFFE de Woodfield Armiger.

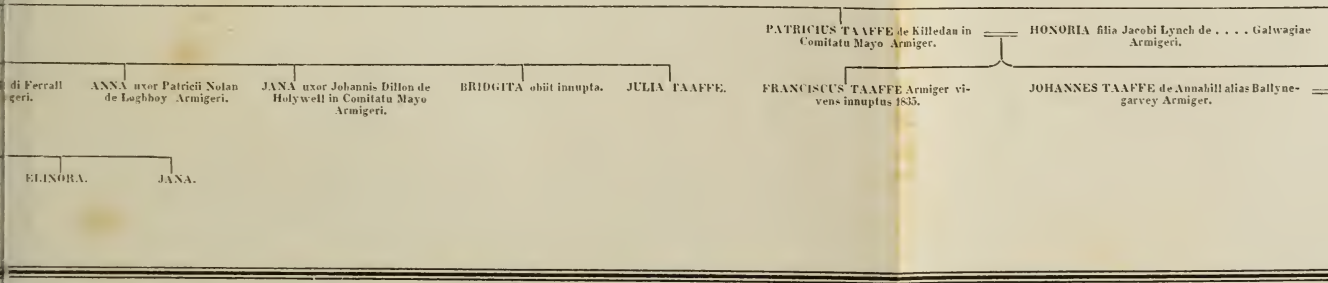
JACOBUS TAAFFE Armiger vivens 1835. ELIZABETHA uxor Lynch Plunket de Castlemore in Comitatu Mayo. ISMAY.

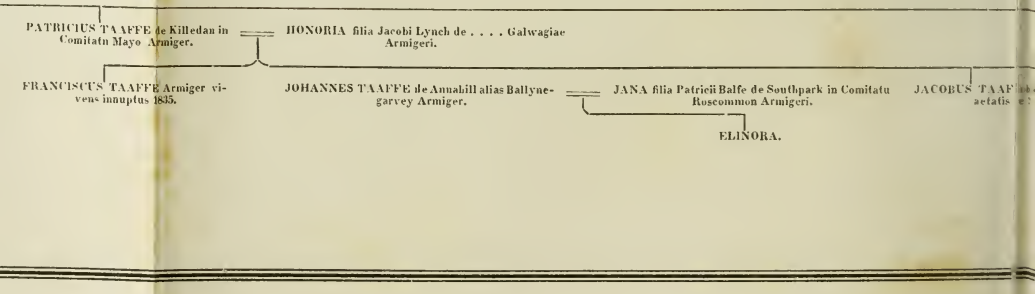
EDMUNDUS TAAFFE de Woodfield Armiger natus 26. Januarii 1802.

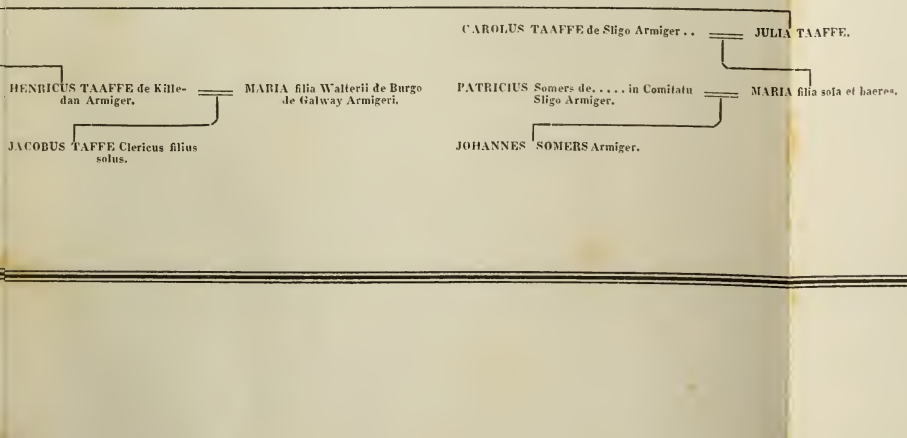
HENRICUS EDMUNDUS TAAFFE filius maximus.


ULIA filia Michaelis Bellew de Mont Bellew in Comitatu Galwagiae Armigeri.
LINORA filia Edmundi Lynch Athy de Renville Comitatu Galwagiae Armigeri. Nupta 5. Novembris 1800.
HELENA filia Malachiae Daly de Clancar in Comitatu Galwagiae Armigeri.
CHRISTOPHERUS TAAFFE Armiger filius secundus.
HONORIA filia Richardi de Burgo de Glynsk in Comitatu Galwagiae Armigeri soror Johannis Ignatii Burke Baronet.
EDMUNDUS TAAFFE filius solus obiit sine prole.
JOHANNA.
JULIA.
OUISIA filia Richardi Ferrall de Coreagh in Comitatu Roscommon Armigeri nupta 26. Junii 1830.
CHRISTOPHERUS TAAFFE.
PHILIPPUS TAAFFE.
JACOBUS TAAFFE
RICHARDUS TAAFFE.
JACOBUS EDMUNDUS TAAFFE.


CHRISTOPHERUS TAAFFE Armiger filius secundus.
HONORIA filia Richardi de Burgo de Glynsk in Comitatu Galwagiae Armigeri soror Johannis Ignatii Burke Baronetti.
JACOBUS TAAFFE filius tertius civens innuptus Parisiis.
MARIA uxor Johannis Nolan de Loghboy in Comitatu Mayo Armigeri.
BARBARA uxor
de Coreagh
JOHANNA.
JULIA.
PHILIPPUS TAAFFE.
JACOBUS TAAFFE
HENRICUS TAAFFE.
JULIA.
ELIZA.
MARIA.
JACOBUS EDMUNDUS TAAFFE.


PATRICIUS TAAFFE de Killedan in Comitatu Mayo Armiger.
HONORIA filia Jacobi Lynch de . . . . Galwagiae Armigeri.
di Ferrall geri.
ANNA uxor Patricii Nolan de Loghboy Armigeri.
JANA uxor Johannis Dillon de Holywell in Comitatu Mayo Armigeri.
BRIDGITA obiit innupta.
JULIA TAAFFE.
FRANCISCUS TAAFFE Armiger vivens innuptus 1835.
JOHANNES TAAFFE de Annahill alias Ballynegarvey Armiger.
ELINORA.
JANA.


PATRICIUS TAAFFE de Killedan in Comitatu Mayo Armiger.
HONORIA filia Jacobi Lynch de . . . . Galwagiae Armigeri.
FRANCISCUS TAAFFE Armiger vivens innuptus 1835.
JOHANNES TAAFFE de Annahill alias Ballynegarvey Armiger.
JANA filia Patricii Balfe de Southpark in Comitatu Roscommon Armigeri.
ELINORA.


CAROLUS TAAFFE de Sligo Armiger . .
JULIA TAAFFE.
HENRICUS TAAFFE de Killedan Armiger.
MARIA filia Walterii de Burgo de Galway Armigeri.
PATRICIUS Somers de. . . . . in Comitatu Sligo Armiger.
MARIA filia sola et haeres.
JACOBUS TAFFE Clericus filius solus.
JOHANNES SOMERS Armiger.

G

FAMI

BALLYBRAC

D

Gulielmo I

MARGARETA filia Brett.... = GULIELMUS TAAFFE de Ballymote Smermor etc.. Eques auratus filius secundus Johannis Taaffe de Harristown et Ballybragan, obiit 9. Februarii 1626. testamentum datum 21. Aprilis 1625—6. factus eques .... Martii 1604.

JOHANNES TAAFFE de Smermor et Ballymote. Eques auratus creatus Dominus Baro de Ballymote et Vicecomes Taaffe litteris Patentibus datis 27. Junii 1628.

MARIA filia Nicolai White de Leixlip in Comitatu Kildarensi Equitis aurati. = THEOBALDUS TAAFFE secundus Vicecomes Taaffe creatus Comes de Carlingford litteris Patentibus datis 26. Junii 1662, obiit 31. Decembris 1677.

GULIELMUS TAAFFE Dominus Corren obiit sine prole.

NICHOLAUS TAAFFE secundus Comes de Carlingford, Vicecomes Baro de Ballymote obiit sine prole.

THEOBALDUS TAAFFE quartus Comes de Carlingford, Vicecomes et Baro de Ballymote. Obiit sine prole .... Decembris 1738.

CAROLUS TAAFFE de Sligo Armiger .. = JULIA TAAFFE.

PATRICIUS Somers de..... in Comitatu Sligo Armiger. = MARIA filia sola et haeres.

JOHANNES SOMERS Armiger.

Arma Gentil

# NEALOGIA

Antiquae et Nobilis

# E DE TAAFFE

de

**BALLYNEGLOGH SMERMOR**

etc.

antiquis archivis legalis auctoritatis

iam Ulsterio Rege Armorum

ulata in officio Ulsterii.

MDCCCXXXVI.

*1. Taaffe.*

*3. Fotherell.*

INSIGNIA GE

**JOHANNIS TAAFF**

in Comitatu Urie

= ISMAY soror Johannis et filia ..... Bellew.

ANNA filia Theobaldi Domini Vicecomitis Dillon per uxorem Elinoram filiam Gulielmi Tuit de Tuitstown in Comitatu Midiae occidentali.

ELIZABETHA uxor Ferrall O'Gara Armigeri.

MARIA uxor Johannis Taaffe de Ballybragan Armigeri.

ANNA filia ..... uxor secunda = RANDALL PLUNKET frater Domini Baronis de Dunsany.

LUCAS TAAFFE Colonellus in Exercitu Hispaniae obiit sine prole. = ELIZABETH

MARIA filia ..... Wild de Wildhouse.

FRANCISCUS TAAFFE tertius Comes de Carlingford, Vicecomes Taaffe Baro de Ballymote obiit sine prole.

Honorabilis JOHANNES TAAFFE de Calliaghstown in Comitatu Urielis, testamentum datum 9. Martii 1698. = Domina ROSA LAMBERT filia Caroli Comitis de Cavan.

DILLON T

Domina AMELIA Plunket filia Lucae Comitis de Fingal.

LAMBERT TAAFFE occisus in Italia sine prole.

. Comitis de Carlingford.

INSIGNIA GENTILITIA

**JOHANNIS TAAFFE DE SMERMOR**

in Comitatu Urielis Armigeri.

ELIZABETHA uxor Ferrall O'Gara Armigeri.

MARIA uxor Johannis Taaffe de Ballybragan Armigeri.

RANDALL PLUNKET frater Domini Baronis de Dunsany.

LUCAS TAAFFE Colonellus in Exercitu Hispaniae obiit sine prole. ═══ ELIZABETHA filia .... Stephens.

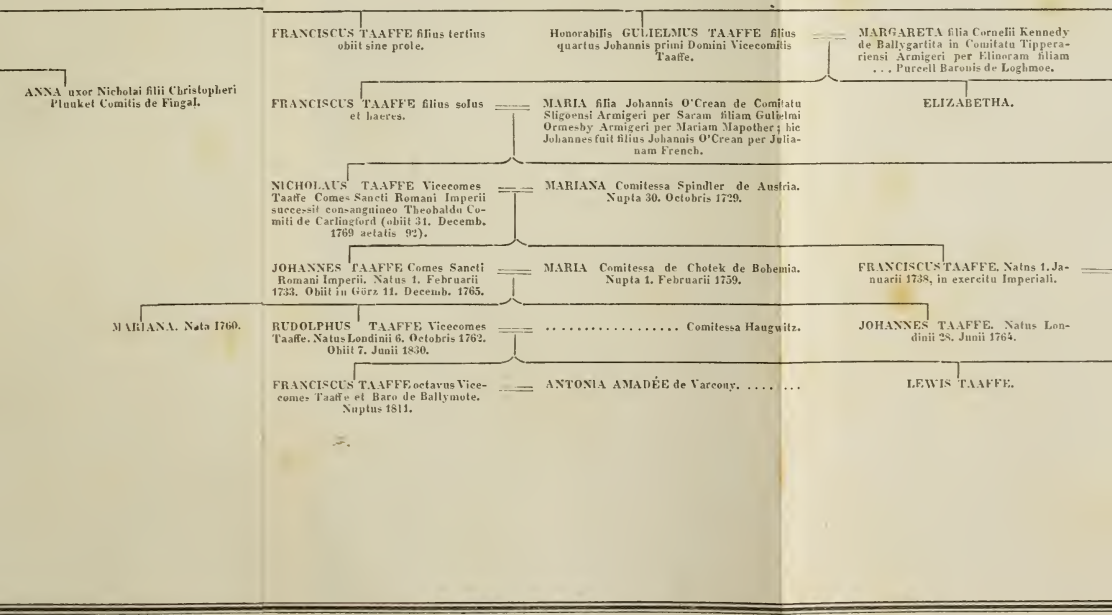
FRANCISCUS TAAFFE tertius Comes de Carlingford, Vicecomes Taaffe Baro de Ballymote obiit sine prole.

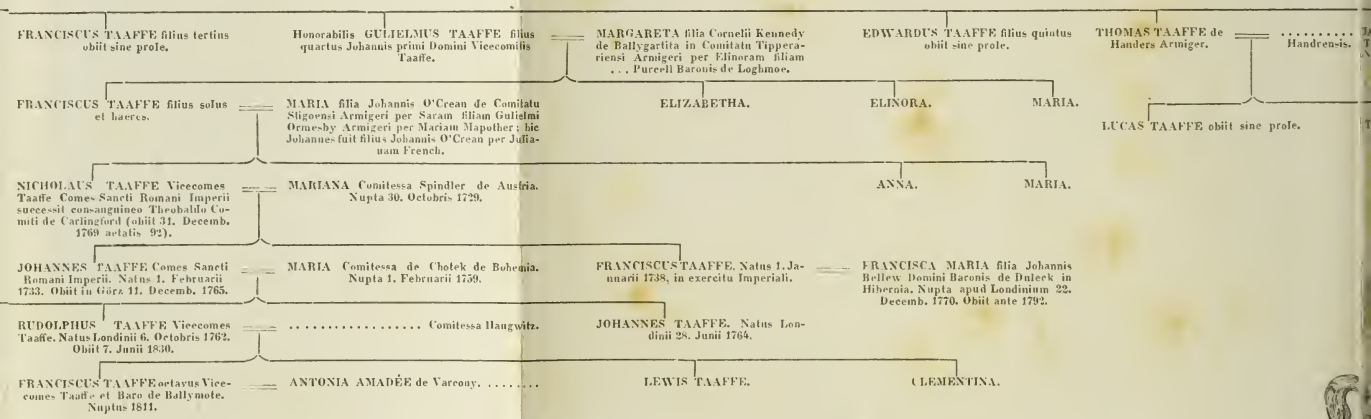
Honorabilis JOHANNES TAAFFE de Callaghstown in Comitatu Urielis, testamentum datum 9. Martii 1698. ═══ Domina ROSA LAMBERT filia Caroli Comitis de Cavan.

DILLON TAAFFE obiit sine prole.

ROBERTUS TAAFFE obiit [illegible]

LAMBERT TAAFFE occisus in Italia sine prole.


FRANCISCUS TAAFFE filius tertius obiit sine prole.
Honorabilis GULIELMUS TAAFFE filius quartus Johannis primi Domini Vicecomitis Taaffe.
MARGARETA filia Cornelii Kennedy de Ballygartita in Comitatu Tipperariensi Armigeri per Elinoram filiam . . . Purcell Baronis de Loghmoe.
ANNA uxor Nicholai filii Christopheri Plunket Comitis de Fingal.
FRANCISCUS TAAFFE filius solus et haeres.
MARIA filia Johannis O'Crean de Comitatu Sligoensi Armigeri per Saram filiam Guilielmi Ormesby Armigeri per Mariam Mapother; hic Johannes fuit filius Johannis O'Crean per Julianam French.
ELIZABETHA.
NICHOLAUS TAAFFE Vicecomes Taaffe Comes Sancti Romani Imperii successit consanguineo Theobaldo Comiti de Carlingford (obiit 31. Decemb. 1769 aetatis 92).
MARIANA Comitessa Spindler de Austria. Nupta 30. Octobris 1729.
JOHANNES TAAFFE Comes Sancti Romani Imperii. Natus 1. Februarii 1733. Obiit in Görz 11. Decemb. 1765.
MARIA Comitessa de Chotek de Bohemia. Nupta 1. Februarii 1759.
FRANCISCUS TAAFFE. Natus 1. Januarii 1738, in exercitu Imperiali.
MARIANA. Nata 1760.
RUDOLPHUS TAAFFE Vicecomes Taaffe. Natus Londinii 6. Octobris 1762. Obiit 7. Junii 1830.
. . . . . Comitessa Hauguitz.
JOHANNES TAAFFE. Natus Londinii 28. Junii 1764.
FRANCISCUS TAAFFE octavus Vicecomes Taaffe et Baro de Ballymote. Nuptus 1811.
ANTONIA AMADÉE de Varcony. . . . . .
LEWIS TAAFFE.


FRANCISCUS TAAFFE filius tertius obiit sine prole.
Honorabilis GULIELMUS TAAFFE filius quartus Johannis primi Domini Vicecomitis Taaffe.
MARGARETA filia Cornelii Kennedy de Ballygartita in Comitatu Tipperariensi Armigeri per Elinoram filiam . . . Purcell Baronis de Loghmoe.
EDWARDUS TAAFFE filius quintus obiit sine prole.
THOMAS TAAFFE de Handers Armiger.
. . . . . Handrensis.
FRANCISCUS TAAFFE filius solus et haeres.
MARIA filia Johannis O'Crean de Comitatu Sligoensi Armigeri per Saram filiam Gulielmi Ormesby Armigeri per Mariam Mapother; hic Johannes fuit filius Johannis O'Crean per Judiaam French.
ELIZABETHA.
ELINORA.
MARIA.
LUCAS TAAFFE obiit sine prole.
NICHOLAUS TAAFFE Vicecomes Taaffe Comes Sancti Romani Imperii successit consanguineo Theobaldo Comiti de Carlingford (obiit 31. Decemb. 1769 aetatis 92).
MARIANA Comitessa Spindler de Austria. Nupta 30. Octobris 1729.
ANNA.
MARIA.
JOHANNES TAAFFE Comes Sancti Romani Imperii. Natus 1. Februarii 1733. Obiit in Görz 11. Decemb. 1765.
MARIA Comitessa de Chotek de Bohemia. Nupta 1. Februarii 1759.
FRANCISCUS TAAFFE. Natus 1. Januarii 1738, in exercitu Imperiali.
FRANCISCA MARIA filia Johannis Bellew Domini Baronis de Dnleek in Hibernia. Nupta apud Londinium 22. Decemb. 1770. Obiit ante 1792.
RUDOLPHUS TAAFFE Vicecomes Taaffe. Natus Londinii 6. Octobris 1762. Obiit 7. Junii 1830.
. . . . . Comitessa Haugwitz.
JOHANNES TAAFFE. Natus Londinii 28. Junii 1764.
FRANCISCUS TAAFFE octavus Vicecomes Taaffe et Baro de Ballymote. Nuptus 1811.
ANTONIA AMADÉE de Varcony. . . . . .
LEWIS TAAFFE.
CLEMENTINA.

OBUS TAFFE | GEORGIUS TAAFFE | JASPER TAAFFE | CHRISTOPHERUS TAAFFE | CAROLUS TAAFFE | ISMAY. | ELINORA. | ANNA.

omnes sine prole.

COBALDUS TAAFFE obiit sine prole. | CAROLUS TAAFFE vivens 1707. | ANNA.

n Gentilitia Vice-Comitis Taaffe.

PETRUS TAAFFE de Peppardstown et Dromine in Comitatu Urielis Armiger frater Guilielmi Taaffe et filius Johannis Taaffe de Harristown. = ..... filia.

LAURENTIUS TAAFFE de Peppardstown Armiger 1624 habuit donum Confirmationis 1624. = ..... filia.

JACOBUS TAAFFE de Peppardstown Armiger perdidit patrimonium per Usurpatores. = MARGARETA filia Clementii Mac Dermot Roe de Comitatu Roscommon Armigeri soror Bridgitae uxoris Dudley Garvey Armigeri.

JOHANNES TAAFFE de Corballe in Comitatu Midensi Armiger. = ..... filia ..... Roberti Nugent Armigeri.

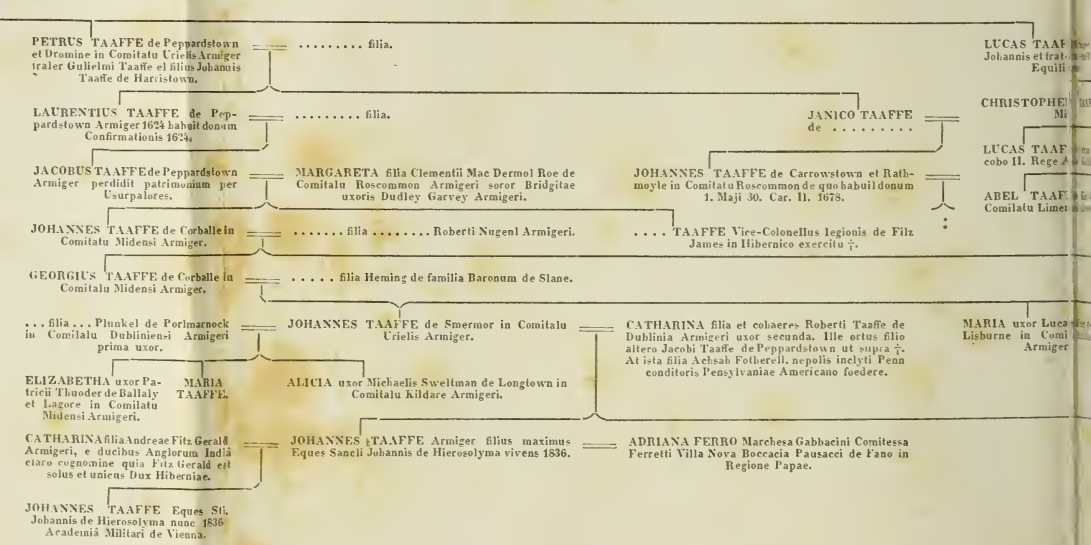
GEORGIUS TAAFFE de Corballe in Comitatu Midensi Armiger. = ..... filia Heming de familia Baronum de Slane.

... filia ... Plunket de Portmarnock in Comitatu Dubliniensi Armigeri prima uxor. = JOHANNES TAAFFE de Smermor in Comitatu Urielis Armiger.

ELIZABETHA uxor Patricii Thunder de Ballaly et Lagore in Comitatu Midensi Armigeri. | MARIA TAAFFE. | ALICIA uxor Michaelis Swettman de Longtown in Comitatu Kildare Armigeri.

CATHARINA filia Andreae Fitz Gerald Armigeri, e ducibus Anglorum Indiâ claro cognomine quia Fitz Gerald est solus et unicus Dux Hiberniae. = JOHANNES TAAFFE Armiger filius maximus Eques Sancti Johannis de Hierosolyma vivens 1836.

JOHANNES TAAFFE Eques Sti. Johannis de Hierosolyma nunc 1836 Academiâ Militari de Vienna.


PETRUS TAAFFE de Peppardstown et Dromine in Comitatu Urielis Armiger traler Gulielmi Taaffe el filius Johannis Taaffe de Harristown.
..... filia.
LAURENTIUS TAAFFE de Peppardstown Armiger 1624 habuit donum Confirmationis 1624.
..... filia.
JACOBUS TAAFFE de Peppardstown Armiger perdidit patrimonium per Usurpatores.
MARGARETA filia Clementii Mac Dermol Roe de Comitatu Roscommon Armigeri soror Bridgitae uxoris Dudley Garvey Armigeri.
JOHANNES TAAFFE de Corballe in Comitatu Midensi Armiger.
..... filia ..... Roberti Nugent Armigeri.
GEORGIUS TAAFFE de Corballe in Comitatu Midensi Armiger.
..... filia Heming de familia Baronum de Slane.
... filia ... Plunkel de Porlmarnock in Comitatu Dublinien-i Armigeri prima uxor.
JOHANNES TAAFFE de Smermor in Comitatu Urielis Armiger.
ELIZABETHA uxor Patricii Thuoder de Ballaly et Lagore in Comitatu Midensi Armigeri.
MARIA TAAFFE.
ALICIA uxor Michaelis Sweltman de Longtown in Comitatu Kildare Armigeri.
CATHARINA filia Andreae Fitz Gerald Armigeri, e ducibus Anglorum Indiâ claro cognomine quia Fitz Gerald et solus et uniens Dux Hiberniae.
JOHANNES TAAFFE Eques Sti. Johannis de Hierosolyma nunc 1836 Academiâ Militari de Vienna.
JOHANNES TAAFFE Armiger filius maximus Eques Sancti Johannis de Hierosolyma vivens 1836.
ADRIANA FERRO Marchesa Gabbacini Comitessa Ferretti Villa Nova Boccacia Pausacci de Pano in Regione Papae.
CATHARINA filia et cohaeres Roberti Taaffe de Dublinia Armigeri uxor secunda. Ille ortus filio altero Jacobi Taaffe de Peppardstown ut supra †. At ista filia Achsah Fotherell, nepotis inclyti Penn conditoris Pensylvaniae Americano foedere.
MARIA uxor Luca... Lisburne in Comi... Armiger
JANICO TAAFFE de .....
JOHANNES TAAFFE de Carrowstown et Rathmoyle in Comitatu Roscommon de quo habuit donum 1. Maji 30. Car. II. 1678.
.... TAAFFE Vice-Colonellus legionis de Filz James in Hibernico exercitu †.
LUCAS TAAF... Johannis et frat... Equili...
CHRISTOPHE... Mi...
LUCAS TAAF... cobo II. Rege A...
ABEL TAAF... Comilatu Limer...

...iger filius ...lmi Taaffe ...i. = ANNABELLA filia Capitanei Thomae Spring per uxorem ejus Annabellam.

...TAAFFE = ... filia Fitz Gerald de Ballynasquidan.

... cum Ja... Galliam. = ELIZABETHA filia .. Gunther.

... Emly in ... Armiger.

PETRUS TAAFFE Armiger Major legionis Dillonis in exercitu Hibernico. = ... filia Garvey per ... uxorem filiam Plowden.

... ig de ... trim ... | ELIZABETHA uxor Randalis Hernau de civitate Emblanae Armigeri. | ALICIA uxor Jacobi Lynch de Drogheda Armigeri.

LAURENTIUS TAAFFE Armiger Miles in exercitu Britannico. | ALICIA uxor Michaelis in Comitatu Kildare Armgeri. | MARIA TAAFFE.

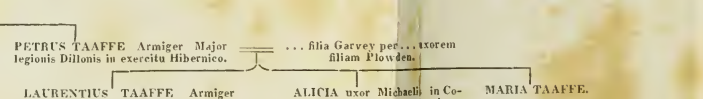
ROBERTUS TAAFFE de Ardmulchan in Comitatu Midiae Armiger. Armagessit in Legione 40ma sub Duce Wellington in Peninsula. = CATHARINA filia Theobaldi Mac Kenna de Dubliu.

STEPHANUS TAAFFE obiit innuptus.

JOHANNES TAAFFE. | FRANCISCA TAAFFE.

*Taaffe.* *Fotherell.*

**...rma Gentilitia Taaffe cum Fotherell.**


PETRUS TAAFFE Armiger Major legionis Dillonis in exercitu Hibernico.
... filia Garvey per... uxorem filiam Plowden.
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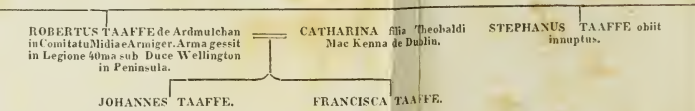
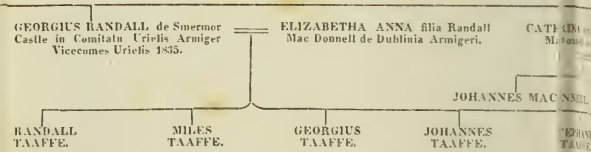
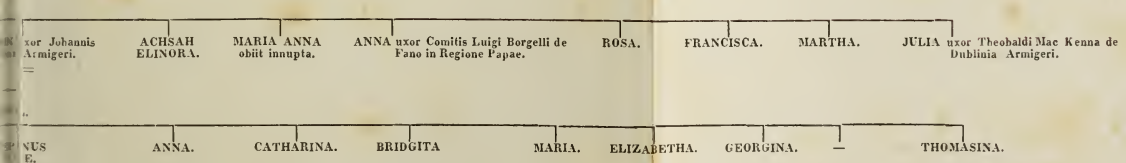
ALICIA uxor Michaelis in Comitatu Kildare Armigeri.
MARIA TAAFFE.


ROBERTUS TAAFFE de Ardmulchan in Comitatu Midiæ Armiger. Arma gessit in Legione 40ma sub Duce Wellington in Peninsula.
CATHARINA filia Theobaldi Mac Kenna de Dublin.
STEPHANUS TAAFFE obiit innuptus.
JOHANNES TAAFFE.
FRANCISCA TAAFFE.


GEORGIUS RANDALL de Smermor Castle in Comitatu Urielis Armiger Vicecomes Urielis 1835.
ELIZABETHA ANNA filia Randall Mac Donnell de Dublinia Armigeri.
JOHANNES MAC
RANDALL TAAFFE.
MILES TAAFFE.
GEORGIUS TAAFFE.
JOHANNES TAAFFE.


xor Johannis Armigeri.
ACHSAH ELINORA.
MARIA ANNA obiit innupta.
ANNA uxor Comitis Luigi Borgelli de Fano in Regione Papae.
ROSA.
FRANCISCA.
MARTHA.
JULIA uxor Theobaldi Mac Kenna de Dublinia Armigeri.
NUS E.
ANNA.
CATHARINA.
BRIDGITA
MARIA.
ELIZABETHA.
GEORGINA.
—
THOMASINA.

2. Lewis, the present Viscount.

3. Clementina, Lady of the starry-cross, was married to Count Thaddeus Amadé of Várkony in Hungary, Privy Counsellor and Chamberlain to His Imperial Majesty. She died childless in 1846.

Lewis, Patrick, the ninth and present Viscount Taaffe, Grandcross of the order of St. Leopold and of St. John, Privy Counsellor and Chamberlain to His Imperial Majesty, President of the chief court of justice at Vienna etc. etc. . . married the 10th of June 1822 Amelia, daugter of Prince Charles of Brezenheim-Regécz in Hungary (formerly Sovereign Prince of Lindau in Germany) and has issue two sons and three daughters, viz.

1. Charles, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Imperial service.
2. Clementina.
3. Louisa, maid of honour to Her Majesty the Empress Maria Anna.
4. Amelia.
5. Edward.

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of Wagram he saved the life of General Wimpffen, who was defending himself on foot against several French dragoons by running head-long into the midst of the latter, he freed the General and presenting him with his own horse soon enabled him to regain his brigade. During the unhappy affair of Austerlitz he was sent to join the troops under command of the Archduke John in order to urge them for greater celerity. Seeing the impossibility of their arriving in time to decide the battle, he in full speed ran back to the army, thereby killing his favourite horse, and thus was the first who informed the Archduke of the large distance that separated him from his reserve-troops.

When the allied forces had entered Paris, he was ordered to escort the Empress Maria Louisa and her son through Switzerland to Vienna, and soon after his arrival left the service.

# THE CORRESPONDENCE

OF

# THEOBALD TAAFFE

EARL OF CARLINGFORD.

1665 — 1667.

## Instructions for the Earl of Carlingford

going Extraordinary Envoye to the Emperor the 22. day of August 1665.

Before you depart from hence, you shall instruct yourself entirely in the treaty we have made with the bishop of Munster and (in your way to the Emperor) in all the Princes Courts you are to pass through, as well as in that of the Emperor support, and do all good offices to the said bishop by your discourse, and otherwise, with all the dexterity and skill you have for the promotion and improvement of his undertakings against the Hollanders, according to which taking your way to Brussels you shall deliver Our letter to the Marquis Castel-Roderigo and after your Compliments upon the esteem We have of his person and satisfaction in his government of those countries and the fair way we are in of making a stricter union and alliance with the court of Spain, towards which we assure Ourselves of all possible concurrence on his part, you shall expose to him how that encouraged much there unto by a letter from him the Marquis to Our Dear Cousin Prince Rupert brought by Mr. Gloxin the last winter, we have entered into a treaty with the bishop of Munster, and sent him a considerable sum of money to enable him to invade the Hollanders by land whilst we are fighting them at sea, and consequently that we promise Ourself from him all good offices and support to the said bishop, as far as it will consist with his instructions from Madrid, and the temper of the affairs of Spain, in those parts, particularly that he suffers the Duke of Bourneville to go and serve the bishop in his military expeditions according to the promise made him.

You shall let him know that We have received his letters and Compliments by Dr. Bernardo de Salinas esteeming them as We ought to do, and hoping that the orders coming favourably from Madrid upon the proposition We made him of opposing the French troops passing through those countries to molest the bishop of Munster, he will execute them with all advantage to the said bishop, and his designs, since the King his Master's service is not less concerned therein than Ours, their design being rather to take advantages upon Flanders, than to help the Hollanders or annoy the bishop, and that time will certainly show it, if he lets them into those countries.

But before you seek this audience with the Marquis, you shall inquire there, and on the way whether Mr. Temple Our Envoye to the bishop be in those parts, and if so, instruct yourself more particularly from him, what, and how far it will be fit for you to open yourself to the Marquis, Mr. Temple being prepared to discourse freely with you in all things relating to the undertaking of the bishop, who will also be able to tell you what progress there is made for the bishop's second payment which you are to encourage Alderman Backwell in making good with all speed (whom you will also find in those parts), with all possible warmth and earnestness, assuring him of the care We take here to secure and indemnify him therein, and if it shall so happen, that a quantity of tin which We are sending over to the said Alderman arrive at Ostende, you shall in your way press the Governor D^r. Pedro Savally to suffer it to be landed, if it be not done before you arrival, preparing him not to apprehend any infection can be communicated by such a commodity, though brought from London, the mariners and merchants accompaning it, not entering into or visiting those of the town of Ostende, in which you must also use the credit and recommendation of the Spanish ambassador here to the said Governor which he hath already sent, and also hope he hath received orders to that effect from the Marquis.

After having performed this, and all as is about said to the Marquis Castel-Roderigo, you shall go straight from thence to the bishop Prince of Munster, and delivering to him your

Letters of Credence after having spoken with Mr. Temple and directed yourself by him in what manner you shall speak to the said bishop, enter and discourse with him upon his whole undertaking, assuring him of Our punctuality in the performance of all that is stipulated betwixt Us, and that though the contagion unhappily falling into London may have a little retarded Our payments, yet that they shall be exactly made good to him, letting him know in what state you left them, as you passed through Flanders, informing yourself likewise from him what progress he hath made in his levies and undertakings against Holland, and pressing him not to loose the advantage of this season for fear the foul weather come too fast upon him, discoursing farther to him upon the strenght of Our Naval Force, and inward constitution of Our affairs here at home, happy in all other circumstances, but this one of the contagion, which God divert from Us.

Whit this you shall open to the bishop how We have sent you to the Emperor's court by the Spanish ambassador's advice here not only to perform Our compliments there, but more especially to do all good offices to and support him in his undertaking against the Hollanders, to which purpose you shall ask his advice, recommendations, and instructions to guide yourself better thereby as well with relation to the Emperor's court as that of any other Princes through whose territories you are to pass or of whose assistance and concurrence he shall have need in his present enterprize, and more particularly you shall enquire of him whether for Our personal friendship with him and the acquaintance you have with him it will not be fit for you to go straight to the Duke of Newbourgh to endeavour to engage him to concur in the undertaking and accordingly delivering your credentials, framing your discourse to the said Duke as the bishop shall direct you, We supposing your application to him will be of more efficacy than Mr. Temple's, who yet hath a dormant credential for him, not omitting to awaken him to a conjunction with the bishop by all fitting reflections and considerations upon his own interest, but the personal friendship and esteem We have a long time retained, and yet have for

him, of which he cannot give Us a more seasonable evidence, than by concurring in what We propose to him upon this conjunction of affairs; but if by the bishop's advice it shall not be thought fit for you to open yourself thus far with him at least you shall endeavour to prevail with him to keep himself neutral, and not mention any thing of a treaty with the bishop or money sent to him only, that sending you with compliments to the Emperor's court we had enjoined you to wait upon the bishop taking him to be Our friend, that is an enemy to the States, and under that notion hoping that at least he will do nothing to molest him in an undertaking, that cannot but be profitable to Us; but if on the other side you shall find him tractable towards a conjunction with the bishop then you shall assure him of and offer him all possible advantages therein according as the bishop will direct you, with a promise on Our part never to make a peace with Holland but acquainting him therewith, and including all his interests and indemnifying him as much as in Us lieth towards all other Princes, especially France by whom We hope he will not be wrought upon to molest the bishop or diverted from making use of so happy a conjuncture to assert the interests of the Princes of the Rhine and rendering his own territories considerable by obliging the Hollanders to live like good neighbours towards him and them; but before you make yourself known in his court you shall do well to have him sounded by some confident of his, your acquaintance, to know whether he will be content to see you publickly in your way to the Emperor's court without opening yourself any further towards that acquaintance.

In the like manner you shall advise with the bishop concerning your going to the elector of Brandenburgh though being so much out of your way We can in no wise think it fit, you should yet still submitting it to the opinion of the bishop and therefore you carry a letter of credence, and after all fitting compliments you shall represent to him the value and esteem We have always had for his person, endeavour to engage him likewise in a conjunction with the bishop by all those arguments which will occur to you or he will furnish you with,

showing him more especially this opportunity he now hath of delivering himself and his places from the usurpations and injustices of the Hollanders, and obliging Us seasonably according to all his former professions of friendship. But because your going to this Elector may as was said put you too much out of your way and delay too much your going to the Emperor's court, you shall advise with His Highness the bishop whether it will be more proper to have this Embassy performed by Mr. Temple, who hath a dormant credential and instruction to this effect to his Electoral Highness and whom for the reason above said, We wish were sent to him.

Likewise you shall advise with His Highness the bishop concerning your going in the like manner to the Elector of Mentz, to whom having delivered Our letters of credence and complimented him upon the particular esteem and friendship We have always had for His Electoral Highness, you shall let him know that sending you to Vienna and having taken the bishop in your way you were commanded expressely to wait on him, to give him an account of all Our transactions with the bishop for whose performances We depend much upon his friendship both to Ourself and the bishop, having led Ourselves into this undertaking by the countenance We assured Ourselves he would give to it, and were encouraged therein not only by Monsieur Gloxin but by the Baron of Wreden who told Us he was privy to all his Master's the bishop's proposals, and that he the Elector would second and support them to the utmost of his power, not only with the Emperor, but with all the other neighbouring Princes, accordingly that We conjure him by all ways possible to further and encourage the bishop's undertaking something prevently before the season of the year prevent it, assuring him that all promised on Our part to the Bishop shall be exactly made good and opening yourself to all particulars with him you shall endeavour to learn how far the neighbour princes (especially those to whom you have credentials) may be depended on, desiring him to instruct you how you shall apply yourself to them, and more especially how govern yourself in the Emperor's court, and how far speak of this undertaking

of the bishop, and by what Minister there, receiving from him such credentials and instructions of all kinds as he shall be pleased to give you.

NB. This must be delivered carefully and with cautious expressions, because the Elector (how true soever) will not perhaps admit it shall be so fastened on him, since at the best it was done by him with all secrecy.

After having performed this and visited such other princes in your way, to whom you shall have Letters of Credence, and performed towards them Our compliments and what the Elector of Mentz and Bishop of Munster shall have instructed you in, you shall make all possible haste to the Emperor's court where obtaining your audience in the accustomed public form used there, you shall deliver Our letters of credence thanking him for the several expressions of his friendship and kindness since Our happy restoration, congratulating his marriage with the Infanta of Spain and peace with the Ottoman Emperor, as likewise condoling the death of the Archduke of Insprough, in fine desiring to the degree We do the prosperity and happiness of the Illustrious house of Austria, that We cannot but entirely concern Ourself in all the good and bad that may befall it, hoping that the strict union and alliance We are now making with Spain will dispose his Imperial Majesty to the same concernement for Us and the good of Our affairs. At this first audience or any other that shall be more conveniently afforded you, you shall offer the exposing to him a state of Our affairs with relation to all Our neighbours, and more especially Our quarrels now with the states of the united Provinces, remarking to him more particularly the opportunity now offering itself of reducing them to a condition of living well towards all their neighbours and respectively towards his Imperial Majesty, which we know they have hitherto been much failing in and much to his dissatisfaction, though for more ponderous reasons he hath hitherto been contented to dissemble it, and farther open yourself with the relation to the bishop of Munster and his undertakings, according as the bishop and the Elector of Mentz shall have instructed you, but because all

this discourse may be a matter of more length than he will give you occasion to expose, you shall offer His Imperial Majesty the delivery of it to any of his Ministers he shall please to appoint you, marking out such a one, if you think he will approve of it, as the bishop or Elector shall have more particularly recommended you to, and to him recommending with Our express compliments the execution and performance of all those things which you shall be instructed to demand in that court. Of all which transactions and the precedent ones towards the Princes above mentioned you shall give Us a particular account from the time of your first landing in Flanders, with all occurrences worthy of Our knowledge, by the hands of one of Our Secretaries of State, and make no longer stay in the Emperor's court, than you shall judge requisite to Our service in the performance of those things wherewith you are trusted and instructed, reserving to yourself such a latitude for your stay as upon representation to Us of your business We shall hereafter authorize you in.

In this court you shall perform all fitting compliments to all foreign Ministers residing there, especially those from Princes best affected to Us and most concerned for the good of Our affairs.

Your several credentials to the other Princes, the Electors of Cullen and Triers, the Princes of Hesse, Luneburgh etc. . . you shall keep by you to deliver upon emergencies as they lie in your way, or you shall be directed by the Bishop of Munster to make use of them, and be instructed by him in what manner to frame your respective discourse to them.

Given at Our Court at Sarum the 22. day of August 1665 in the seventeenth year of Our Reign.

Carolus Rex.

By His Majesty's Command
Arlington.

Eminentissimo et Reverendissimo Principi Domino
Carolo Casparo Archiepiscopo Trevirensi etc. etc.

Carolus Dei Gratia Magnae Britanniae, Franciae et Hiberniae Rex, Fidei Defensor etc. . . Eminentissimo et Reverendissimo Principi Domino Carolo Casparo Archiepiscopo Trevirensi Sacri Romani Imperii per Galliam et Regnum Arelatense Archicancellario et Principi Electori Consanguineo et Amico nostro charissimo Salutem. Eminentissime et Reverendissime Princeps, Consanguinee et amice Charissime. Cum nihil prius aut antiquius habeamus, quam ut vetus illa amicitia quam Antecessores Vestri ingenui Nostri mutuo coluerunt sancta semper atque illaesa maneat, arctiori (si fieri potest) affectu et sinceritate adhuc augenda. Perquam fideli ideo ac predilecto Consanguineo Nostro Theobaldo Comiti de Carlingford ad Caesaream Suam Majestatem Ablegato Nostro Extraordinario in mandatis dedimus, ut Celsitudini Vestrae sensa mentis Nostrae aperiat tam de summa existimatione quam de Celsitudinis Vestrae Persona concepimus quam de rebus ad arctiorem necessitudinem et bonum Utriusque Nostr. spectantibus, Cui ut fidem plenam et integram adhibeat in omnibus quae ex parte Nostra exposuerit amicissime rogamus. Deum Optimum Maximum precamur ut Celsitudinem Vestram quam diutissime conservet sospitetque.

Dabantur e Civitate Nostra de Sarum 26. die Mensis Augusti Anno Domini 1665.

Reverendissimae Celsitudinis Vestrae
Bonus Consanguineus et Amicus
Arlington. Carolus Rex.

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## Copy of L. Carlingford's letter to the bishop of Munster

to the Camp. Munster, the 10. of October 1665.

Monsieur,

Je suis venu jusqu'ici avec dessein d'aller trouver Votre Altesse par ordre du Roi de la Grande Bretagne, mon maître. Lundi matin je prendrai une escorte d'ici et me rendrai auprès de Votre Altesse en tel lieu qu'elle m'ordonnera, comme étant

De Votre Altesse
Le plus humble serviteur.

---

Excellentissime Domine Comes.

Dum heri non procul Covardia in hostico festinabundus huc irem, Excellentiae Vestrae litteras accepi, et simul statim ex aliorum litteris percepi Eandem se mox itineri ad me commisisse, summopere de ejus quidem adventu gavisus sum. Dolui tamen non minus quod Eandem ob absentiam pro dignitate et merito excipere non potuerim. Cum vero necessitas et Communis foederis utilitas me urgeat hic aliquantisper commorari, gratum mihi erit, si Excellentiae Vestrae placuerit huc ad me properare, et mitto pro securitate Equitum turmas tres, quae Eandem huc adducent. Datum Meppenis, 14. Oct. 1665.

Excellentiae Vestrae

Ad officia paratissimus

Christophorus Bernardus.

(Bishop of Munster.)

## Letter to the King from Meppen,

the 22. of October 1665.

Serenissime ac Potentissime Rex.

Ex redditis mihi per Dominum Comitem de Carlingford Regiae Majestatis Vestrae fiduciariis letteris et iis quae in vim earundarum oretenus proposuit, satis perspexae, nihil aequae Regiae Majestatis Vestrae curae ac cordi esse quam praesentem meam expeditionem contra Hollandos et quod Majestas Vestra eo quoque fini voluerit mittere, ut sub praetextu inibi contestandorum officiorum Vestrae Majestatis erga domum Austriacam, et desiderii melioris cum eadem deinceps amicitiae, prout et apud alios Germaniae Principes eo commodius mea ibidem negotia sublevare possit. Quamobrem Majestas Vestra eum voluerit prius me adire, ut a me instructior de mea quoque sententia et consilio mandata sua exequeretur. Deinde ut me quoque certiorem redderet de eo statu solutionis, quem in Belgio reliquisset, tum quibus illa difficultatibus aliquantulum retardata esset ultra quae insuper mihi commendaret ex parte Majestatis Vestrae ad efficiendum ante adhuc aliquid, quam me hyems praeveniat et dum Majestatis Vestrae Classis maritima Hollandos invitare satageret ad secundam pugnam, cujus suc-

cessus si fortunatus fuerit magnum eo ipso statibus terrorem incussum, eosque brevi ad rationem et aequitatem quam Majestas Vestra ab iis requirit redactum iri, quemadmodum et dictus Dominus Comes pluribus mentem Majestatis Vestrae aperturus esset, quo se remittere, ut et ego eidem in omnibus his praesertim cum me de Majestatis Vestrae perfecta amicitia erga me omnino securum faceret plenam ei fidem haberem, me requirere placuit. Cum in omnibus hisce dictus Dominus Comes Majestatis Vestrae voluntati satisfaxerit, et tum a me informationem quandam agendorum tum in ipsa aula Imperiali, cum apud alios Imperii Principes acceperit, mihique statum solutionis in Belgio, et ex quibus difficultatibus illa retardata sit, significaverit, tum me jam ante ipsius adventum in ipso opere quo Hollandos jam in integrum mensem lacesso ferventissime occupatum ad plura facienda impulerit intellexeritque a me tum damna jam Hollandis illata, quaeque inde ad Majestatem Vestram commoda redundassent praesertim quod copiis et mediis Hollandorum ad praesidium et terrestre bellum distractis classi Majestatis Vestrae navali jam optima occasio fuerit in mari praenitendi, ut si ea via pergatur, necesse sit, Hollandos brevi ad saniorem mentem, et eam, quam Majestas Vestra desiderat, venire. Ego similiter eundem de mea erga Majestatem Vestram fide et constantia certiorem feci, tum statum praesentem belli mei, laus Deo, hucusque prosperum, tum quasdam necessitates meas eidem sincere revelavi, super quibus omnibus me quoque ad pleniorem ipsius relationem refero, in qua et a Majestate Vestra ipsi vicissim integram fidem haberi, etiam atque etiam obsecro, ac maneo

Majestatis Vestrae
devotissimus servitor
Christophorus Bernardus.

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## A Copy of the bishop's letter to His Majesty

sent by Mr. Cusack.

Serenissime ac Potentissime Rex.

Post conclusas recredentiales meas Domino Comiti de Carlingford Majestatis Vestrae ablegato a me datas sub ejus

discessum traditae mihi sunt literae Electoris Coloniensis, quibus quemadmodum Rex Galliae pro sex equitum peditumque millibus ad assistendum Hollandis contra me mittendis transitum per fines dioecesis Leodiensis petierit, is vero eundem denegare non potuerit mihi significatur; quarum exempla praedicto Domino Comiti statim communicavi. Cum jam exinde Majestas Vestra satis cognoscat, Regem Galliarum brevi contra me appropinquaturum, et jam necessitatem exigere, ut Majestas Vestra vigore mihi appromissae guarantiae ex opposito talia consilia capiat, quibus Gallicae machinationes sufficienter cohiberi possint. Quando igitur eum in finem opportunum mihi videatur, ut indicto Galliae bello Hispania et tota domus Austriaca in societatem foederis trahantur, nec non conscripto exercitu terrestri Gallus contineatur, tum maxime mihi per eum locum, quem Colonellus Cusack indicabit, suppetiae mittantur. Hinc benememoratum Dominum Comitem de Carlingford instantissime rogavi ut haec consilia Majestatis Vestrae suggerere velit quemadmodum facturum se promisit, et nomine Majestatis Vestrae me certum ac securum reddidit. Quapropter et Majestatem Vestram denuo obnixe obsecro ut ei hac in parte et nomine meo vicissim fidem habere, meque ex foederis fide agentem potenter protegere velit, maneo interim

Majestatis Vestrae

devotissimus servitor
Christophorus Bernardus,
Episcopus.

Dabam in Fortalitio meo
Meppen 25. Oct. 1665.

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## Letter written by the Earl of Carlingford

3 leagues after he left Meppen, to the bishop of Munster.

Projectum literarum ad Celsitudinem Suam Monasteriensem etc. etc.

Cum praesens apud Celsitudinem Vestram perceperim Dominum Lesseing cum mandatis sui Regis ad eandem appropinquare, non putassem ab ista corona Celsitudini Vestrae seu potius Regi meo, eidem contra quoscunque aggressores ad assecurationem sive guarantiam obligato adversi quid imminere,

quin prius cum eadem amicabiliter communicatum et media pacifica proposita essent. Quia vero jam certior fio, Regem Galliarum non tantum in favorem Hollandorum contra Celsitudinem Vestram certum exercitum destinasse, sed et pro eo transitum per fines Episcopatus Leodiensis ab Electore Coloniensi petisse et contra leges foederis Rhenani constitutionesque imperii obtinuisse, Celsitudinem Vestram vigore commissionis a Rege et Domino meo Clementissimo mihi datae assecurare possem, quam primum altissime memorati Domini mei Regia Majestas intellexerit Regem Galliarum ad Celsitudinem Vestram offendendam militem e regno suo emissurum serio decrevisse, eundem Regi Galliarum bellum denunciaturum, ea quae Gallia nolet foedera initurum, et porro ejusmodi consilia capturum effectuique daturum unde Galliam forte offensionis suae poenitere possit aut certe nullum inde emolumentum perceptura sit. Non dubitans interim Celsitudinem Vestram pro generositate sua forti animo futuram et pro prudentia ea acturum, quae foederi inito conformia sunt, proindeque auxilia Regis mei, quae Gallicis offensionibus haud minora fore scio, pro prudentia sua expectaturum, ego officiis meis non deero, re tam Majestatis suae integerrima fide de omnibus referam quam ea faciam, quae ad Celsitudinis Vestrae utilitatem et securitatem a Rege mihi demandata sunt, Eandem Deo commendans etc. . .

Datae ex itinere meo in oppido Rhonen 26. Oct. 1665.

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## The Duke of Newburg's letter

received at New the 2. of October 1665.

Monsieur,

C'est avec beaucoup de joie, que j'ai appris par la Votre que par ordre de Sa Majesté de la Grande Bretagne Vous désirez de me voir. Vous savez Monsieur le respect que je porte à Sa Majesté et la passion que j'ai d'exécuter ses commandemens, je ne les peux aussi recevoir de personne laquelle je souhaite plus d'embrasser que Vous, ce que j'atténdrai avec impatience.

Un mien gentilhomme se rendra après demain de grand matin auprès de Vous, qui a ordre de Vous conduire avec une escorte en ce lieu, qui est une maison de chasse où Vous trouverez celui qui est et sera toujours

Monsieur, Votre

très-affectionné

Bensberg, ce 1. Oct. 1665. Philippe Guillaume,

Comte Palatin.

À Monsieur le Comte de Carlingford.

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Cell, le 3 Novembre 1665.

Monsieur,

C'est avec bien du déplaisir que j'ai appris la faute de mon secrétaire et c'est pour vous en faire des excuses que je vous envoye celle-ci en suppliant Votre Excellence de croire que je n'y ai point de part, et que je serais au désespoir si je ne la croyais assez clairevoyante pour juger qu'il n'y a personne qui ait plus de respect et de vénération pour le Roi votre maître que moi, ni qui soit avec plus de vérité que je suis

de Votre Excellence

le très-affectionné serviteur

Ernest Auguste.

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## Princess Sophia to the Earl of Carlingford.

Monsieur,

J'ai toujours eu tant de respect pour le Roi et tant d'affection pour tous ceux qui sont à Sa Majesté que je ne saurais jamais témoigner assez à mon gré les sentimens de mon coeur sur ce sujet et je m'estime bien heureuse que vous avez sçu connaître en quelque façon la vérité de mes sentimens; je vous puis assurer, Monsieur, que la franchise dont vous avez usé envers moi m'a obligé tout-à-fait, et qu'elle me fait souhaiter beaucoup la continuation de Votre amitié dont je ferai toujours une estime très-particulière.

Je suis bien fachée de la bévue de nos secrétaires de Vous avoir donné des lettres fermées, j'espère que Vous n'attribuerez cette impertinence qu'à eux et que Vous serez toujours bien

persuadé du zèle et du devoir que Monsieur le Duc mon mari et moi avons pour Sa Majesté et de l'estime que nous avons pour les mérites de Votre personne, je me flatte toujours que les conjonctures nous seront un jour si favorables de le pouvoir faire paraître par des très-humbles services au Roi Votre maître.

Mes fils Vous sont bien obligé que Vous êtes un des protecteurs du concubinage, en leur considération je Vous souhaite en récompense une plus belle maitresse que la Princesse de Tarante et du meilleur vin que Vous en avez bû chez l'Evêque de Munster et que Vous puissiez perdre Vos gouttes en chemin pour venir danser des contredanses avec moi à Ossenabruc, cependant je ne manquerai pas de Vous écrire souvent ce qui se passera et Vous me ferez beaucoup de justice de croire que je suis tout à fait, Monsieur,

de Votre Excellence

très-affectionnée amie et servante

Sophie Pa.

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## The Duke George William of Brunswick's letter to the Earl of Carlingford.

Cell, the 7. of November 1665.

Monsieur,

J'ai appris par Monsieur le Comte de Waldec qui est revenu ce soir, aussi bien que de Madame ma belle soeur à qui Vous avez écrit, l'imprudence qu'ont eu mes gens de Vous envoyer la lettre pour le Roi fermée; je supplie Votre Excellence de ne m'en pas attribuer la faute, mais plustôt à l'ignorance de mon secrétaire; elle recevra ci-joint une autre lettre pour le Roi du même contenu, quand j'aurai la résolution de mes alliés, je pourrai lui dire quelque chose de plus positif; je la prie de me faire en attendant l'honneur de me croire, Monsieur,

de Votre Excellence

le très-humble et très-affectionné serviteur

George Guillaume,

Duc de Bronsvig et Luneburg.

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## The Duke George William of Brunswick's letter to the King.

Serenissime ac Potentissime Rex, Domine Consanguinee plurimum honorande!

Postquam singularem Regiae Vestrae Serenitatis erga Nos affectum, sinceramque amicitiam, quam antiquitus Serenissimi Magnae Britanniae Reges cum Majoribus nostris sancte coluerunt, non conservandi tantum, sed arctiori nexu augendi desiderium e Regiae Vestrae Serenitatis per illustrem Dominum Theobaldum Comitem de Carlingford, Regiae Vestrae Majestatis ad Sacram Caesaream Majestatem Ablegatum, traditis gratissimis Literis lubentissime percepimus, nec non ex ipso quae insuper nomine Regiae Vestrae Majestatis de ineundo foedere vel saltem non jungenda armorum societate contra Dominum Episcopum Monasteriensem in praesenti Foederatis Belgii Ordinibus sua directione illato bello nobis exponere in commissis habuit sufficienter intelleximus. Praeprimis de Regiae Vestrae Majestatis constanti animi voluntate impense nobis gratulati, nec minus Regiae Vestrae Serenitatis integra valetudine felicissimo rerum omnium successu ex animo laetati sumus nihil magis in votis habentes quam ut exoptata diu de Regia Vestra Majestate bene merendi observantiam nostram re ipsa contestandi occasio et facultas nobis suppetat. Caeterum cum ea quae de foedere vel neutralitate proposita sunt tanti ponderis atque momenti sint, ut de his non nisi communicato prius cum Agnatis Foederatis nostris consilio, aliquid certi statuere nobis integrum sit, Regiam Vestram Majestatem aliquantam moram quam hujus negotii gravitas exposcit, haud aegre esse laturam plane confidimus. Cui quid habita cum amicis matura deliberatione ad conservandam publicam tranquillitatem consilii capietur illico confestim per Literas significabimus. Reliquum, quod Domino Ablegato in praesens responsi dedimus Regiae Vestrae Majestati procul dubio ex fide referet quam

Divinae protectioni ex voto omnigenae felicitatis devote commendamus.

Dabam in residentia nostra Cellensi, die 26. Oct. Anno 1665

Regiae Vestrae Majestatis

Studiosissimus consanguineus

Georgius Wilhelmus,

Dux Brunsviciensis et Luneburgensis.

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## The Bishop of Cologne to the Earl of Carlingford.

Monsieur,

Je viens de recevoir Vos lettres, qui m'avisent de la commission que Vous avez de la part du Roi de la Grande Bretagne pour Vous rendre auprès de moi, comme Vous désirez de le pouvoir faire en assurance. Je ne crois pas que sur mes terres il y ait chose qui soit à craindre au contraire, néanmoins pour y pourvoir à Votre satisfaction selon que Vous m'en requérez, je Vous envoye une escorte de quelque cinquante fantassins et je demeure, Monsieur,

Votre

très-affectionné

Arnsberg le 4. Oct. 1665. Maximilien Henri,

Electeur de Cologne.

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## The Bishop's letter to the King.

Serenissime et Potentissime Rex Domine Consanguinee honorandissime!

Singulari favori acceptas fero quas Majestas Vestra benevoli sui erga me affectus demonstrationes Domino Comiti de Carlingford, Suo ad Caesaream Majestatem Ablegato exprimendas commisit: et vero quemadmodum hic partes suas in eo perquam officiose explevit, ita nec est quod dubitem quin pari futurus sit ratione, ut quae a me excepit continuae in Majestatem Vestram observantiae indicia et sinceri correspondentis animi sensa referat, eritque obligationum mearum incre-

mento, si illa benigne, uti confido, susceperit Majestas Vestra, nec non quae addere pergam vota ut eam Deus Optimus Maximus quam diutissime sospitet et prosperis rerum eventibus felicitet. Arensbergae, 9. Octobris, Anno 1665.

Majestatis Vestrae

deditissimus consanguineus et servitor
Maximilianus Henricus,
Archiepiscopus et Elector Coloniensis.

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## The Duke Frederic's letter to the King.

Serenissime et Potentissime Rex Domine Consanguinee plurimum colende!

Ex Regiae Majestatis Vestrae literis die 26. Mensis Augusti scriptis quae Octobris Die 25. nobis redditae sunt, intelleximus tanti aestimari eam amicitiam quam Regiae Majestatis Vestrae antecessores cum nostris coluerunt, ut conservare eam cupiat, si fieri possit etiam augere eaque de caussa praeillustri Domino Theobaldo Comiti de Carlingford suo ad Majestatem Vestram Ablegato extraordinario in mandatis dedisse ut Regiae Vestrae Majestatis animi sensa de rebus ad arctiorem necessitudinem spectantibus plenius nobis exponeret.

Longe gratissima sane nobis fuit tam honorifica Regiae Majestatis Vestrae erga nos benevolentiae declaratio, quia necessitudinem quae cum Regiae Majestatis Vestrae antecessoribus intercessit, magni facimus et cumprimis Regiae Majestatis Vestrae cum summo semper studio prosecuti sumus. Nullam igitur moram interposuimus quin dictum Dominum Comitem et Ablegatum extraordinarium statim atque ad nos accesserat audivimus, cumque is mandata sibi data cum singulari prudentia et solertia exposuisset sic vicissim ei mentem nostram declaravimus, prout sine dubio Regiae Majestati Vestrae pluribus ipse referet, quam proinde officiose rogamus, ut plenam ei fidem adhibeat sibique omnia studia et officia nostra semper credat addicta. Deum Optimum Maximum precamur ut Regiam Vestram Majestatem quam diutissime sospitet atque

incolumem servet omniaque Regia cumulet felicitate. Dabam ex arce nostra Hannovera die XXVI. Octobris Anno 1665.

Johannes Fredericus,
Dei Gratia Dux Brunsvicensium et Luneburgensium.

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## The Duke of Brandenburg's letter to the King.

Ham, the 1. of November 1665.

Monseigneur, mon très-honoré Cousin.

Étant compris en voyage pour mon pays de Clèves, le Sieur Comte de Carlingford m'a rencontré en ces quartiers-ci, et aussitôt qu'il m'a fait tenir la lettre de Votre Majesté, je lui ai donné audience, là où il m'a proposé avec beaucoup de dextérité ce, dont Votre Majesté l'a chargé, sur quoi je lui ai fait savoir mes sentimens, lesquels il saura expliquer à Votre Majesté plus amplement, l'assurant au reste, que je ne manquerai point à contribuer tous les moyens possibles, tant pour l'entretien d'une sincère amitié avec Votre Majesté que pour le rétablissement de la paix si désirée de toute la Chrêtienté souhaitant qu'elle se fasse au plustôt au contentement de Votre Majesté, de laquelle je serai toujours etc. . . .

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## The Duchess Hedwig Sophia's letter to the King.

Serenissime ac Potentissime Rex Domine Consanguinee plurimum observande.

Adfuit Nobis Illustris Theobaldus Comes de Carlingford Regiae Majestatis Vestrae Extraordinarius ad Caesaream Majestatem Ablegatus, qui Regiae Vestrae Majestatis animum mentemque et quae in mandatis habuit singulari dexteritate nobis aperuit. Prout autem inprimis Regiae Majestati Vestrae gratias habemus pro insigni isto honore, quod praedicto Ablegato Suo ut ad nos quoque deflecteret et iter suum dirigeret mandare voluerit, ita vicissim ex parte nostra nihil eorum praetermissimus quae eidem testatum facere possint quanti amicitiam benevolumque Majestatis Vestrae erga nos affectum

aestimemus, qua item observantia et sinceritate eandem vicissim colamus et veneremur, de rebus quoque fidei ejus concreditis mentem nostram in eam eidem aperuimus sententiam, quam praememoratus Comes Regiae Majestati Vestrae prolixius exponet. Deum Optimum Maximum enixe precamur ut Regiam Majestatem Vestram quam diutissime servet, omnique felicitate totius Christiani Orbis bono cumulet. Dabam ex arce nostra Cassellis, 16. die mensis Novembris Anno 1665.

Hedwigis Sophia, Dei Gratia nata ex Electorali stirpe Marchionum de Brandenburg in Prussia, Magdeburgi, Juliaci, Clevae, Montii, Stettini et Pomeraniae Dux, Hessiae Landgravia, Princeps Halberstadii, Mindae et Hersfeldii, Comitissa Catimeliboci, Diecii, Ziegenhainii, Xiddae et Schavinburgi, Marchae et Ravensburgi, Domina in Rauenstein, vidua Tutrix ac Princeps regens etc. etc.

Regiae Majestatis Vestrae

observantissima

Hedwigis Sophia.

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## Copy of the Elector of Brandenburg's letter to George William of Brunsvic.

Ham the $^{2}/_{12}$ of Nov. 1665.

Unser Durchlauchtiger Hochgeborner Fürst, freundlicher lieber Vetter und Gevatter.

Es ist der englische Envoyé Graf Carlingford, dessen Euer Liebden neulich in Dero jüngsten Schreiben Erwähnung gethan, allhier bei Uns angelangt und hat unter andern sich vernehmen lassen, wie dass Euer Liebden, als er Dieselbe wegen Suspendirung Ihres Vorhabens im Namen seines Königs ersucht, ihm darauf zu verstehen gegeben, dass weil Wir in dieser Sache mit implicirt, Sie ohne Unsern Consens darinnen für Sich nichts resolviren oder sich erklären könnten: dergleichen dann auch der Graf von Waldeck noch deutlicher von sich vernehmen lassen. Nun wissen Euer Liebden, dass Wir von dem in Haag geschlossenen Tractat das Geringste nicht gewusst, auch davon mit uns nichts communicirt worden, Wir

vielmehr gebeten, dass damit eingehalten und Uns allerseits die Mittel zur Wiederbringung des Friedens überlegt werden möchten; dahero Wir schliessen müssen, dass der englische Envoyé die Sache etwan von Euer Liebden oder den Ihrigen, so mit ihm conferirt, nicht recht müsse eingenommen haben. Damit Wir nun diessfalls bei dem Könige von England nicht in unverdienten Verdacht gezogen werden möchten, so ersuchen Wir Euer Liebden hiermit freundvetterlich, Sie wollen besagten Envoyé, wenn sich derselbe bei Euer Liebden etwan wieder einfinden möchte, oder durch andere Gelegenheit diesen Scrupul und ungleiche Meinung und Gedanken benehmen, damit solches bei dem Könige von England nicht ungleiche Gedanken wider uns verursachen möge. Seind Euer Liebden hinwieder angenehme Freundvetterliche Dienste zu erweisen geflissen. Gegeben zu Ham etc. . . .

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À Stockholm le 23 Sept. 1665.

La résolution que Monsieur d'Isbranto a prise de quitter cette cour en ayant eu la permission de Messieurs les États, me fait Vous prier Monsieur d'obtenir qu'il reste ici et qu'on lui envoye même les ordres nécessaires pour adjuster les différents, car autrement les choses s'aigriront de manière qu'il n'y aura rien qui puisse empêcher la Suède de se lier encore plus avec l'Angleterre; il me semble, qu'il serait de l'intérêt commun de rétablir l'amitié entre ces deux nations, et que les États devraient au moins tâcher de dégager en quelque façon la Suède de ce qu'elle a fait avec leurs ennemis. J'écris au Roi que je vous donne avis de ces choses et que je vous prie même d'apporter tous vos soins pour y donner remède. J'ai eu mes audiences comme je crois vous avoir déjà écrit et j'entrerai dans peu de jours dans les affaires; je suis de tout mon cœur entièrement et parfaitement à Vous signé

Le Chevalier de Terloon m. p.

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## Copy of a letter of the General States to the King of Great Britain.

La Haye, the 11. of December 1665.

Sire,

Pour témoigner en toute évidence la disposition, que Nous avons à la paix, Nous avons fait continuer jusqu'ici le séjour de Notre Ambassadeur en Votre Cour depuis la guerre. Car bien que Nous avons satisfait, ou par des raisons invincibles, ou par des offres justes et raisonnables, à toutes les plaintes, que le Seigneur Downing a voulu faire ici, lorsque Nous ne pouvions pas encore croire ni apprendre ce que Nous voyons aujourd'hui, Nous avons fait quelque chose de plus, quand Nous avons laissé en Angleterre Notre Ambassadeur, bien que l'on eût pris sur l'État des places dans des pays du choix de l'un ou de l'autre monde, dessaisi et confisqué les navires des habitants de ces provinces, à la vue de toute la Chrétienté, sans aucune déclaration précédente, Nous n'avons pas même révoqué Notre Ambassadeur après que Votre Majesté a fait partir Son Ministre d'auprès de Nous, dans l'espérance que Nous avions qu'Elle serait enfin touchée des maux, qui affligent l'une et l'autre nation, et des calamités, dont toute l'Europe se voit menacée. Nous ne voulons point d'autre témoin que Votre Majesté même, des avances, que Nous lui avons faites, ou fait faire, des conditions, sous lesquelles l'on pouvait faire une paix bonne et équitable. Nous lui avons offert de la faire, ainsi qu'il lui plaisait, à la condition que l'on restituerait tout ce qui avait été pris de part et d'autre, ou bien si l'Angleterre n'y croyait pas trouver son compte que l'on retiendrait d'un côté et d'autre tout ce qui avait été pris, et de même avant que l'on pût savoir ici ce qui pouvait être pris de Notre côté des quartiers éloignés, de sorte que l'on ne pouvait pas dire aussi que Nous y cherchions Notre avantage, non plus que la compensation des frais et pertes, qui sont sans comparaison bien plus grandes de Notre côté que de l'autre. Néanmoins non seulement Votre Majesté n'a pas voulu agréer ces offres des avances, qui ne lui peuvent pas permettre de douter de Notre inclination à la paix,

et ne s'est pas même trouvé satisfaite par les avances que les Ambassadeurs Médiateurs ont faites d'eux mêmes, des conditions très-avantageuses à l'Angleterre et préjudiciables aux intérêts de Nos États, auxquelles aussi Nous n'avons jamais donné Notre consentement, mais aussi jusqu'ici ni elle ni personne de Sa part n'a fait aucune ouverture ni fait connaître à quelles conditions Elle voulait faire la paix de Son côté et quoiqu'il lui ait plu de protester à Notre Ambassadeur qu'Elle la désirait néanmoins. Elle n'est jamais sortie de ces termes généraux, et n'a jamais paru être portée à parler ni à lui ni aux médiateurs, à quelles conditions Elle la voulait faire. Nous croyons de tous les Princes Chrétiens qu'ils préféreront toujours la douceur d'une bonne paix aux malheurs d'une guerre, quelque juste qu'elle puisse être, et Nous avons cette opinion particulièrement de Votre Majesté, qui fait profession d'une même Religion avec Nous, mais de la manière qu'il lui a plu en user, en n'agréant pas même les propositions si avantageuses à l'Angleterre et si préjudiciables à cet État, que les Médiateurs ont faites, et en ne faisant pas la moindre proposition, sur laquelle Nous puissons seulement entrer en négociation, Nous avons cru que Notre Ambassadeur ne pouvait plus demeurer en Angleterre, sans faire grand tort à la réputation de cet État, et Nous avons jugé nécessaire de le faire revenir, puisque aussi bien que Votre Majesté en révoquant Son Ministre a bien témoigné qu'Elle le désirait ainsi. Nous ne laisserons pas pourtant de conserver une inclination entière et parfaite pour un accomodement raisonnable, que Nous pourrons faire de concert avec Nos Alliés, et Nous attendrons que bientôt le bon Dieu inspirera à Votre Majesté les mêmes mouvemens, et qu'on voudra bien Nous faire part des conditions, sur lesquelles Elle les désirera, afin que par ce moyen l'on prévienne l'effusion de tant de sang, dont une bonne partie de la Chrétienté va être inondée. Nous n'en pouvons pas être responsables, puisque et devant et depuis la rupture Nous avons fait plus que l'on ne pouvait légitimement désirer de Nous, et que Nous sommes encore prêts d'y donner la main, au lieu que jusqu'ici Nous n'avons pas pu savoir les intimes intentions de Votre Majesté sur ce sujet. Nous

attendrons le jour qu'Elle aura les mêmes pensées pacifiques, mais Nous souhaiterions qu'elles y vinssent devant qu'elles lui fussent suggérées par les imminentes calamités publiques, dont Nous voyons toute la Chrétienеté menacée. Nous prions Dieu qu'il lui plaise les détourner et tenir, Sire, la Personne de Votre Majesté en sa Sainte et Digne Garde. À la Haye le 11. Decembre 1665.

De Votre Majesté

bien humbles serviteurs

Les États Généraux des Provinces Unies des Pays Bas.

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## Les Propositions des Ambassadeurs de France au Roi de la Grande Bretagne

touchant un accomodement avec les États.

Pour terminer les différents qui sont entre Sa Majesté et les États Généraux des Provinces Unies, le Roi très-Chrétien se chargera de porter les États:

À céder la Nouvelle Belgique, dont le Seigneur Roi de la Grande Bretagne demeurera en possession à l'avenir.

À restituer au dit Seigneur Roi l'Isle de Pouleron conformément à la disposition du Traité fait et conclu en l'année 1662 entre Sa Majesté Britannique et les dits États.

À céder le Fort Cormentri situé sur la côte de Guinée à condition que celui de Capo Corco sera rasé. Ou bien si Sa Majesté Britannique l'aime mieux, elle retiendra le dit Fort de Capo Corco à condition que les dits États demeureront aussi en possession de celui de Cormentin.

Que les dits États céderont pareillement à Sa Majesté les Forts de St. André et de Buva Veste situés sur la rivière de Gambia.

Pour ce qui regarde les vaisseaux nommés le Buonaventure et la Bonne Espérance, que les États remettront à l'arbitrage du dit Seigneur Roi très-Chrétien l'interprétation de ces mots *litem inceptam prosequi*. Et que, s'il trouve que les États

ayent tort, il décidera de la réparation qu'il jugera être raisonnable pour le dédommagement des Anglais.

Pour ce qui concerne les vaisseaux, dont le Commerce a été traversé sur les côtes de Malabar et de Guinée, que les dits États se remettront aussi à l'arbitrage du dit Seigneur Roi très-Chrétien pour l'estimation de ce qui sera dû aux intéressés.

Et qu'il sera nommé des Commissaires de part et d'autre pour convenir promptement d'un règlement de Commerce à Londres.

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## Réponse à la proposition de Messieurs les Ambassadeurs Extraordinaires de France faite au Roi de la Grande Bretagne,

le 21. d'Octobre Nouveau Style 1665.

Sa Majesté a déjà témoigné en plusieurs rencontres par les réponses à Messieurs les Ambassadeurs Extraordinaires de France sur le sujet des leurs propositions, comme elles lui paraissent peu propres à établir une ferme paix entre lui et les États des Provinces Unies, après une si sanglante guerre, et n'a jamais cru iniquer à présent que même les dits Ambassadeurs les considérassent comme le fondement d'une paix, mais plutôt comme un acheminement à un traité.

Pour ce qui est des vaisseaux nommés le Bonadventure et la Bonne Espérance, la justice est évidente du côté de Sa Majesté, étant notoire qu'il y a une somme considérable d'argent comme en dépôt à Amsterdam destinée au dommagement des Intéressés et le traité ayant laissé cette affaire par ces mots *litem incoeptam prosequi* à être poursuivie par la même voye dans laquelle elle était acheminée et bien acheminée lorsque le dit Traité se signa.

La haute estime que Sa Majesté fait de l'amitié du Roi très-chrétien est assez connue de tout le monde et avec quelque réflexion de partialité à son égard et quoique Sa Majesté suivant les mouvements de ses inclinations ait agréé la médiation du dit Seigneur Roi, Elle ne se peut empêcher de remarquer que le Roi très-chrétien passera pour trop intéressé dans la

décision de ces affaires ayant toujours déclaré qu'il est engagé par un traité secret d'assister les Hollandais.

Néanmoins si Sa Majesté très-chrétienne peut disposer les Hollandais à entrer dans les mêmes sentimens qu'Elle témoigne avoir pour l'établissement d'une bonne paix, le Roi de la Grande Bretagne nommera des Commissaires de sa part et tâchera de disposer la couronne de Suède, Monseigneur l'Evêque de Munster, comme aussi ses autres alliés, à faire de même, sans la participation desquels il n'est pas juste que Sa Majesté entre en aucun traité de cette nature, et cela d'autant plus que les États Généraux n'y témoignent pas avoir la moindre disposition, vu que les bonnes inclinations de Sa Majesté à un bon accomodement n'ont jusqu'à présent servi qu'à allumer de la jalousie parmi les confédérés, comme si Elle n'avait aucune considération de leurs intérêts là où selon toutes les apparences la méthode maintenant proposée mettra avec l'aide de Dieu une heureuse fin à cette grande affaire si les dispositions de tous côtés sont également sincères.

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## Lord Carlingford's copies.

In my last from Cassel I signified the Bishops not being in a good condition, nor capable of securing a winter there in freese, which renders the design proposed by Colonel Cusack impracticable, there being no security for landing, whilst a considerable part of his army were prepared to receive and join with our forces; I hear all his horse are retreated from Frees into Munster and that some few places are left fortified and well manned to secure an interest and an entry into Frees, when a fit opportunity appears; but it is probable that the forces now marching thither of Dutch and French will quickly free that country; nor can I imagine how the Bishop can either provide or preserve his army this winter, there being no furage in his own country, nor can he keep the field against the French, the Dutch and the Brunswick, who are ready to march with eight thousand men, and were you punctual in payment,

which the Reverend complains you are not (it's the opinion, of the Elector of Mayance), that money could not preserve him, all the furage being already spent, so as he advises the endeavouring a peace and offers to interest himself in a reconciliation, if the King please, it is certain there is not a Prince in Germany, that will join with the Bishop, though many wish him well in consideration of the King and hatred to the Dutch, so as if you cannot persuade the King of Swede to oppose the States, it is impossible the Bishop can do more than to force them for some time to keep an army, which infallibly is very chargeable; they have already given a hundred thousand pound to the Brunswick and Waldeck to make their levies; in fine if you will not or cannot make a peace, there is no way to engage the Emperor nor any else, but by making an alliance offensive and defensive with the Spaniard, in that case, I believe, many may concern themselves.

When I was sick at Cassel, Langrave Ernestus of Hess came to see me, a person well known to prince Robert, he showed me two letters from the King in fourty nine and fifty; sent by one Colonel Hunter to engage him with the Marquis of Montroe, to carry forces into Scotland, which he would have undertaken, but for Montroe, he is willing to engage for the King, but will expect money, if any such person upon such terms be thought useful, this man has reputation and interest enough, he will not serve by any commission but the King's; if you have received my last, you'll find the result of my proposals to the Duke of Brandenburg, who resolved to interest himself in a reconciliation. I believe he will be your friend, if you solicit him kindly and correspond frequently with him.

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Since my last by Colonel Cusack of the 26. of October I went to Iburg the residence of Ernestus Augustus the younger brother of the house of Brunswick bishop of Osnabruck, and married to the Princess Sophia, to whom having made proposals according to my instructions, he told me that they were of that

consideration that he could not give a resolution, until he had consulted his brothers and others his friends, whereupon he rode post to Cell where his lady was, and I hearing that they had troops ready to march for the assistance of the Hollanders, made as much haste as a man that had the gout, and was carried in and out of his coach both night and day was capable of, and although 20 Dutch miles arrived there at the fourth day, and that night had audience for George William the eldest brother, to whom I represented the seasonable opportunity he had of obliging the King my master by a conjunction with him in opposition to the Hollanders, which he declared hazardous to his interest, whereupon I proposed a neutrality and that he would permit no levies nor other assistance to be sent to the services of the States, whereunto he replied that he must consult some of his friends about it and that he would send two of his counsel to debate the matter with me, which within an hour came to my chamber and having made a long latin oration in commendation of the King my master and of the honour their Prince had of being allied to him, repeated the discourse which I had with him, declaring how ruinous it would be to their Prince to make war against the States, but as for a neutrality, that he and his brother would consult their friends and give a resolution according the answers they receive from them. I desired to know who those friends were and what time it would take up to have that answer, they could not give me the time, but named the King of Swede and the elector of Brandenburg their chiefest advisers, I prayed that until their opinion was known they would promise a neutrality, which they refused, but told me that the Princes would write to the King refering themselves to the representation I should make, which I told them was to declare them his ennemies and therefore bid them not trust to that point, at which they seemed to be startled and parted. Next day I waited on the Duke from whom I could get no answer. Then I applied myself to the Princess Sophia to whom I expressed my dissatisfaction, and she very concernedly spoke to her husband, from whom no other answer could be obtained, whereat she seemed as much troubled as I, though

her husband be chiefest in the engagement, having heard since that he is to command his own and the Holland forces and Count Waldeck under him, who was then at Cell, and having made me a visit expressed great service for the King and said he was sorry he did not know three or four months before the King's being engaged in an alliance with the Bishop of Munster, which perhaps might have hindered him from capitulating with the States, for whom he was raising forces, but not with intention of ever employing them against the King: but I answered, that opposing the Bishop of Munster was the same thing and that he very well knew it. Many compliments passed, but he acknowledged irrevocably engaged, but that he believed the family of Brunswick will do as the King of Suede and the Elector of Brandenburg will advise them. Next day (although my gout were very bad) I went to Hannover, where I found that Prince of another temper, though I could not engage him to a conjunction with the Bishop against the Hollanders, yet he assured me of a neutrality and what private service he could do the Bishop both for his own and the King my master's sake, to whom he made great profession, he certainly is a very considerable person. . . . . .

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The Duke is very proud of the honour the King has done his Envoyé to the King of France, he has no proposals towards a conjunction with him on any term, he desires the King of France's consent to make use of this conjuncture to obtain from the Dutch, what they detain from him, without which he dares not attempt any thing against them having no sincere protection, but the King of France, who if offended by him, may, as things now stand, possess himself of his countries without opposition. I represented to him the danger that he and the rest of the Princes of Germany were in, if they should permit the French to oppose the Bishop of Munster, which though the pretext for raising and marching with an army, was not the great design, but, before his return, to make himself master of Flanders and perhaps in his way of Cologne, Liege and may be Dusseldorf and Juliers; the ambition of that King being

unlimited and his friendship of no longer continuance than sorted with his interest. I gave him some knowledge of my master's kindness to the King of France since his restoration, and of the ungrateful returns made, in fine such a character I gave of him, as it has taken up much of the Duke's time to consider what he was to do. . . . . .

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My Lord,

My journey hitherto though through the worst country and the nastyest houses and entertainment that ever I saw (except the persons of quality) was pleasant to me, considering it for the King's service, wherein it I have not succeeded according expectation, I hope there will be no ground for attributing it to my want of diligence or industry, but now me thinks after having travelled above thousand English miles, several hundred whereof with gout, and having from all places given Your Lordship an account of my negotiation, I find myself forgot, as if neither my person nor business deserved consideration, for though I could not hope for letters in the unknown countries through which I passed, yet at my arrival here (being three months absent) doubted not of meeting some marks of your memory of me; but not a word from any body, was terrible, considering my condition having had but a thousand pound at parting, which I then believed could not have brought me hither — but my apprehension of my being thought unwilling to have undertaken so difficult an employment made me silent, which at my arrival at Brussels I signified to Your Lordship and were it not for the assistances I received of carriages and entertainment twice the money would not have brought me hither, I am now forced to send Mr. Loving to let Your Lordship know that I have not wherewithal to carry me to Vienna, he will show an account how my stock was disposed of, which will not appear extravagant; my pretence for delaying my journey is the gout, but my greatest agony is at heart, yet if additional instructions or any new letters be thought fit to be sent, spare me not, for notwithstanding my ill usage,

I am not rebuted. I send three letters from the Brunswick, a letter from the Duke of Brandenburg, and one from the Princess Dowager of Cassel; I sent a letter to Hamburg to be conveyed to Your Lordship by Mr. William Swan, wherein I mentioned the effect of my negociation with all those Princes, whereof I send a copy; I hope diligence will be used in disposing of My Lord Your Lordship's

Frankfort the last of Nov. new style 1665. most faithful humble servant Carlingford.

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## Copie de la lettre de Monsieur de Lionne à Monsieur l'Ambassadeur de France

du 25. de Decembre 1665. Lectum le 1. Janvier.

Depuis toutes les dépèches ci-jointes écrites, le Roi m'a envoyé quérir, pour m'ordonner d'y ajouter qu'ayant jugé que rien ne pouvait plustôt porter Monsieur l'Évêque de Munster à rechercher et conclure l'accommodement aux conditions que l'on peut désirer, que de lui continuer la guerre pendant l'hyver, son sentiment serait, qu'au lieu de mettre les trouppes en quartiers d'hyver, on leur donnât lieu d'entrer dans le pays du dit Évêque, le plus avant qu'elles le pourraient, et d'y assiéger quelques places, à quoi Sa Majesté croit, qu'on aurait bien plus de facilité de réussir présentement, que la terre est ferme, qu'on n'en a dans le temps de pluies, où l'on n'a pas laissé de prendre Lockem, que si néanmoins Messieurs les États n'approuvaient pas cette pensée de faire un siège pour des raisons qu'on ne peut prévoir de si loin, on pourrait au moins rendre à l'Evêque, ce qu'il leur a prêté, c'est à dire en lui faisant les mêmes déprédations, en ravageant son pays le plus qu'on pourrait. Sa Majesté désire donc, que vous proposiez la chose à Messieurs les États, et en pressiez la résolution, à quoi vous ajouterez qu'elle mande à Monsieur Bradel que quand les États ne prendraient pas la résolution dont je viens de parler et de laquelle Monsieur de Tellier lui fait aussi part, elle désire qu'il occupe son corps des trouppes à battre la campagne, brûler les villages, et faire toutes les hostilités qu'il pourra dans le pays de Munster.

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## Lord Arlington to the Earl of Carlingford.

Oxen, January 11. 1665.

My Lord,

I have been passing this Christmas in your country with my Lord Crofts where our entertainment was so good that I dare say you would have been glad to be with us as well as your Excellence entertains yourself at Vienna where your letters of the 26. and 29. past make us conclude you are already, and I hope Mr. Loving had long before this time overtaken you with your recruits we sent you. I see by Princess Sophia's letter how welcome your Excellence hath been to your rank in Germany and I hope you will be no less so to a superior one at Vienna and you will set on foot my correspondence again with father Donellan from whom I have not heard in a long time, not since I write to him. By what I wrote to Your Lordship by M. Loving you will see how inclinable his Majesty is to a peace with Holland if he may have a good one, which opinion you are to impress in your court as effectually as you can, because they are full of jealousy that the King would dissolve the Government of Holland and consequently throw it into the hands of France, and by the way you are not to take offence at the Prince of Munster offering to be friends with Holland excluding His Majesty from the mediation, we are so confident of that Prince's honour and generosity that we cannot entertain a jealousy of it, but in the mean time your Excellence will do him and the King an acceptable service if you can divert the Luxenburgh troops from falling upon him which ought to be the Emperor's business as well as ours for twenty reasons that will easily occur to you. Your Excellence will find a little increase in the Plague-bill this week which as little as it is troubles us, because it delays our going to London. I am with all friendship and affection

My Lord, Your Excellence

most faithful humble servant

Arlington.

You will find at Vienna, that Sir Richard Fanshaw hath concluded our treaty with Spain, notwithstanding which His

Majesty continues his resolution of sending My Lord of Sandwich thither and His Lordship had been dispatched before this time if we had not expected your particulars by an express from Sir Richard Fanshaw of what he hath done, which is not yet come to us.

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## Lord Arlington to the Earl of Carlingford.

Oxen, January 18. 1665.

My Lord,

Your Lordship's of the 6. st. nov. just at your arrival at Vienna is the only one I have received from you since those Mr. Loving brought us, who I hope is with you long before this and hath given you some ease in your melancholy. I have little to add to my last, neither if I had have time for it, Your Lordship's letter just at the post is going away. The ill weather and the concourse of people to London have increased the Plague-bill to 158 which is sad news to us here. My Lord Hilles is not yet come away from France, a sharp fit of the gout keeps him there, but Sir Richard Fanshaw is gone from Madrid to Lisbon with hopes of agreeing those two courts, I pray God send it. My humble service to father Donellan shall end this with my continued assurances of being with all truth and affection My Lord etc.

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## Lord Arlington to the Earl of Carlingford.

Whitehall, March 5. 1665.

My Lord,

I have received Your Lordship's of the 11. and 21. past with copies of your memorials and replies, notwithstanding all which His Majesty still persists in the resolution of having you come away, for after the complimental passed and completely over and all the good offices performed to the Bishop, he cannot see your continuance there will be of much use, since that court can afford us little benefit by any alliances; when

all the points of that at Madrid are cleared then the work will be easy if necessary, and perhaps at that time they will not be averse to the sending somebody hither to requite your Embassy. Neither doeth his Majesty foresee any use of your seeing the Princes in your return, they are resolved all of them to play crafty games and according as it shall seem their occasions take their parts with France or Spain. I had proposed to his Majesty the sending Mr. Loving to the Bishop of Munster but His Majesty's opinion is a man more versed in military affairs would be properest for the post; we have little news at home, but what comes from those parts where you will hear it fresher than we, this joined with the uncertainty of this letter finding actually your Lordship whom I conclude upon your way home makes me not lengthen it more than to assure your Lordship of my being with all truth and affection My Lord etc. . . .

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## Lord Arlington to the Earl of Carlingford.

Whitehall, March 16. 1665.

My Lord,

I have before me unacknowledged of your Lordship's yours of February 25., March 4. and a later as it seems to me, but without date, all of your Lordship's say, you are not only willing but ready to come away being at the end of your instructions, but withall that the court there seems to wish you would stay and propose something in order to a union betwixt the King our master and His Imperial Majesty, upon which notwithstanding the positive orders I sent you some time since to return, his Majesty is content, I hazard this letter to revoke that order and to enjoin you to stay in case it come time enough yet to find you there, and if accordingly it do so I will loose no time in pressing His Majesty to send you a new supply of money and new instructions, though we shall have much ado to compose them till we know certainly the success of My Lord of Sandwich's negotiation, but in the mean time if you can draw the court to make you any proposals to the effect they

expressed, you may assure them they will be most welcome to His Majesty, to whom for the present they cannot do a more acceptable thing than in protecting and assisting the Bishop of Munster. We hear from Portugal, Sir R. Fanshaw is come from them who profess a readiness to comply with all the King's desires towards a Treaty of peace with Spain, so they may obtain that one single point for which they have fought and from which no misfortune shall divert them viz, the acknowledging him to be king, in a little time we shall see what Spain will say to this, if they be wise they will franchir ce pas. This day the Bishop of Munster's agent has given His Majesty notice of a meeting designed whereunto the Princes of the Westphalia country are to send their deputies in order to the preserving the peace of those parts and offering something to him for the accomodation with the Hollanders, to which His Majesty hath made no answer yet, I should have added that the Bishop desires the King would send a Minister of his there to be witness of the transactions. Mr. Coventry still keeps us in hopes that Sweedland stand firm to us, which country is immediately dispatching 2 Ambassadors hither. I will not be more particular in this or any other matters to your Lordship till I hear where you are, but where it is I beseech you be assured no man can be with more truth than myself My Lord etc. . . .

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## Lord Arlington to the Earl of Carlingford.

Saxum, September 23. 1665.

Your Lordship's of the $^{8}/_{18}$ brought me the good news of your arrival at Ostende, and those of the $^{12}/_{22}$ especially the long one in Cypher the conference you had had with the Marquis Castel-Rodrigo which his Majesty read with great care and content, and by your success there we augure a good progress in all your negotiations towards which My Lord Sandwich hath reasonably well furnished you by his good success es of which the News Books will tell you the

particulars and though the fowl weather disappointed him of the possibility of fighting with the Dutch Hoot of Warr got the booty he hath made upon that and the Marchand Hoot also is equivalent to the success of a good bataille, and when the Hollanders shall make up their accounts of this year's losses and expences I believe they will not go with any heart to the undertaking of another. We heard the Bishop of Munster hath but a trumpet and a letter of France to the States, I suppose he would not make that stop without being ready to strike as soon as he shows his teeth, if he be so we shall hear a brave noise in Holland. Nothing occurs to me worth the directing your Lordship beyond the instructions you carried with you. As for your supplies as soon as we come to Oxford and have My Lord Treasurer by us, I will mind the King again of doing better for you therein, then is yet done, and towards it I could not do you a better office for you presently than to let the King read what you said upon that subject yourself, who could not keep himself from smiling at your kind remembrance of Miss, which he says is a continuance of that farce you have long played. On Monday his Majesty removes to Oxford. I am with all truth and affection My Lord etc. . . .

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## Lord Arlington to the Earl of Carlingford.

Oxford, October 7. 1665.

My Lord,

Our remove from Sarum hither and the leave I got from His Majesty to make a step into the country for my divertisement, hindered me from repeating to your Lordship again the satisfaction his Majesty, his Royal Highness and his principal ministers here had in your dispatch of the 22. since when I have also had a later of the 25. past, asking how you shall comport yourself towards the Nuncio and the Turkish Ambassador. With the former's master, your Lordship knows His Majesty neither hath nor can have any communication, besides it is fit you should so behave yourself to him in your own particular as not to encourage a scandal raised upon His

Majesty by the artifice of the Hollanders: that his treaty and alliance with the Bishop of Munster hath something of Religion mixed with it, not only to asperse him here at home, but to discourage Protestant Princes in a conjunction with the Bishop which you must work against most industriously in all places and with all persons where you think there shall be need of it in (703) court, where I hear it hath taken much ground. Towards the latter it will be fit your Lordship do all things corresponding with your character since His Majesty hath an Ambassador in the Grand Seigneurs Court and did two years since receive a more signal mark of his esteem in the ratification of the treaties made betwixt him and the Kingdoms of Tunis, Tripoli and Argiers, and if to this you can oblige to pledge you to the best in Christendom you will get the reputation of such a victory over the Turks as hath not of late been had.

Since your Lordship's last was written to me, I have recommended to Mr. Temple the sending you all the news we have had here worth your knowledge, so I make no repetition of it, the most considerable of which was the death of the King of Spain, not formally notified yet to us here, though I suppose it will be to morrow, because I hear the Conde de Molina hath received his new credentials, and this I suppose will oblige the French to take new measures towards us, though yet they continue speaking the same language, that if we will not through their mediation presently enter into a treaty with Holland they must of necessity help them, particularly against the Bishop of Munster, to which effect we hear the King of France is sending 6000 of his choicest troops, too few in our opinion, either to force their passage, or to annoy the Bishop, with whom we now avow we have a treaty subsisting, and that we will help him to the utmost of our power, according to which frankness your Lordship may frame your discourse whereever you are, and notwithstanding the misfortune befallen what we sent for his succour to Ostend, there is care now taken to furnish the Alderman in a more effective manner all that he is to pay, which you may confidently answer for.

Since my Lord Sandwich's return to our Ports we suppose he hath sent out some part of his fleet again, but whether such a number as may meet with what the Hollanders say they have yet abroad, we cannot tell till my Lord's arrival here which we expect every day.

In your next we expect likewise what you have done with the Duke of Newburgh. . . . . (Chiffres) . . . . . In my next I hope to send you word the parliament (which meeteth here on Monday next) is in good humour, the success of this year having greatly inflamed the kingdom with a desire of prosecuting the war vigorously . . . (Chiffres) . . . and seems very well content with what is done for the satisfaction of his master, and doeth not dissemble with us — the infusion from France that we are treating with Holland . . . . . (Chiffres) . . . . . which takes no effect with him and he seems not to doubt at all the reality of all his Majesty's professions which I hope you are by this time interring . . . . . (Chiffres) . . . . . we hear the Bishop of Munster is upon his march in the enemy's country and hath taken some places there, but not so distinctly as to be confident of the good news; I hope therefore for the future your Lordship will establish for Mr. Temple so good a correspondence in the Prince's army that he may know all that passeth there and transmit it hither to us; and he seeming to wish it, His Majesty is inclined to establish him his Resident at Brussels, through whose hands your Lordship's letters shall be conveyed. I know not very well whether I sent by your Lordship a letter to father Donellan a man of much esteem in the court of Vienna, if I did not, I ought to have done it, and I will supply it now in my answer to 2 letters of his which I received this week, he is your countryman and as I am told as well worth your acquaintance as anybody in those parts.

Sir Thomas Clifford is arrived at Copenhagen but little satisfied with the temper he finds that court in, and the truth is they have dealt (if a man may say so) unworthily with His

Majesty, and our old friend Hanni Schestedt hath the reputation of having contributed much thereunto by his partiality to France and Holland; which I thought fit to advertize you of, that you may beware how you correspond with him; Sir Thomas Clifford is not like to make any long stay there but to take his way straight to Stockholm, where we are much better used, and it will add to your wellcome at Vienna to tell how confident we are of the friendship of that court, according to which it will be good you begin presently your correspondence with Mr. Coventry who hath eminently served the King there. I have not yet had time to adjust with my Lord Treasurer the supplying you, which I will be mindful of and neglect no occasion that may confirm the profession I make of being with all truth My Lord etc. . . .

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## Lord Arlington to the Earl of Carlingford.

Oxon., October 26. 1665.

My Lord,

My last letter from your Lordship was at your parting from the Duke of Newbourgh to whose kind letter and expressions to you His Majesty makes an answer this post in his own hand to the said Duke.

Mr. Temple hath sent us a letter written by the Prince of Munster to him of the $^{15}/_{5}$ l. st. which is of much satisfaction to his Majesty not only for the assurances it gives us of his good progress and success from his own hand, but for the many good advises and counsils therein expressed of all which His Majesty will make the best use he can, and in the mean time is stirring every stone to enable Alderman Backwell to comply punctually with the post and future payments, towards which there was a good quantity of money embarqued some days ago, but the Dutch fleet coming upon the coast, we were forced to put it on shore again which fleet is still hovering by there with no benefit to themselves or damage to us hitherto (God be thanked) and we cannot see how they could have

layn easily there these 3 days passed, so tempestuous and fowl the weather hath been.

God be thanked the plague is exceedingly abated in London, the bills this week exceed not 1,800 in all. The Parliament hath voted and passed the bill giving His Majesty 1,250,000, to which they have added another of 120,000, which they beseech His Majesty to bestow upon the Duke for his good services. Among those good ones, they have stirred a troublesome one forbidding the importation of any high cattle; but His Majesty is not likely to consent to it, since it will be the destruction of that kingdoms.

In the Bishop's letter he says he expected you in a few days, so that we daily expect an account from you of the conference with him, and of your farther progress in your other negociations, towards which, according to your desire, I herewith send Your Lordship a credential for the Duke of Baviere.

If Your Lordship shall have to meet any letters from me any week, Mr. Temple is charged with supplying them from Brussels, where he is now constituted His Majesty's Resident.

I am sorry I can say nothing comfortably to you yet, as to your farther supply, My Lord Treasurer declaring his disability to do it and remembering me that being fond of the employment you professed yourself satisfied with the sum he gave you. But as there is a occasion I shall sollicit him anew, in the mean time recommending to you all possible thrift, which is a counsil your nature hath need of. I am with all truth and affection My Lord etc. . . .

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## Lord Arlington to the Earl of Carlingford.

Oxon., November 2. 1665.

My Lord,

In my last of this day sennight I sent Your Lordship a letter for the Duke of Bavaria, as I do to others hereenclosed for the Dukes of Luneburg for whom you have already credentials, but the Duke George William having given His Majesty an account by letter of the agreement made with his

brother and His Majesty reflecting upon the practises used by the Hollanders to gain the troops of the two brothers to their services writes to them both conjuring them by all the good reasons he can alledge not to give them to the Hollanders but the Bishop of Munster, and I hope these letters will come seasonably to be delivered by your Lordship. Yours to Mr. Temple of the . . . past saying you were straight going to that court, which is all the news we have had of you since you left the Duke of Newburgh's.

Our Parliament is dismissed to meet again if need be in February if not in April next, the Dutch ships are likewise gone of our coast without doing any thing but waste their provisions, disabled their ships in their readiness for the next year and shamed themselves towards the world, for having raised an expectation of something that is not done. The plague, God be thanked, is decreased this week to 1031 and 33 parishes are clear of it, this is all our news and I am with all truth and affection, My Lord etc. . . .

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## Lord Arlington to the Earl of Carlingford.

Oxon., November 9. 1665.

My Lord,

Colonel Cusack is arrived with us and hath delivered to His Majesty the Bishop of Munster's, the Elector of Coulen's and Your Lordship's letters much to his satisfaction, one thing I will not dissemble with you that I was a little surprized to find the Bishop's propositions relating to his own interests and undertakings to be performed by us came all open in his hands, your Lordship will remember whether you delivered them so to him, however I cannot but declare to you they were very acceptable ones and that His Majesty hath taken them with his most serious consideration and will farther prosecute them according to his ability and power, I much long to hear what success you have had with the Duke of Luneburgh and the Elector of Brandenburgh, of whose inclinations to us the French do disperse many jealousies here as if they should have much

more credit with him than we, for which reason His Majesty hath thought fit to send Sir Walter Vane to reside some time with the Elector to give us a more particular information of his proceedings in this quarrel. The french ambassadors are yet with us persuading and as far as good manners will suffer them threatening us into an agreement with Holland which yet hath had no effect more than what you saw at your being amongst us. Danmark hath totally failed in all our expectations of them, so that Sir Thomas Clifford is now at Stockholm and Sir Gilbert Talbot recalled home and if we will believe the French we must look for no better success in Sweedland, but Mr. Coventry being of the contrary opinion we believe him. I am sorry to hear from Mr. Temple that most of the letters I have written to your Lordship since your departure are yet in his hands, he not knowing whether or how to address them. I am labouring what I can, to get some more money sent you and I hope I shall get a bill of exchange for you by that time you arrive at Vienna. I am with much truth, My Lord etc. . . .

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## Lord Arlington to the Earl of Carlingford.

Oxon., November 23. 1665.

My Lord,

Your Lordship's last told us of your going towards the Princes of Luneburgh, too late I fear to divert those Princes from a conjunction with Holland, though the last letters told us, they were not finally agreed, the same jealousies we have of the Elector of Brandenburgh, if your Lordship hath not in the like manner diverted him, ahere Sir Walter Vane will be immediately after your departure at least to improve those good dispositions you shall have formed there, Mr. Temple will daily send your Lordship all the news of the Prince of Munster and Holland with more dispatch and certainty than we can do it from hence.

This day the French Ambassadors take their leave of the King and lose no time in their journey, because of the late Edicts in France, forbidding all ships of that kingdom to come into the ports of any of ours and even into the channel, letters

likewise say they have embarked the English Men's goods in S. Malos and that there is a general disposition towards a present rupture with us, which all the Holland letters do likewise confirm, and I hope we shall not be surprized with it, since we have been so long warned by our own jealousy therein.

This week hath brought us a considerable decrease of the plague as you will see it in the bills of mortality. We talk much of going towards London the distance of which is of infinite prejudice to us in our affairs, especially the raising of money towards our preparations for the next spring, whatever discourses you hear about treating with Holland, be assured you shall be informed thereof as soon as there is any grounds therein. I am with all truth and affection, My Lord etc. . . .

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## Lord Arlington to the Earl of Carlingford.

Oxon., December 21. 1665.

My Lord,

Some few days after we were possessed of Your Lordship's of November 23. from Hess-Cassel Mr. Loving arrived here with yours of December 5. and the other inclosed upon which the return could not be dispatched till this day, though Mr. Loving hath not been wanting in his diligences to call daily and earnestly upon us, minding us of your Lordship's lying sumedbound by your way for want of money, to supply which he carries you bills for 900 L. and hath another 100 L. to defray his own charges with which it is hoped your Lordship will be enabled to return to us, it not beeing foreseen that after you have been at Vienna you can have much more business than the seeing the Elector of Mentz and Bishop of Munster in your way homewards, unless you can think it to be of moment to give the Duke of Newburgh a second visit or that the Bishop should earnestly recommend to you any other, to whom I suppose you will write as soon as you know the mind of the Emperor's court towards him.

Hereinclosed your Lordship receives His Majesty's answer in a latin paper to your dispatch which was so ordered that the

Elector of Mentz might see it, to which purpose His Majesty sends it in his own letter to the Elector and recommends the effects of it with all the kind and confident expressions in his own hand to His Electoral Highness, and according to the latin paper you must frame your discourse to the Ministers in the Emperor's court after your complimental ones and those you are instructed to make in the behalf of the Bishop of Munster are over, and when the occasion shall be given you of speaking His Majesty's mind with relation to the war of Holland which the States-General and the French have with much artifice diffused much contrary to His Royal intentions, as if they were to dissolve the Government of Holland, to affect some part of their territories, abhorring and rejecting all overtures of peace, to convince which His Majesty hath likewise commanded me to send your Lordship the States-General's late letter to him upon the revocation of their ambassador here, whom the French importuned them to recall upon the going away of that Ambassador for fear he should enter into any negotiations of peace in their absence, and by this showing the world it was not peace they aimed at but the making it themselves, another proof of which is that they are endeavouring in Holland to obtain a promise that it shall never be made without their concurrence and approbation, which all the sober part of Holland do oppose to the degree that it is not believed they will be able to obtain their public and avowed consent therein, especially when they shall perceive by His Majesty's letter how inclinable he is to a fair and reasonable peace. In the mean time the King of France is making vast preparations against the spring for forces superior to any he ever had, which he colours only with the appearance of a breach with us who are not like to give him occasion of making use of, and I dare say you easily believe Holland would be sorry to borrow them of him, in conclusion it is plain they are designed against the house of Austria and yet not to omit any occasion of giving us trouble here at home if they can do it, but in this they will remember, they have a sea to pass and a good fleet to beat upon it. In the mean time we are at work in

concluding our treaty with Spain, in which Sir Richard Fanshaw hath made great advances and by the permission of the crown sent a gentleman into Portugal, but to secure his transactions better on both sides His Majesty is sending away My Lord of Sandwich with all possible speed to Madrid as His Excellency's Ambassador and hath already dispatched Sir Robert Southwell into Portugal to correspond with him from thence.

In the Emperor's court your Lordship will perhaps have the opportunity of learning the minds of all the Princes of Germany than we have at this distance, we take ourselves to be reasonably secure of Danmark and Sweede, though at the same time we know what pains is taken from France and Holland to disunite them from us. I told your Lordship in my former of His Majesty's sending Sir Walter Vane to the Elector of Brandenburgh, but the letters from Holland would persuade us we do but lose our labour in it and that he is already agreed with them, which you will better know in Vienna than we can here. Your old friend Hannibal Sestedt is likewise at the Hague making great demands for his master to which the letters likewise say the States will assent, if they do not we are bid to look for him presently here, the same letters also say that the Dukes of Luneburgh will not only complete their number of 12,000 men in the assistance of the States, but also increase that number, which will much distress the Bishop of Munster, but if he be able to hold out the winter we may hope new changes in Christendom will give him some ease, and we on our side are preparing a greater force at sea than we had the last year, which will be commanded by My Lord General and Prince Robert if he can recover his health to which purpose he hath shut himself up now, and we hope that the plague ceasing at London His Majesty may go quickly back thither to take care of the business of the spring. Sir Jeremy Smith is gone with a good squadron into the Spaits to give our merchants ease and countenance, these also have been much molested and abused by Monsieur de Beaufort. What other news we have here your Lordship will understand with more delight and ease from Mr. Loving, in whom I hope your Lordship

hath a great deal of satisfaction since you do not complain to me of him, and that I can observe no cause you have to do so.

We have had no news out of Ireland these 3 weeks, the last letters told us the Great Bill was ready to be engrossed.

Since your Lordship's letter by Mr. Loving I have received a fresher from you of the 15., the answer to which you will find in this long one, enough so to repair all my omissions which I hope will not appear so many to you when you have received all the letters I sent you by Mr. Temple who hath often complained he knew not how to adress them. I cannot conclude this without bewailing your Lordship's great indispositions, which being only of the gout gives us yet that comfort that they will both justify and necessitate you to a regular diet, which you ever loved. I am with all truth and affection, My Lord etc. . . .

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## Mr. W. Temple to the Earl of Carlingford.

December 3. st. n. 1665.

My Lord,

I have been long in extreme pain how to convey all the packets of letters I have received for Your Lordship, and expecting every day to receive from you some command and adress to that purpose but being hitherto disappointed of that hope and not imagining by any calculation how you can defer your approach to Vienna longer than this will be coming to you, I resolved at a venture to send there four packets to entertain you with a little pamphlet that circulates here of late with very much vogue. I have three packets more which I intend shall go by the Marquis Castel Rodrigo's conveyance upon monday next, resolving like a very merchant not to venture all in one bottom; there never was less news stirring there at this instant or at least I never was more out of the way of hearing it, for I am newly returned from Bruges, where the Prince of Munster's pay rents called me to receive a dispatch arrived on Sunday last at Ostend for his supply. I had letters there from Munster of the 19. November, whereby I was assured of his

courage and constancy, holding good in spite of all the confidence and strength the Dutch forces have received from the French supplies, some of the Luneburgh's troops and all their marine company being drawn ashore he gives me hope of a good account of Bourbony in a little time and all the rest is the style of men that want their money. Sir Walter Vane is newly arrived here upon his journey as Envoyé to the Duke of Brandenburgh who is come already to Cleve. So soon as I have any certainty of Your Lordship's arrival at Vienna I shall acknowledge a letter of Mr. Taaffe's from Meppen, which was the last word I heard of any of your company, for Colonel Cusack would not do me the favour to see me as he passed; but I hear from Sir Walter Vane that My Lord Arlington has received a packet of your Lordship from Berlin, which way it went I know not.

Any thing from you will find me constant here, where His Majesty has pleased to establish me his Resident about three weeks since my credentials came, and I have had my audience upon them, while I am here Your Lordship may reckon upon at Brussels

a most humble servant.

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## Mr. W. Temple to the Earl of Carlingford.

Brussels, December 7. st. n. 1665.

My Lord,

I received this morning Your Lordship's from Cassel, which I imagine is in the Landgrave of Hesse's territories though you give me not so particular an information as I could wish in that nor what parts you met or left the Duke of Brandenburgh in, nor (which more troubles me) where Your Lordship would have me adress my next letters, in this ignorance I am forced to use Mr. Bedingsfield's favour to send this to a correspondence he has at Francfort with a desire to deliver it safe in case it finds you still there which I suppose must be by the help of the gout, or in case that should have given you liberty of advancing your journey, he is to send it

after you to such place as upon enquiries he shall find your next way lies. I will assure Your Lordship you are so far from being forgotten either here or in England, that I know nothing has so much perplexed me since my coming over as the ignorance I have been so long and so perfectly in how I might either myself entertain you, or convey to you any of those packets which have been every week increasing since you went, but you promised from Munster to direct me where you would expect your next letters, and instead of that only told me you were going to Luneburgh and there to find the Elector of Brandenburgh but you knew not where and from there God knows whither, so that from that time having every postday expected Your Lordship's commands, I knew not one pace I could make in the dark towards renewing our correspondence; but last week finding I had nine packets, as I take it for you, from court and imagining 't was not possible but you must be by this time approaching Vienna, where I was sure your journey was to end, and fearing to make you attend letters there till you could send after your arrival and receive an answer from me which is seldom done in much less than a month's time, I resolved to send four of your packets inclosed in one of mine directed for Your Lordship at Vienna, which I knew would be adress enough to find you out upon your arrival there, and the rest I then resolved to send this week by the Marquis Castel Rodrigo's conveyance to the same place, which I should have done without Your Lordship's that I now received. I have been since in doubt whether I should send them with this or no, but the other being already out of your reach, and Your Lordship promising me farther accounts of your health and motions from Francfort, I shall keep them till I receive that favour and in it I hope those directions for writing to you, which I suppose your pain and indisposition made you forget in this, besides they all being directed for Vienna, I know they must be calculated for that climate and cannot be meant to give you any intelligence or orders of use in your passage. I shall attend your farther commands with much impatience, but beg of Your Lordship that they may be particular, and

cast the best you can for supporting your correspondence from hence and consequently from England without which your business will be much lamer and in worse humor than it needs.

I hope our affairs in Munster are not in so ill posture as you believe them there, I have had assurance from the Prince that the bridge over the Morass was perfected, and that the approach both of the French or the Luneburgh troops did neither abate his courage nor constancy, what the misfortune of our unhappy disappointment may add to the rest I know not, I have been this last week at Bruges about a late dispatch made to Ostend, but 't is small and disproportioned to what he wants or we owe.

From England we have little new, especially two post being now due by ill weather. The effect of last session of Parliament was twelve hundred and fifty thousand pounds to His Majesty for the war and six score thousand as a present to the Duke, and adjourned till February. The French have made us many overtures of peace, but so little satisfactory, that His Majesty's answer upon the last was that he thought the french king a very incompetent arbiter in these differences having shown so much partiality to the Dutch. I received two hours since a letter from My Lord Holles by which I find all the french ambassadors in England have demanded their audience of congé upon which His Lordship suddenly expects orders to do the same so that our peace that way looks very short lived. I cannot give Your Lordship much account of our treaty with Spain being much ripened at late, though so in order to it as well as to establish a center of intelligence here (which is like to be a seeve of the greatest actions and counsils), that His Majesty has pleased about 3 weeks since to establish me his Resident at Brussels where Your Lordship's command will now find me more fixed and at all times, My Lord etc. . . .

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I send Your Lordship a pamphlet yet new, here in great vogue from an unknown hand. I am Mr. Taaffe's servant and beg his pardon till my next which will be (and beg of Your Lordship it may) more correcter adressed.

## Mr. W. Temple to the Earl of Carlingford.

Brussels, December 10. st. n. 1665.

My Lord,

I wrote at large upon last monday by an adress from Mr. Bedingsfield and to his correspondent at Francfort, who I hope has found a way of conveying it to Your Lordship, since that I have received one by Mr. Jovain and by it an adress by which I may hereafter send to you, being the first possibility I have had of doing it since you parted from Munster, and I believe upon the consideration of that, in which I was more large by my last, Your Lordship will be of the same opinion that Mr. Jovain was, when I discoursed with him, that it was much stranger that you should have forgotten to give me an adress, and yet should expect all that time to hear from me, than that I should never write; but this I leave to your own reflexions, and will onely desire Your Lordship to be confident, that while I have the honour of serving His Majesty, I shall never be guilty of the least neglect, either to any person who bears his royal character as Your Lordship does, nor in any matter of the smallest as well as greatest moment wherein I am interested, and shall consequently use the same care and speed in all your conveyances that you can wish yourself, provided you please to give me a possibility of doing it, which must be upon the foresight of all your removals, Your Lordship's part and care. I am not a judge of the posture our Bishop of Munster is in, at this distance and in such variety of opinions and uncertainty of reports, but would very like believe him not so desperate as I find Your Lordship does, I know he is like to have very great forces drawn upon him both from Luneburgh, France and Holland, but last night arrived a gentleman from him here, who assures me he left the Prince and his army in great heart and courage, and upon his march against the Luneburgh troops, resolved to fight them before they joined the French against whom he has left de Pleuren with another army in front to make head, the Prince has very safely and commodiously retired his whole force, canon and

baggage over the bridge out of Friedland and left a fort guarded at the end of the pass, having been forced to leave Winshot by the plague, which now got into it and swept away three hundred of his men that were there in garrison, besides that he considered he should have use of his whole forces to oppose this effort that the Dutch are making at this time against him.

When Your Lordship does me the favour to write, I should be glad to receive some intelligence of the state of affairs in all parts where you pass, which will give me light in my business here. My Lord Holles writes me word his stay in France is very uncertain and like to be short, the French having in England demanded their audience of Congé, which he believes will produce such another with His Lordship; no letters these ten days from England, which gives me occasion of saying no more at present but that I am Your Lordship's etc.

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## The Bishop of Munster to the Earl of Carlingford.

Excellentissime Domine Comes.

Quatriduo abhinc accepi Excellentiae Vestrae longe gratissimas litteras Francofurti 31. Nov. datas, accepi et alias priores de successu negotiationis cum Principibus Luneburgicis et Electore Brandenburgico me certiorem facientes, quas arbitror eas esse, quas Baroni de Heiden comissas fuisse postremo testantur. Fateor mihi satis molestum fuisse quod ob incertitudinem loci, ubi Excellentia Vestra degeret, litteras nullas, ob metum ne in alienas manus inciderent, ad eandem transmittere hactenus licuerit, quam culpam liberaliore scriptione cum jam Viennam sperem appulsam deinceps compensabo. Caeterum satis grave fuit, intelligere ex prioribus litteris Principes Lunaburgicos nullis argumentis moveri potuisse ut saltem se neutrales declararent, et ante tres hebdomadas celebrato exercitus sui armilustrio ad Visurgim prope arcem Heoburgensem in ditionem meam interrupturi et cum Hollandis se conjuncturi erant, nisi exercitu meo ex Provincia Groningensi

novo ponte meo eis paludes tum ob grassantem pestem tum ad occurrendum Luneoburgicis (relictis interim tribus adhuc praesidiis, nempe in fortalitio pontis prope Winschotum, in castro Wedde et monasterio Apel) ad fines dioecesis Osnabrugensis educto, eosdem certamen mecum detrectantes cohibuissem, quam ob rem in ditione sua hucusque se continuerunt, commodiore alias tempore cum vires suas magis auxerint, inde egressuri, quando interim legatus Senioris Principis Augusti Wolffenbutelani intervenit cum sui Principis excusatione et interpositionis oblatione, et Hollandi cum Gallico auxilio, et navalibus suis copiis, item cum veterano suo equitatu magno profecti exercitu Isolam transisse nunciabatur, peditatusque mei stipendii et subsidii tarditate, contagioneve et laboribus ultra medietatem diminuti debilitatique reliquias ad hybernandum in praesidiis collocare cum equitatu vero non parum quoque labefactato ad fines hostiles me convertere coactus sum, cum interim hic intelligam hostem intercluso hinc inde aditu per angusta paludum et dejectis pontibus, unde succurrere possem, imprimis urbem Lochemium arctissima obsidione cinxisse et Gallico furore jam ultra octavum diem pluribus assultibus urbem tentasse, Ego quidem quantum potui, progressui hostili obstiti, et imprimis per Gorgassum cum mille lectissimis equitibus ad improvisam alicubi irruptionem faciendam emissum sexcentos circiter lectissimos equites Hollandicos cum aliquot centenis peditibus usque ad oppidum Enschede progressos fudi et occidi, ut vix quinquaginta evaderent duce eorum Colonello Haren et plerisque occisis et Comite de Warfuse, Domino de Hennivoet Equitum Centurione Anglicae nationis homine qui consulis alicujus Amsterodamensis filiam uxorem duxit, item pluribus aliis praecipuae conditionis viris, cum ducentis circiter gregariis captis, hostis nihilominus magna providentia ne a tergo sibi noceri possit, castris munitis, et cum magno impetu in oppugnatione Lochemensi pergit, ut periculum sit, quia obsidionem solvere non possumus, ne brevi voto potiatur, quia obsessi sub auspicio Colonelli Elverfeldt boni quidem militis aliquot assultibus heroice repulsis et multis hostium occisis ob loci debilitatem tandem ad resistendum erunt impares, ut

timendum sit, ne hostis alia vicina loca aggrediatur et ab Oriente, milite superior tum Lunaburgicis ab occidente instantibus, brevi ditionem meam pervagetur et undiquaque devastet, ut vel sic Exercitui meo alendo omnia media eripiat, prout certo mihi constat illud hostis esse consilium praeter morem Hollandicum hyemali tempore, quiescente in mari Rege Angliae et dum nullae diversiones fiunt, me destruendi, ut circa aestatem a me e terra liber contra Regem Angliae tanto potentius resistere possit, quamobrem cum res in eo statu sit, prout Excellentia Vestra satis meminit quemadmodum eidem jam praesenti demonstravi, ut nisi Regia sua Majestas contra auctos ubique hostes potentem aliquam coronam, Hispanicam vel Suecicam excitet, quae una mecum Hollandis terra negotium faciat, et subsidia pecuniaria, sine tanta mora ex quo mihi primi termini cum omnibus interim cessis subsidiis menstruis nondum plane soluti sunt, prompte et justo tempore in parata moneta solvantur et proportionatum aliquod adjutorium accedat, ut mihi soli impossibile sit, Brandeburgico praesertim vacillante et si ipsi concedantur quae ab Hollandis desiderat, ad eorum foedus prono, quemadmodum et in publicis comitiis Imperii voto suo mihi summopere adversatus est, ac alios in sinistram sententiam pertraxit, Regis Franciae et Hollandorum maritimas copias cum terrestribus, ac insuper Lunaburgensium vires excipere, iisque resistere, Quamobrem cum Sacra Caesarea Majestas per legatum suum Baronem de Goës, interpositionem suam me et Hollandos inter, una cum Electore Brandeburgico et Ducibus Augusto Seniore Brunswicensi nec non Joanne Friderico Catholico, mihi offerat, Egoque ne rebus sic stantibus omnino peream, tum etiam respectus causa illam declinare non possum, Idcirco visum mihi est Caesareae Majestati suadere, ut dum Rex Galliae per subsidium Hollandis submissum a mediatione exclusus est, jamque Legatum suum Londino avocavit, ut ipsa Regiae Majestati Suae mediationem suam offerre velit, quemadmodum et Ego non intermitto per certum hominem in Britanniam missum id Regiae Majestati suae una cum necessitatibus meis proponere, idque urgere, omnino sperans Regiae Majestati hanc interpositionem

nec ingratam nec inutilem fore, maxime si Caesarea Majestas durante tractatu simul insinuet, nisi Hollandi aequas conditiones admittant, se et armis suis ad nostras partes accessurum, id quod Ego simul suadeo, et per Dominum Legatum me persuasurum existimo, insuperque Excellentiam Vestram obsecro, ut si prima vice, quod vereor, Imperatorem ad sumenda mutua arma mihique statim armis assistendum flectere non possit, saltem Majestas sua durante Tractatu ita partes nostras promoveat, ut tempus lucrari, Ego regi fidem servare, et utrinque aut aequam pacem protinus obtinere, aut potentibus armis Hollandos ad aequitatem compellere possimus, gratum quoque mihi Excellentia Vestra fecerit, si et haec consilia relationibusque suis ad Regiam Majestatem simul promovere et urgere, tum necessitates meas certe majores, quam eas ab inimicis credi velim, Regiae Majestati significare placuerit, proxime ad hasce responsum expectans Eandem divinae bonitati pro meliori valetudine et omni prosperitate commendans maneo

Excellentiae Vestrae

In residentia mea Sct. Ludgeri 13. Dec. 1665.

Ad officia paratissimus Christophorus Bernardus.

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## The Earl of Clarendon to the Earl of Carlingford.

Oxford, 17. of December.

My Lord,

I thank you for your favour by this bearer, and for another I received before, you have been in so quick a manner, that it was not easy to know where our letters should find you, I hope Mr. Loving (who in truth hath been as sollicitous to return to you as you could wish) went with all things to your satisfaction nor in truth are your friends here unmindful of you. I doubt not my Lord Arlington send you the copy of what is said to the Elector of Mentz, in answer to so much of your papers as retalk to his advise. I am sure it hath not been our fault that the brawn Bishop of Munster hath been disappointed in any things he would expect from us, the plague and storms were not under the jurisdiction of Kings, and we repair the

omissions, which have been made, but I am confident the good Bishop hath reason to complain of other manner of disappointment, nobody can imagine that he would have begun such a war, barely upon the promise of so much money from us or that we would have engaged upon so shallow an undertaking; and if those Princes who first tricked that glorious design, shall now suffer him to sink under the weight of it, and will have cause to repent it, and the whole Empire be ashamed of losing the occasion. I wish Your Lordship a happy progress in your journey and a late return and shall execute all your commands as My good Lord

Your Lordship's

most affectionate servant

Clarendon.

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## Lord Lesly to the Earl of Carlingford.

My Lord,

Your merit and virtues being better known to me than your person, make me bold to wait upon you with this letter to assure you, that I suffer not a little, that a person of your qualities is sent by the king our Sovereign to the Emperor and I not in person there, to wait upon him, much more you My Lord, whom in my heart I have many years ago honoured and loved as a person full of worth and who hath been still so constant for the Royal family, as Mr. H. Howard, whom we all treat as Earl of Arundal, a great honourer of Your Lordship, will show you at his return; truely he is a very worthy person, and one to whom Your Lordship has much obligation for the good character he has given to all, and everywhere of your worth. After I had ended all business and taken leave of all at the Ottoman court, I parted the 21. of the last, arrived here the 4. of this, where we were forced to rest three days, all our people and horses being in disorder, to recover of the evil way, to morrow we set forward towards Philipoli and Belgrad, but shall hardly before the beginning of March be at Vienna, where I wish I may be so happy as to find Your Lordship and

your son, to whom I remember my best respects; in my absence I hope my nephew will in some way supply my absence, and wait upon you both as good as he can. My Lord if you know my person qualified to promove His Majesty's interest, or your own particular, I beseech you without compliment or ceremony to dispose of me freely, then you shall always find me to be, My Lord,

Your Lordship's

Adrianople, 4. Jan. 1666. most humble faithful servant

Leslie.

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## Mr. W. Temple to the Earl of Carlingford.

Brussels, Jan. 5. st. n. 1666.

My Lord,

I have received Your Lordship's of Dec. 23. from Prague and am very glad to find by it the advance of your journey, and to guess the continuance of your health by the adventures I find you engaged in, which I wish may be happily finished as they are honourably begun. I send this at a venture to father Donellan at Vienna with the enclosed, newly come to my hands, by which I suppose Your Lordship will find that Mr. Loving will be suddenly dispatched back to you as My Lord Arlington assures me; in the mean time since you desire my opinion of affairs, it is in short this: I think all action between Munster and Holland ended for this sharp season, the French being retired into Wesel, Emmerik and Rees, the Dutch into their old quarters and Munster having drawn into his own country all those troops which are not garrisoned in six places of the twenty and four of Freesland, which he keeps still as the fruits of his late invasion. That which makes me apprehend no farther action from the Bishop till toward spring is that I find his infantry is much diminished and harassed by the last season's action, and has been in some danger of revolt for want of pay, but he is making new levys at this time in Liege, has all quiet now in their quarters and will I hope this winter amass a good treasure to begin the next spring with better strength and

heart, if our payments continue their mareh, the second being passed and the third begun, which I expect the progress of every post.

From Brandenburgh Sir Walter Vane is full of ill presages and fears, but I cannot persuade myself to apprehend a breach of their neutrality, or any thing more than their being persuaded or bought of from the pursuit of their pretentions upon the States in this dangerous conjuncture; if they should have worse intentions, their awe of the Swede and respect of the house of Austria, will I believe, repress them while we are well with the first and upon the point of a strict league with Spain. Colen grows better Austrian than he was, and the Luneburgh troops have done us no hurt, being as I imagine awed by the fear of breaking the peace of the Empire, for preserving of which the Baron of Losens has been there and in Munster and is now at Cleve from the Emperor.

Our treaty with Spain advances and theirs with Portugal, which the Marquis here believes will be an article of the league between us and Spain, that it may that way look like a condescension rather to His Majesty than to Portugal or the necessity of their own affairs. My Lord Sandwich is going suddenly to Madrid upon it, Mr. Godolphin Secretary of the Embassy and our new knight Sir Robert Southwell Envoyé to Portugal, to labour in it, as Sir Richard Fanshaw does in the mean time, being gone down to the borders for that end. I imagine Your Lordship may much advantage this design by pressing the Emperor to use all the instance he can towards it in the court of Spain, and persuade them to relash at present those points of Jamaica and Tangier and either leave them untouched, or else to the decision of an equal number of Comm$^{rs}$ after the peace is concluded, if this were once done my opinion is we are not only safe but give . . lon . . to all the world besides are not like to be troubled with any pretensions or ambitious designs upon one another, which makes me, I confess, extremely wish it concluded, and so far I hope My Lord you think me a good Catholick. We look here upon the war with France as begun, they having taken some of our ships in

the mediterranean, and we now lately some of theirs in the Channel, as French. My Lord Holles is I believe upon his way back, and refuses his presents.

Sir Jeremy Smith set sail for the streights with a squadron of 17 good ships and conveyed fourty good merchant men besides, so that the Duke of Beaufort will leave off his being vaillant quant il fallait être sage; and rather grow sage quant il fallait être vaillant which Rochefoucaut you know lays of old to his charge.

The Dutch grow supple and adversity has taught them good breeding and civil language as you will know by their letter to His Majesty upon revocation of their Embassador. My opinion is it will fall into a treaty this winter, and that the Dutch will not make much scruple of leaving out the French, with whom alone a war will be sport for next summer.

Your Lordship will not complain of want of length or freedom in my letters, I take it to be service to our Master and to his business to be of as much aid as we can one to another, though Sir William Vane's great wisdom made him of another mind as he passed here. I am Mr. Taaffe's humble servant to whom I writt by my last and have conveyed all his letters I received. I hope by Your Lordship's and his means to grow acquainted with the persons and dispositions at the Court at Vienna and to deserve your opinion of my being, My Lord, etc.

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## Mr. W. Temple to the Earl of Carlingford.

Brussels, Jan. 11. st. n. 1666.

My Lord,

I could not let Mr. Loving pass without this ill company, for so an empty letter may very well be called. All I had to say, I sent Your Lordship last saturday enclosed to father Donellan at Vienna, since which time I will only tell you that I have reason to assure you, we may reckon upon our treaty with Spain as a thing done, or to speak more plainly, though 't is yet thought fit to be kept secret, yet this last week an

express from Spain carried it into England this way, signed by our Ambassador in Spain, and to be ratified by His Majesty in England, in which I cannot foresee a difficulty, nor that much will now be left for My Lord Sandwich besides the presence, nor for Sir Robert Southwell in Portugal, since a truce between Spain and that crown for thirty years is included in our treaty.

We have this morning a report again here of Bourbony being taken, and of great embroilment arisen in France, which has made that King call all his troops about Paris with resolutions to disarm the Parisiens, I give little credit to first and flying reports but send them Your Lordship as I receive them. Mr. Loving has made so great speed in his affairs that I cannot but rejoice with Your Lordship, and is a man of so great a diligence that he will not stay to let me say more than that I am, My Lord, etc. . . .

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## Sir William Swan to the Earl of Carlingford.

Hamburg, 10. Jan. n. st. 1666.

My Lord,

I hope this will find Your Excellency at Vienna, as likewise my answer to yours dated the 24. of Dec. from Prague, . . . . Letters from Cleve of the 12. Jan. tells me that our Envoyé Sir Walter Vane receives now of late a smiling countenance from that court and they would fain make him believe that they intend something of good really, but a little time will make him see more, in the mean time he hopes well.

The last post out of France brought the Hollanders a letter by the which that king does endeavour to make them take the field again, either to besiege some considerable town, or else to burn or plunder their country, and has commanded Mes. Praedell in case the Hollanders will not march, that he with his troops shall enter the Bishop's country to burn and destroy what they can thinking by that means to bring the Bishop to a peace.

Out of the Hague 't is writt that the Deputies of the States General have accused Prince Maurice and the Reingraff to the States General as authors of the ill success of the last Campaign, Prince Maurice is there and has demanded Commissaries to have it in writing what they have said against him, and it is thought for certain will speak very high when he comes to his defence.

'T is said that Mr. Mountagew is gone out of France into England with some proposition to hinder the rupture and that My Lord Hollis though he has taken his leave of the King yet he stays a while upon pretence of his wife lying in. From Paris of the 8. instant it is writt that those of Orleans have refused 10 Companies of the King's Guards to come into their town, who had order to lay a take upon that town from the King.

I am with all respect, My Lord etc. . . .

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## The Bishop of Munster to the Earl of Carlingford.

Accepi diversas Excellentiae Vestrae litteras iisque tum ob incertitudinem loci, tum ob interceptionis periculum Viennam latius rescripsi quo Excellentiam Vestram feliciter appulisse gaudeo, Eamque non dubito meis interea litteris, quas per meum istic agentem Doctorem Meyer tradi jussi, de statu mearum rerum certiorem factam esse. Ex eo tempore Hollandi cum auxiliis Gallicis capto Lochemio et illatis quibusdam Dioecesi meae damnis in hyberna discesserunt, nec deinceps praeter velitationes, in quibus mei ut plurimum victores fuere, quicquam actum, captis in Frise Venne quadringentis et in Emmen in Drenthia octoginta peditibus Hollandicis, et pluribus trucidatis, et quanquam Consilium fuit per concretas frigore paludes arduum quid tentasse, id tamen resoluta glacie irritum fuit, nihil vero tam hic quam alibi fortunae belli obstitit, quam nervi promissi defectus. Nunc vero cum Hollandi ad instantiam Regis Galliarum juxta acclusum extractum, motis etiam Luneburgicis gravem in terras meas irruptionem minantur, Excellentiae Vestrae summopere non minus rei pecuniariae accelerationem

in Anglia, quam ibidem in aula Caesarea subsidia Imperatoria recommendo, ut in iis procurandis pro sua prudentia omni opera eniti velit, ad quas jam eo proniorem fore Caesarem non dubito, quod certis ad me ex Belgio datis litteris de inito Angliam inter et Hispaniam foedere relatum sit, de quo Excellentiae Vestrae certius constare arbitror ad quam Secretarium ex Anglia citis veredis advolasse intelligo. Caeterum ex litteris Excellentiae Vestrae gratissimum fuit percipere, quanto boni publici studio Excellentia Vestra rem communem egerit, de cujus bono successu et effectu eo magis mihi polliceor, quo magis sensim se prodit consideratio novi foederis duorum potentissimorum Regum. De Caesarea mediatione mihi per legatum de Goës oblata prioribus litteris memini, et quanquam eandem ob respectum Caesareae Majestatis declinare non potui, de eo tamen Excellentiam Vestram hisce securam reddere volui, eam, ut sine armis Caesareis inefficax futura est, ita mihi ad lucrandum tempus percommodam, me vero in exactissima foederis observantia et fide immotum fore. Ego interim desiderio teneor cognoscendi quid ex Anglia allatum sit, et quid de auxilio Caesaris Excellentia Vestra sperandum judicet, maneoque cum divina protectione

Excellentiae Vestrae

Dabam ex urbe mea Monasterii 22. Jan. 1666.

ad officia paratissimus
Christophorus Bernardus.

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## The Earl of Carlingford to the Bishop of Munster.

Celsissime Princeps,

Ex ultimis Celsitudinis Vestrae 22. Jan. datis cum gaudio intellexi Celsitudinis Vestrae arma hactenus prospera fuisse, neque jam quidquam magni momenti expectandum usque in proximum ver. Nullus dubito quin tum Celsitudo Vestra potentibus auxiliis sit sublevanda, cum jam tractatus Angliam inter et Hispaniam sit conclusus, et tam hic quam in Anglia particularia tractatus in dies expectentur. Aula Caesarea ad foedus cum Anglia ineundum plurimum propendet neque jam aliud ad

id concludendum expectari videtur nisi particularis eorum articulorum notitia qui in Hispania sunt subscripti. Et sub hoc praetextu Sua Caesarea Majestas differt ultimatum responsum ad ea quae ego in favorem Celsitudinis Vestrae proposui. Nimirum ut Sua Caesarea Majestas Celsitudinem Vestram vel palam milite vel clam pecunia adjuvaret (idque sine ulla interposita mora), cujus impetrandae spem aliquam mihi dederunt Princeps de Lobkowitz et Comes de Lamberg quos Sua Caesarea Majestas ad propositiones meas excipiendas deputavit. Non difficile mihi fuit invenire argumenta quibus demonstrarem quantum intersit non tantum Regis mei sed totius Domus Austriacae ut Celsitudo Vestra perservetur. Neque despero de aulae hujus favorabili resolutione quamquam eam lentam in negotiis inveniam. Hodie conquestus sum apud Suam Caesaream Majestatem de tergiversatione Principum Brunswicensium, non obstante Caesarea inhibitione ne quid contra Celsitudinem Vestram attentarent, et respondit Sua Majestas cum illa non suffecerit excogitaturam se alia media quibus in officio contineantur.

Non dubito, quin Vestra Celsitudo jam intellexerit bellum contra Angliam Parisiis summa cum ceremonia fuisse declaratum de quo plurimum invenio hanc aulam laetari, imo et summe propendere ad arma nobiscum in hac causa conjungenda. Unde expectare possumus bellum gloriosum, praesertim cum neutralitas adeo futura sit periculosa ut omnes Germaniae Principes se sine dubio sint declaraturi. Nescio quamdiu hic moraturus sim. Interea tamen vellem a Celsitudine Vestra instrui quo modo mihi agendum erit cum Electore Moguntino, Duce Neoburgico, aliisque Principibus quos mihi in reditu videre contigerit. In omnibus meis ad aulam nostram literis apud Regem omni cum fervore institi ut Sua Majestas Celsitudini Vestrae necessaria subsidia pecuniaria punctualiter transmittat. Residens Celsitudinis Vestrae eamdem informabit quanta cum cura Celsitudinis Vestrae interesse in hac aula sollicitem, et quanto cum fervore in omnibus occasionibus appaream

Celsitudinis Vestrae

Feb. 18. 1666. humillimus servus

Carlingford.

## Sir George Talbot to the Earl of Carlingford.

Coppenhaguen, Febr. 13. 1666.

My Lord,

If I have not found the way to pay my due respects to Your Excellency before now, I hope, that your own justice will acquit me, in that you gave me no notice of your journey to the Emperor's court. And although my stay is not like to be long in these parts, I thought it as necessary to the discharge of my own duty, as to His Majesty's service to let Your Excellency know, that on Sunday (the 11.) this King dispatched his resident Liliecroone to the Emperor whose chief errand I presume is to colour over his late foul proceedings with the King our master by prepossessing that court with his false narrative, for sure I am, he will be ashamed to make a true one. To prevent his insinuations which may tend to the opposing of the King our master, I have thought it necessary to give Your Excellency a full and true account of what hath been lately negociated here by Sir Thomas Clifford and myself. After the unhappy miscarriage of a precipitated attempt upon the Holland ships at Bergen (which will in due time afford a pleasant story to the world) the King our master sent Sir Thomas Clifford to this court, joined in commission with me, to expostulate that affair, and treat a strict league with this crown: your friend Hannibal and Gabel (the chief minister) were appointed our commissaries and fully empowered by the King their master to conclude, are agreed upon articles of an offensive and defensive league against Holland, and signed them on both sides; but there was a conditional clause in them, that they were not to be ratified or binding to either, unless the Swedes would enter into the League (because the Danes durst not engage in an offensive war, and leave them free). Sir Thomas went away in all haste to Stockholme to dispose that crown to enter, but it falling out a little before the Christmas holydays, he found the Regency disposed to their annual retreat to their country-houses, whence they were not to return till toward the middle of this month; Sir Thomas his domestic

occasions requiring him in the mean time at home, he got leave to return, and full powers were sent to Mr. Coventry alone to perfect that business, and while we have been in expectation of that crown's conjunction in a triple league, this king hath by your true friend Hannibal (under a pretence of sending him to England to complete our treaty) treated and concluded a league offensive with Holland against us without making any exceptions to any thing that either we or the Swedes had done, or charging us with any the least contravention against the strict rules of friendship, which the King our master had professed to him and he reciprocally to our master.

As we can attribute this to nothing but a shameful perfidiousness, in the first place, so, in the second, we ascribe it to the power that France hath over this crown, which is able to make them break all bonds of friendship with all other Princes. I speak not out of passion, or at random, but knowingly, for I have seen the treaty which they made last with France and I know how strongly they are therein engaged to France against the Emperor and I give Your Excellency this small hint of it, that you may dash the dissembling project which their resident is gone upon to amuse His Imperial Majesty with fair professions and sprinkle his holy water in that Court. Therefore My Lord I write thus freely to you, that you may prevent him and lie at watch to discover if he goeth not about to justify their own perfidiousness, by charging some false story or other upon us. Your Lordship will have heard that the French have declared war upon us, and I dare boldly affirm, that they have been induced to it more by the sollicitation of this crown than of Holland itself. This king is in great hopes that the new French Embassador Dandilli will with the great offers of the French king gain upon the Swedes to desert us likewise, but I cannot believe, that they who have almost been equally injured by the Danes, should ever more have any communication with them; of this the Dane himself is conscious, and fearing least the Swede should justly resent the falsehood, he had treated with the forces of Luneburg and Waldeck to be in readiness to march this way, if Wrangle should attempt any

thing upon Holstein; and Feldmarschall Werts is gone to command those joined forces. He is likewise sending an extraordinary Embassador to the court of Brandenburg, being sure of Saxe and Hesse by the marriages of his eldest son and daughter.

I believe I shall suddenly be recalled and therefore if you are pleased to honour me with any reply to this letter, I humbly desire that it may be directed to Sir W. Swan his Majesty's Resident at Hamburg, that if I am gone hence, he may send it after me. I am in all sincerity Your Excellency's etc. . .

I cannot omitt to tell Your Lordship that after I had entertained this Resident several times at my house, he went away without taking any leave of me. —

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May it please Your Highness,

I had the honour to receive Yours of the 24. of Dec. and though the Duke your husband did not acknowledge the being engaged to the Hollanders, yet the disturbance I found him in, after my signifying the king's pleasure, made me believe it, as also he would not concern himself in their quarrel, had he known the alliance made between the King my master and the Bishop of Munster, and so much I assure Your Highness I have signified, but know not how I shall justify the character I gave of Your Highness being a faithful branch of the Royal family and a perfect English woman, considering your being in the head of an army prepared to destroy the only visible forces the King has to assist him and believing that none dares resist you; were they all of my mind, the submission would be perfect and the glory thought great to be conquered by you: but I fear the Bishop has been otherwise bred: so as I shall not advise you to hazard yourself where his power may extend for an enemy that makes use of the word and the word is dangerous. I find many are employed towards a reconciliation betwixt the King and the Hollanders and the Prince of Munster. I promise Your Highness I have endeavoured it in all places and with all persons where I have been, as well for the

public utility of Christendom as for my own particular satisfaction, hoping thereby without a safeconduct to have liberty to wait on Your Highness at Osnabruck and to be your guide from thence to White-hall, where I had rather see you by your own election than by the necessity you mention. If I thought Your Highness in danger, I should quit my present employment and declare myself a rebel to defend you.

Now a very serious word, in case there be an agreement betwixt the King my master and the States, it 's possible he may have war with France or some others and having this caution I hope you will prevent any friend of yours to be engaged against him.

The gout is a cursed persecutor of my quiet having kept me in bed since my arrival here, but if fasting and praying that I may once more wait on Your Highness may banish it, I shall within two days demand audience from the Emperor and by the next post be able to let you know what my opinion is of this people and the court, where I am resolved to be Sollicitor for Princess Elizabeth from whom I had the honour of a letter, but if I can get her portion into my hands, if she gets not a husband I 'll give it to you, for in my heart I hate a religious, handsome Princess, that is to say a nun. The Elector of Brandenburgh's agent undertakes to send this safely and speedily, and if Your Highness have any commands for me, the adress to Frankfort will convey them unto, Madam,

Your Highness'

Vienne, 14. Jan. 1666. most obedient and dutiful servant

Carlingford.

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## The Earl of Carlingford to Princess Elizabeth.

May it please Your Highness,

The honour of yours of 10. of December, I had by the last post, my misfortune in not waiting on Your Highness at Herford was so sensibly afflicting as the trouble has not yet dispossessed me — if curses be prevalent, the man who

maliciously or ignorantly assured me of Your Highness' being at Ligstadt, will suffer some torment for his misinformation. Madam, I am infinitely proud of the confidence you have in my integrity to serve you; Your Highness shall not mistake in your expectation, there being no endeavours or industry of mine that shall not be employed to procure those advantages you justly expect from His Imperial Majesty whom I will sollicit as by express order from the King my master, and what sums I receive, I shall intimate to Your Highness; but if His Imperial Majesty should be so just and bountyful as I wish, I would not have it converted to the building of churches nor disposed of within the limits of a cloister, Your Highness is born and ordained for greater and more public actions, and your memory to be recorded rather by a posterity of Princes, than by ecclesiastical stories; therefore resolve Madam to be of the world and to make some Prince (of the many that will attempt it) happy. Your pardon for this freedom and your permission to continue it is humbly begged by, Madam,

Your Highness'

Vienna, 23. Jan. 1666. most humble and obedient servant

Carlingford.

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## Lord Carlingford's copies.

### To Count Lamberg.

The expressions of His Imperial Majesty towards an alliance with the King my master are very obliging and I am sure will be grateful, and seeing the confirmation of an alliance betwixt them depends upon knowledge of the particular articles treated of and, I believe, concluded in Spain, little can be agitated here until that arrives and then I desire to know whether His Imperial Majesty will positively conclude according the intention of Spain and what the King my master will reasonably propose, or whether he may not believe it more practicable to employ an Ambassador into England to perfect the treaty there.

As towards the Bishop of Munster the answer is not according the King my master's expectations, who hoped that either privately or publicly His Imperial Majesty would assist and countenance him to support his army, on the contrary, the commission sent to Baron de Goes to labour to make the Bishop's peace with the Hollanders, independent of the King my master, is destructive to his interest and so it is much more towards the raising and maintaining an army, with hopes to incline the Hollanders to propose reasonable means for an accommodation, which effects, neither that, nor their vast sufferings by sea and land, has hitherto produced; the king my master expects that His Imperial Majesty will assist him to compass that design, which has been hitherto prevented by the aid and encouragement afforded by the French; to this I must add the danger that threatens the interest of the house of Austria, if the Bishop shall be forced to disband his army, which probably then will be entertained by the French to execute their designs against Flanders and Germany. — I am assured by the Bishop of Munster and others, that notwithstanding the Emperor's defending the Duke of Brunswick the making of levies, he gives no obedience thereunto, nor is it to be expected . . . . .

. . . . . .

He and Count Waldeck, who engaged themselves, as I hear, in this war having received above one hundred thousand pounds of the Hollander's money and signed articles amongst which I am credibly assured, that the Hollanders are engaged to continue the succession of the Bishoprick of Osnabruck to the children of . . . . . .

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## To the Emperor.

I have proposed that Your Imperial Majesty should immediately afford assistance to the Bishop of Munster, believing the support of his army of absolute use towards the prevention of the French designs, the fortifying the interest of the house

of Austria, and the facilitating the peace, my master desires to have with the States General — some hopes were given me of Your Majesty's resolution of encouraging the Bishop by Your Letters and private assistance, but I hear neither is afforded and am fearful the delay may be prejudicial. The last memorial I gave contains some particulars relating to the Duke of Brunswick and of Your Imperial Majesty's treating an alliance here or in England, whereunto I should be glad to receive an answer. I know not what representation has been given Your Imperial Majesty of me, but am sure no man can have heartier inclinations for Your welfare and prosperity . .

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## To the Bishop of Munster.

Celsissime Princeps,

In ultimis meis transmisi Celsitudini Vestrae responsum Caesareae Majestatis ad ea quae praesentavi memoralia. In quibus parum spei datur ullius Celsitudini Vestrae hinc mittendi subsidii, donec foedus aliquod Imperatorem inter et Regem meum Clementissimum initum fuerit, quod difficulter fiet, nisi prius sciatur successus tractatus Hispanici, qui nondum videtur ad maturitatem pervenisse. Praeterita Hebdomade petii a Sua Majestate ultimam audientiam, sed fuit mihi negata, et inclusae literae mihi a Comite de Lamberg missae in quibus nomine Caesareae Suae Majestatis desiderat ut aliquot adhuc diebus hic remaneam. Non potui Suae Majestati quidquam negare, scire tamen desideravi quem in finem me hic remanere vellent, et utrum si Rex meus Clementissimus plenipotentiam mihi transmisisset, etiam ante conclusionem tractatus Hispanici Ligam nobiscum offensivam et defensivam inire vellent, et tum Celsitudini Vestrae necessitati praesenti adaequata subsidia submittere, et responderunt Princeps de Lobkowitz et Comes de Lamberg quod sic. Qua spe data hic aliquamdiu manere decrevi, et Regem de aulae Caesareae resolutione certiorem facere. Sed ultima posta accepi positivum a Rege mandatum in

Angliam redeundi. Credit enim Rex ubi res ad maturitatem pervenerint Suam Caesaream Majestatem operae pretium ducturam aliquem e suis legatum in Angliam transmittere ubi res majori cum facilitate et expeditione tractari et concludi poterunt. Interea temporis miles Caesareus in omnem eventum paratus stabit, et eas invenio aulae hujus resolutiones ut non dubitem ubi Caesarea Sua Majestas aliquem in Angliam legaverit, quin facillime, et sine ullo negotio foedus tantopere desideratum sit conclusum donec idque ad honorem et utilitatem Vestrae Celsitudinis. Non praevideram in ultimis meis meam hic longiorem moram, adeoque Celsitudini Vestrae promiseram me 20° hujus Francofurti futurum, veniam erroris peto. Si placuerit Celsitudini Vestrae mandare ut ultima hujus D. Baro de Ossory me Francofurti conveniat, non deero assignationi, et habeo quae cum illo conferam quae servitium Celsitudinis Vestrae et Regis mei plurimum tangunt, quaeque literis committere non audeo. Opto ex toto corde ut omnia Celsitudini Vestrae ex voto succedant et maneo

Celsitudinis Vestrae

humillimus servus
Carlingford.

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## Mr. W. Temple to the Earl of Carlingford.

My Lord,

I am to acknowledge Your last of January 28. and am as much pleased with the good dispositions Your Lordship meets in that court, as you were with the good news I sent you from this; after that of our peace with Spain you will not be astonished I am sure at some more fresh from France, whose declaration of war against us I hope is the best way could have been found out to unite all His Majesty's subjects, and though the manner of it be rough and imperious, yet some believe it heeds but a copy of their countenance, and that at the same time they are endeavouring a peace; how either will succeed I know not, but am apt to think that the bottom of this sudden counsel was to engage the Dutch not to treat with us in their

exclusion. However things being so forward so sharply advanced, all looks now towards a thundring spring, the preparations are very great in Holland as well as France, who has bought of them nine of the 17 new built ships at the price they are issued out of the admirality, and has sent money into Danmark to buy ten more. Our brave General on the other side bestirs himself admirably for setting out our fleet and His Majesty came last Saturday to Hampton-Court towards the dispatch of many business with the citizens and other matters which the distance at Oxford made of inconvenient manage. The sickness decreased much last week, the whole being but about 70 and all the burials a great deal under hundred, if it please God to continue this abatement the king resolves after 15 days stay at Hampton-Court, to return to Oxford and bring up the Queen immediately. God send our great city health and our General life this summer, and I question not to see it end as gloriously, as strongly it begins. I write the more of our affairs at home now because I have received none from court of late for Your Lordship though you may possibly have them some other way. In My Lord Arlington's last he sent me in payment of a fanatic relation I gave him of the Jews and their new Messias an old prophecy which he read himself in an old manuscript at Oxford writt about Harry the VI. time, which begins with the prediction of our loss of all we had in France and God knows what it ends with, but the Eagle having so much share in it, I thought it might entertain you at Vienna, for in these matters, God knows, I have not faith like a grain of mustard seed, though I censure not that has. Our flying news here is that the King of Poland is dead, that the Emperor has quitted Bremen to the Swedes, who intend suddenly that way, that our squadron in the mediterranean has met with the French, soundly beaten them, took four ships and the Chevalier St. Paul; in all this I know no good ground of believe; that which is certain is that one Colonel Cheyter employed by the Bishop of Munster to levy six companies of foot and one of horse in Liege, thinking to do some exploit before he went into Munster had a design upon Valkenberg belonging to the Dutch in

Holland, but being not wise enough to keep his own counsel, was discovered, attacked by a party drawn out of Mastricht, lost a 100 men and 40 taken, with the rest and his horse he got well off. Prince Maurice and the Rhinegrave are in disgrace in Holland and like to be wholly out of action; for God's sake, My Lord, use all endeavours imaginable to get some assistance to Munster, the chief is money, but men expecially foot are wanting too; the French and Dutch resolve to make a dernier effort to destroy this poor Prince in the first place, to make way for the rest of their ambition and 't is impossible but they should be there as sensible as we are how much 't is both our interests to preserve him. Pardon this hasty hand and esteem me always, My Lord, . . .

February 10. st. n. 1666.

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## Mr. W. Temple to the Earl of Carlingford.

Brussels, February 27. st. n. 1666.

My Lord,

I wish your business were likely to succeed as well at Vienna, as I find by Your Lordship's of the 4. currant, your diversions do, but very much doubt the slowness of that court to engage more than their words for the support of the Prince of Munster, which I think is the greatest present desire we have to make them, and is not so complicated as the other interests of that court are with those of Spain, whose steps will certainly be followed there. I cannot assure you that the treaty signed by Sir Robert Fanshaw is yet ratified in England, but I can, that a straighter union will be pressed by My Lord Sandwich, if that crown has resolution as well as desire to accept it, but they are so apprehensive of drawing on too early war from France, that I cannot yet speak with too much confidence of the success till it be tried, though without doubt the house of Austria had never the advantage of such a conjuncture as this to bring over England wholly into the share of their common interests, which, if they neglect for want of courage

to enter now into ours, we must think of peace and they of friends somewhere else, for ought I know, and I wish Your Lordship could make them sensible there as I endeavour to do our court here, how unreasonable a thing it is for them to see us engaged in a war not only with Holland but France too (from whom we may at all times have peace upon our own terms if we will consent to abandon Flanders) without sharing either in the danger or expence, but leave us wholly to support the Prince of Munster too, as well as make head against two so powerful enemies at once, this flegme in them breeds choler in me, I confess a little, though I fear their want of courage in this case may be like that which happens men half starved whose weakness of body by a natural necessity abates the strength of those spirits that warm and swell the heart. Though I tell Your Lordship this in confidence, and for a subject to press the ministers there and Spain from thence, to a quick and vigorous end of all between us, yet, 't is fit I think to let it near currant among common ears, that all is agreed as strictly as is or can be desired between us.

We are here made believe that the treaty between the Duke of Brandenburgh and Holland is concluded, these engaging to furnish him with two millions of francs, and he them with twelve thousand men, though I am told by a good hand, there is one difficulty as yet unresolved without which Brandenburgh will not conclude, which is their restoring the Prince of Orange to be Captain General, yet I hope Your Lordship will take this occasion of pressing the Emperor to interpose so far as to send his absolute command to the Duke of Brandenburgh as well as those of Luneburgh to preserve the peace of the Empire of which any league with the Hollanders against Munster will be an apparent breach, with a declaration that in case of their engaging in contrary courses and such as tend directly to make the Empire a new stage of the common quarrels, His Imperial Majesty will find himself obliged to provide against it by his utmost powers and forces.

Our squadron of thirty ships under Sir Christopher Minns rides now in the Channel, the Dutch shamefully flying into

their harbours upon the first appearance of ours, who were, at the date of our last letters from Ostende, in sight of that port upon the pursuit of sixteen Dutch men of war at a league's distance. Our solemnity of the States here swearing fealty to their new king ended yesterday with great satisfaction and triumph.

The news from England will be given Your Lordship by this enclosed, though I know not whether the date be so late as to tell you of the Queen's miscarriage, and of our declaration of war against France published the 20. of this month our style in London where the Court is and I hope may continue in safety by the late great abatements of the sickness.

I wish Your Lordship a continuance of those fair adventures of your German ladies and Italian wine, with health as well as disposition enough to finish them, and to myself a continuance of the honour you do me to esteem me My Lord etc.

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## Lord Arlington to the Earl of Carlingford.

Whitehall, Febr. 16. 1666.

My Lord,

My last signified to Your Lordship His Majesty's desire you should return; since when Mr. Williamson had order to make my excuse to you for not answering some Your Lordship's, I have three to acknowledge of the 28. and 31. past and of the 4. currant, and all of them showing you had sufficiently performed His Majesty's Compliments and done the Bishop of Munster the best good offices you could, I cannot but conclude Your Lordship upon your way towards us, and that by the nearest act, since His Majesty doeth not foresee your presence in any of the Princes courts you passed through can be of any immediate benefit to his service; as for the prosecution of any treaty of alliance with the Emperor our business with Spain are not yet ripe for it, My Lord Sandwich being not yet gone from hence, who is to finish that work, and till it be finished completely, nothing can be effected in the Emperor's court with any

probability of success. Your Lordship hath done very well in not visiting the Venetian Ambassador without the assurance of his giving you the hand in his house, and as well in amonishing Monsieur de Granmoville of what he owes you as the last comer, in the mean time I am glad Your Lordship hath got your health so well and that you begin to make good use of it, you should do well to keep a little in store to serve you in your journey.

God be thanked we find our health very well in this town and I am sure our great business go on much the better for it, the Queen will be here also to morrow at night and notwithstanding the infinite conflux of people hither since His Majesty's coming the Plague-bill being augmented to 10 more only, we hope the element of the disease is spent, though the fair weather makes us a little afraid.

Sir Christopher Minns was upon the Holland Coast to find out their fleet, but upon his appearance they got so close behind the Weylings, that he could not come at them, with this Your Lordship will likewise receive His Majesty's Declaration against France, with which crowne that of Denmark is alike fallen from us and Brandenburgh too as the last letters assure us, but the former having changed his mind often this year perhaps he may do it once more in our favour; the last letters from Holland assure us there was yet a great deal of strife in the assembly betwixt the resolution of making a peace with us, or concluding finally with France, which two points are incompatible. I am with much truth and affection, My Lord, etc. .

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## Mr. William Temple to the Earl of Carlingford.

Brussels, March 6. n. st. 1666.

My Lord,

I have this exception to your service, that my faults are taken notice of, and not my diligence: For in Your Lordship's of the 21. past, I find not the least mention of any letters received from me, though I am confident by other circumstances,

some of them must have been come to your hands. I fear your news at Vienna is not so good nor true as your wine; and by the abundance of reports with shallow grounds, I doubt your Court is rather inclined to hear news than to make it. That Brandenburgh is our enemy, at least for four months, is too certain. That Sweden is a friend to Munster, we may guess rather from causes, than any effects that I know of: And since neither the Emperor nor Spain will contribute any thing towards the Bishop's assistance, nor so much as the staving off enemies, that by Dutch and French are raising up against him in the Empire itself, I know no remedy. But yet in spite of all force and artifice to disarm him, I expect for my part to see him rather besieged in Cosvelt or Munster, than make a peace without our master's consent, as is hoped by our enemies, and perhaps wished by some of our friends, for fear the continuance of his music should make them dance before they have a mind to it. But I believe all their coldness and shrinking will hardly defend them, and may help them rather to lose their friends than gain their enemies: For we have certain news, that the French have made a Place d'Armes between la Fere and Peronne, where that king is coming down to the Rendez-vous of fifteen thousand men: And the Hollanders on the other side are so incurably possessed with an opinion of some wonderful deep important league between us and Spain, that they are upon the very brink of resolving a war too, and concluding a league offensive as well as defensive, with France; at least if the ascendant of this year be favourable to De Witt's party as that of the last was, which begins to be a little doubted of late, I will not send Your Lordship any english letters, nor our declaration of war against the French, in confidence it goes along with your pacquet; by which you will see His Majesty has been generous and civil, as the French king was rough in his, to call it no worse: But he hath begun the war with so much heat, that I am apt to believe he will come to be cool before it ends.

I shall ill deserve Your Lordship's leave of writing often, if I do it so long, and so little to the purpose together. After

I have told you My Lord Ossory is come over into England, and that My Lord Arlington is for certain (as they say both in England and here) to marry the Lady Emilia, My Lady of Ossory's sister, I will give Your Lordship the good night almost as late as I imagine you use to go to bed, and only tell you that I am at all hours, My Lord, etc. . . .

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## Mr. Temple to the Earl of Carlingford.

Brussels, March 13. st. n. 1666.

My Lord,

I ask Your Lordship's pardon for using another hand, being fain to dispatch this letter a bed, which I choose rather to do than to fail this post, because having heard that the Courier for Vienna was lately robbed and his letters ransacked I fear some of mine may have suffered in that common fate and thereby I might have suffered too in Your Lordship's good opinion of a diligent correspondent.

We have yet nothing stirs here, the season being not come, or the cold keeping all back, as it doth in our gardens, yet some alarm is given us by a Place d'armes, which the French have made between La Fere and Peronne, where the French king intends to draw together 15,000 men. He hath sent to demand passage of the Elector of Cullen for so many through the Pays de Liege to march against the Bishop of Munster; but this we look upon here as only an ostentation of their forces, and trial of their credit, not any true meaning of new expeditions that way. For we are here made believe, that their dejection at home upon their war with us, is as great as their bravery and noise abroad.

The Prince of Munster in the midst of all his enemies continues his old posture, brave and poor. He has had of late several successes in parties, by one of which he took 700 foot and a 120 horse of the Hollanders, and I question not to see him strong in the field this spring in case our performances keep any measure with our promises, as I am in hopes they will

and for my part, I still expect (in spite of all endeavours from friends or enemies of disarming him) to see this brave bishop rather besieged in Cosvelt or Munster, than conclude any peace without the consent of the King our master.

The Prince of Orange's faction grows certainly in Holland more considerable these last weeks, and is expected to prosper still more, upon this conjunction of the States with his uncle of Brandenburgh.

Our reputation at sea is higher than ever, no enemies appearing in the Channel since their shameful flight upon the first appearance of our squadron of about 30 ships under Sir Christopher Minns.

With the last english packet came a letter from Dover from Captain Jammet, master of the packet-boats there, who tells us news was just then arrived that our ships had met with the Dutch fleet from Bourdeaux, sunk one, burnt two and took eighteen, of which I expect the confirmation by the next. If it proves true, we begin well a great year, and doubt not shall end it better. I cannot better this paper than by the assurances of my being, My Lord, etc. . . .

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I should have told Your Lordship that the Duke of Brandenburgh hath certainly concluded his treaty with the Dutch, wherein he hath only thought fit to be mannerly to His Majesty, and to reserve the command of his own troops a part to himself, or to any person he shall appoint. He receives three hundred and fifty thousand Patacons from the Dutch, with which wind he may get out of the harbour and when he is at sea may sail with what other wind he pleases. His treaty is but for 4 months.

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## The Bishop of Munster to the Earl of Carlingford.

Excellentissime Domine,

Ex meis prioribus Excellentia Vestra praeter alia haud dubie percepit, quanto desiderio tenear cognoscendi, quonam in statu res ibidem versentur, eoque in dies magis urgeor ob

summum in mora periculum, quod Dominus Elector Brandenburgicus cum Hollandis foedus et ventilatos hactenus tractatus conclusisse perhibetur, uti Dominus Baro de Goes jam tum significaverit, et Excellentiae Vestrae patebit ex adjunctis literis Domini Vane Regii ad aulam Brandenburgicam ablegati; Electoris consilia et Luneburgicus sequetur, qui alias ea mutasset, sed annitentibus Gallis cuncti in partes trahuntur, ex quo Excellentiae Vestrae considerandum relinquo, imparem me tandem tot hostibus et conjuratis in me Gallorum, Hollandorum, Brandenburgici et Luneburgensium aliorumque forte sequacium viribus futurum, atque ideo necessitatem ineluctabilem poscere, ut maturetur tractatus cum Caesare nec minus accelerentur Suppetiae Anglicae et promissa subsidia nummaria quae maximam partem insoluta restant, et jam cum ex iisdem conscribendus esset miles et alendus atque ad bellum necessaria comparanda, deficiunt, addet igitur Excellentia Vestra hoc caeteris in me ac rem communem meritis, ut Regem de omni hoc statu edoceat et rem pecuniariam de meliore nota recommendet. De Suecis nihil adhuc certi compertum, praeter ea quae ab Excellentia Vestra mihi antehac detecta memini; quid iidem in aula Caesarea rerum agant, et quid me sperandum scire percupio, ac mihi ab Excellentia Vestra in confidentia significatum iri non dubito. Caeterum meminit Excellentia Vestra quas mihi de sua neutralitate contestationes et assicurationes tam per suum Legatum Meppena quam per ipsammet Excellentiam Vestram Elector Brandenburgicus dari fecerit, sed qua fide et constantia docent eaedem litterae Domini Vane, quas ideo hic inclusas volui, ut ex manu Ministri Regii de toto negotio constet, qui, quod mihi gratias agit, id eo pertinet, quod ipsius intercessioni relaxationem cujusdam cognati prope Delden capti Equitum magistri Honniwood, qui filiam Ambstedolodamensis Frosivick in matrimonio habet, concesserim. Hisce cum divinae tutelae recommendatione maneo

Excellentiae Vestrae

Dabam ex civitate mea Monasterii, 19. Febr. 1666.

ad officia paratissimus
Christophorus Bernardus.

## Lord Arlington to the Earl of Carlingford.

Whitehall, March 30. 1666.

My Lord,

Your Lordship's of the 21. from Vienna leaves me in some hopes you are yet there to receive my letter enjoyning you to stay of which when I shall have a better assurance, I will press His Majesty to send you some money, and by that time I hope we may hear something from Madrid to enable us to make you new instructions, for till then it will be impossible to send you any. The last letters we had from thence were of the $^{12}/_{2}$ Currant, which only told us of Sir R. Fanshaw's, and Sir R. Southwell's arrival there and having delivered themselves once to the Duke of Medina de las Torres upon the subject of their journey without receiving any answer from him. I am in such haste now that I must remit Your Lordship gazets for all our news and beg you to make excuses to father Donellan that I do not write by this post to him. I am with all truth and affection, My Lord, etc. . . .

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## Mr. William Temple to the Earl of Carlingford.

Brussels, the 1. April 1666.

My Lord,

Your Lordship's of March 18. I received two days since, and this day a cover with two enclosed for My Lord Arlington and Mr. Williamson which shall go this post with the answer to your memorial. It is not to be imagined with how much sorrow here the news was entertained which came by the last Spanish courier of Sir Richard Fanshaw's and Sir Robert Southwell's being come to Madrid without any conclusion of the Portugal peace or truce, that crown resolving to accept no condition without the style of king, what the Spanish court will resolve is impatiently expected, and I think Your Lordship cannot in your station do a greater service at present to His Majesty's affairs nor to those of Christendom in general, than by pressing Spain by all the influence of your court there,

to make this necessary pace, and prefer the possession of Flanders before the reversion of Portugal, no pretension can be so given away but good arms and treasures will at any time receive it, nor can they ever have a time to make bold with this stiff honour like the minority of a king that may hereafter (if in better posture) allow or disallow what he pleases of what is done in the Queen's regency. The Marquis here is infinitely sensible of the necessity, but his birth and interests make it a ticklish string for him to touch boldly, nor is there any corner of the world from whence it may be pressed with more advantage and effect than from Your Lordship's present station, therefore for God's sake pursue it to the utmost for a sudden dispatch to Madrid upon this point, and pray let me have a share in your success and the Emperor's dispositions.

I never had more business in a month I think than I have had these three days, which makes me presume to send Your Lordship our common occurances by an extract drawn out of another letter while I am writing this.

You will by these enclosed find your stay fixed for some longer time at Vienna, where a summer's abode will make some amends for a winter's journey. I have sent the Bishop of Munster within a fourtnight post near two hundred thousand dollars, to help him to treat discretely and live honestly. I am, My Lord, etc. . . .

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## The Bishop of Munster to the Earl of Carlingford.

Excellentissime Domine,

Postremis Excellentiae Vestrae literis certior factus de statu rerum in aula Caesarea plurimum gavisus sum de significata propensione istius aulae in foedus Anglicum et de bona spe assistentiae a Caesare praestanda, in qua procuranda maximum momentum est, tardis et incertis Hispanorum auxiliis, hostibus vero undique ad me invadendum accinctis, quam ob causam summopere obligare me perget Excellentia Vestra si omnes ad pertrahendum in partes nostras Imperatorem curas omnemque operam impendere continuet, cui pro praestitis hactenus ea

in re bonis officiis non intermittam decentes referre grates. Mihi in praesens nihil antiquius est, quam instante vere instruere exercitum, sed dici non potest, quantas mihi molestias et subsidiis meis calamitates creet subsidiorum tarditas, quae in Augusti mensis termino adhuedum haeret, praestitis interea ex mea parte omnibus quae vel ex foedere vel utilitate Regiae Suae Majestatis desiderari potuerunt, e contra vero restante dimidii anni subsidio, cujus accelerationem atque augmentum Excellentiae Vestrae etiam atque etiam recommendandum duxi, hujus necessitatem illa haud dubie ex meis proximis literis latius perceperit, quibus etiam ad facilitandum et maturandum foedus Caesareum opportune uti poterit, ut hoc praeventi alii Imperii Principes ab offensione et hostilitate cogitationes abstrahant, eritque medium securissimum pacem in imperio conservandi et obviandi Galliae conatibus Romani Imperii arbitrio inhiantis. Arma mea quod attinet, feliciter illis hactenus per Gratiam Dei usus sum, sic ut spatio non ita longi temporis praeter caesos et vulneratos ultra mille captivos ab hoste milites mei ceperint, uti Excellentia Vestra ex inclusa relatione specialius videre poterit. Petitam instructionem pro aula Moguntina aliorumque Principum in reditu visitandorum sequenti posta transmittam, sperans non abituram Vienna Excellentiam Vestram nisi negotiis ex voto peractis. Caeterum gratissimum mihi foret cognoscere negotiationem Ministri Suedici in aula Imperatoris ipsis Suecis intentiones suas adhuc palam celantibus. Hisce maneo

Excellentiae Vestrae

Dabam in civitate mea Monasterii, 5. Martii 1666.

ad officia paratissimus
Christophorus Bernardus.

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## Lord Arlington to the Earl of Carlingford.

Whitehall, April 27. 1666.

My Lord,

Since my last I have been entertaining myself in an occasion that may fairly excuse my not having written again to

Your Lordship, neither indeed having leisure for it had I any thing of moment to entertain you withall unless it were to tell you how the Bishop's agreement surprized us after the many repeated professions and protestations, which he needed not have made to His Majesty, that he could never conclude any treaty without his approbation and consent, a circumstance in which did not a little surprize us to act, the Emperor's being a garanty for the same treaty, which I would be glad Your Lordship's next would explain to us. God be thanked His Majesty has a good fleet to supply the unfaithfulness of his friends and the fraudulent artifices of his enemies. My Lord Holles being too pressed to it by the Queen Mother could not excuse the hearing from Monsieur de Lionne and Monsieur Van Benningen the propositions they made him for an agreement, but hearing them he could not think them better than such as they would have offered after the winning a battle of us, to which My Lord Holles made proportionable replies, the particulars are not worth telling you; immediately upon the reading of His Lordship's His Majesty bade me write to him without any further delay, to come away, without hearing or uttering one word more in that court relating to any public business and thus Your Lordship sees the mountain delivered of this mouse, which France hath made use of to amuse all the Princes abroad. We have no news yet of My Lord Sandwich's arrival at Madrid where, when he shall be, we must look for the accustomed flegme of that court, notwithstanding the mutual and pressing need we have of one another's friendship, and till we have something of this kind it will be impossible to send you any directions or instructions to proceed where you are; in the mean time I know you want money and attend only the pressing His Majesty for it till I hear you have received my letter enjoyning your stay. By this you see yours to us lie long upon the way, which will be a terrible inconvenience to us when you shall be entered with any business there. I am with all truth and affection, My Lord, etc. . . .

## Mr. W. Temple to the Earl of Carlingford.

My Lord,

The interruption given in my correspondence by my late Munster journey will not I hope be laid to my charge by persons so just and favourable to me as Your Lordship, especially when you find me renewing it upon the first hopes I have that my letters may still find you, which I received this day by Your Lordship's of the 27. past from Prague; though it left me in some uncertainty of your motions, yet I imagine the old Francfort address may find you out either advancing or returning. Your Lordship will by this time doubt no more of the Munster peace, which is, I am sure, signed by Commissaries above a fortnight since and I believe ratifyed before now. The story of my journey is too long for a letter and some passages (those of most importance) too private for common intelligence which especially by the German posts is subject to so much accident and miscarriage. All I need say is that I found the Bishop in no condition of longer resistance, Brandenburgh with 12 and the two Luneburghs with 14 thousand men being ready besides the Dutch and French troops to fall into his country, and his army being both harassed and unrecruited by other winter levys; besides all this the Emperor and Colen, Mentz, Neuburgh, Paderborn pressing him violently (not without threats) to a conclusion, especially the first, for which I give Your Lordship the Bishop's own word and complaint, the cause I will not sound for fear of finding it 's botome or none, that of other Princes looks more reasonable, a desire of living unarmed at least where they have no interest in the quarrel, and a fear of seeing their countries made a scene of war, by the French falling in on the one hand and the Swede on the other with great powers upon pretence of aid to both parties.

For our share in all this I shall only tell Your Lordship, I went down with full power of doing and consenting to all things that should fall into practice among all those princes who were appointed to assemble first in Dortmund and after in Cleve upon this occasion, how I used this power I will reserve

for entertainment when we meet. I am sure they used it ill and entertained me with a ceremony that had like to kill me outright after a journey and before a return made up of hardship, trouble, danger and expence.

We now trust to the English oak's courage which will never fail us till we meet peace or victory, which are the wishes of Your Lordship's etc. . . .

Brussels, May 11. 1666.

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## The Bishop of Munster to the Earl of Carlingford.

Excellentissime Domine Comes,

Ex literis Excellentiae Vestrae 28°. Aprilis datis gratissimum mihi fuit percipere mandata Regia de regressu ad aulam Caesaream, et commissis ibidem ulterioribus negotiis, scio id Caesareae Majestati acceptum fore maxime turbato Hispaniam inter et Lusitaniam tractatu, in quo magnum rerum nostrarum pondus vertebatur; quis hic status inciderit haud dubie Excellentia Vestra celeriore fama percepit. Dum enim meis finibus circum circa insiderent arma hostilia et varii multorum millium exercitus Regis Galliae, Electoris Brandenburgici, Ducum Luneburgensium, praeter Hollandorum ipsorum copias, nec novis delectibus suppleri, nec stipendiis animari posset meus exercitus crebris per autumnum jam adultum, ipsamque hyemem expeditionibus attritus, dum subsidia Anglica ex mense Augusto adhuc restarent et in istius mensis computum exiguum quid in Martio primum solveretur, incertitudine, nullo emergente nec proviso partium amico pacem cum Republica Batavorum inii conditionibus duram, sed necessitate tolerandam, spes quidem sed dubia superfuit belli defensivi non nisi tamen cum extrema patentis agri et minorum oppidorum ruina et vastatione contracto in praesidiis milite in aliquot aestivos menses protrahendi, et interim vel pacis Angliae principalis futurae, vel aliarum conjunctionum, a quo consilio capessendo per adventum Domini Tempelli pace tum nondum ratificata prope abfui, sed omnes paene Electores et permulti Imperii Principes, qua Legatis,

qua literis praesertim vero Sua Caesarea Majestas ejusque Legatus ad id amplectendum me pertraxerunt, quod animo summopere detestatus sum, nec resistere diutius potui cum a praecipuis Ministris Caesareis rerum ibidem arbitris didicissem nec foedus ipsis cum Anglia, nec meam expeditionem bellicam placere, et his omnibus amicitiam Batavorum in conservando Belgio Hispanico illis potiorem, proinde mihi praecisa auxilii austriaci spe pacem utilem, et omnino suadendam esse. Misi illico in Angliam Baronem de Rosenbach qui Regiae Suae Majestati jam ante saepius de necessitate et statu satis edoctae rationem consilii reddat et Suae Majestati meo nomine constantem ac continuum in Suam Majestatem affectum et devotionem simulque desiderium contestetur, quo in occasiones omnes eidem ex animo inserviendi intentus sum uti reipsa toti mundo declaravi; nec dubito quin Sua Majestas necessitati legis experti locum datura sit, de cujus bonitate hoc mihi immote persuasum habeo eam non desideraturam fuisse, ut quod ad emolumentum et securitatem mei status sancitum fuit foedus id in ejusdem perniciem et eversionem sine ullo Majestatis Suae commodo, sed maximo potius ejusdem hostium incremento converteretur. Valde igitur me obligabit Excellentia Vestra si in conservando erga me meumque statum favore Regio, simul cum aliis amicis intimi erga Regem animi consciis allaboraverit, et in tractando ulterius foedere cum Austria mearum utilitatum rationem habuerit; quem in finem gratissima mihi foret continua communicatio eorum quae hoc in subjecto ibidem agentur, quod ego officiis omnibus demereri conabor et sum

Excellentiae Vestrae

Dabam ex Residentia mea ad officia paratissimus
S. Ludgeri 14°. Maii 1666. Christophorus Bernardus.

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## Mr. W. Temple to the Earl of Carlingford.

Brussels, June 17th.

My Lord,

I received Your Lordship's of the 3. instant and shall now discourse nothing of the Spaniard's fear from France or

inclinations to us, this week past has produced so great a new conjuncture, that we may very well expect from all parts new dispositions. Your Lordship has been happy to be out of the way of so many heats and colds, as we have had here every day since Fryday last, by the great variety of reports concerning the success of our fleet's engagement. The Dutch printed several papers and dispersed many letters of their victory and assure us still that they have Sir George Askew prisoner at the Hague, his ship being burnt and that Sir William Barky is killed and his ship taken. The best account and the likelyest to be true is this enclosed letter which arrived this morning from Monsieur Van de Peer the postmaster at Newport to Comte Taxis here, Your Lordship will find he was an eyewitness of all he writes, which seems very distinct and agrees with what we hear from Zealand itself for the letters from thence arrived this afternoon confess the Dutch fleet to be come in there about 45 in number and those very much torn. They report that they lost the english in a mist and that they want about 30 of their fleet but give out they have sunk or taken 17 of ours, the particulars of our own losses or of what we have taken we must expect from England, and of theirs from time. This only seems to be agreed on by all reports, that the fight began on friday, the Dutch being 86 sail and ours about 55, the rest being newly gone under the Prince to meet Beaufort. That in the beginning of the fight the advantage was with the Dutch and I fear we suffered some loss in the White squadron. That the dispute continued till monday with doubtful success, but only that ours kept the wind and the Dutch their course homewards. That on Monday the Prince came in with his squadron to the fight, charged them with great fury and changed the dispute into a general rout of the Dutch fleet who were pursued by ours up into Zealand. That ours keep still the sea like absolute conquerors, but that upon the whole there never was so desperate nor so bloody a fight at sea since the world began; the Dutch design was certainly to pass the channel and join the French fleet who will now be I hope if we meet them but a gleaning of this victory. The letters

yesterday from England tell us of the plague's decrease these two last weeks so far as the last bill was but 20, private letters give us new hopes of the Queen's being with child, and if all this together give you not as good humour as your best italian wine at Vienna I will only say that Your Lordship is not of my composition. I am glad you are not so at this time, an illness in my eyes having so much distempered me for this week past that I have hardly stirred and never written. I am, My Lord, etc.

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I hope Your Lordship will dispatch copies of this intelligence into Italy and any other parts where you think it fit.

Since the writing of this I hear that Evertson the Amiral of Zealand is sunk with his ship and Trump lost one after another, that all their ships which returned are extremely shattered and torn and most of their Captains killed, and that their whole fleet had been ruined had not a great fog favoured and covered their retreat into Zealand; whether this victory has fully broken their strength or no, I am confident it has their courages by showing that no advantage of number, nor length and greatness of preparations can ever make them our match or give them hopes of a victory. They confess themselves to have had now the odds of between 30 and 40 ships and yet we fought them 3 days and (as I hear) began the victory before the Prince's coming in, our courage and bravery in the whole course of this desperate action wherein we were the assailers every morning are spoken of by de Ruyter himself with more advantage than I am sure our General's modesty will suffer him to use.

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## Count Martinitz to the Earl of Carlingford.

Illustrissime et Excellentissime Domine,

Excellentia Vestra. Gratulor de felici successu et dispensationis et profectionis Augustissimae, hinc bonum omen negociis nostris universis Catholico-Apostolicis et Coronato-Electoralibus denique Austriacis; nam quod majus pignus Hispania

nobis mittere potuisset *Unionis* quam hanc inaestimabilem atque omne superantem pretium *Margaritam?* Credo liliorum odorem jam tandem etiam illis capitibus gravem sensim exhalatum iri et licet Galli cantum trina negatio sequuta fuerit; tamen hanc poenitudo excepit, et istam Gubernatio catholica magis quam christiana, proinde spero resumpta jam fore illic negotia pacis Lusitanae non illusoria sed elusoria eorum qui mediare nolebant, ut distraherent non ut unirent, si primum mobili figatur; motu raptus etiam nos ad centrum volveremur securitatis. Caeterum id mihi constat Suae Majestatis Caesareae administros a prima admissionis praesertim optimam rectissimamque pro publica indemnitate habere intentionem, sed in Germania est dimidium ibericae gravitatis et gallicae levitatis et licet laus Deo Principem Augustum habeamus vegetum annis, maturum judicio, laboris impigrum tamen quum praecipitantia sit mater errorum, caute procedit suaviterque ac fortiter gnarus quod vetus verbum veritati sit consentaneum nempe quod ratio non potuit mora sanavit, neque in aula nostra felicius negotia conferri experimento didici quam si magna longanimitate id agatur ut maturentur sensim sine sensu, ego quidem genio fervidiori quantum medium capiam ex rerum procrastinatione non sat explicavero, video nihilominus nil violentum esse durabile, conetur Excellentia Vestra durare, et semet rebus servare secundis, quas quum ipsi opto cumulatissimas permaneo

Excellentiae Vestrae

Pragae, 25. Maii 1666. devotissimus obsequiosissimus servus

R. C. Martinitz.

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## Lord Carlingford's copies.

That His Imperial Majesty employ an express with a letter to the King and another to My Lord Chancellor intimating that my stay was occasioned by His earnest entreaty and in consideration of the subsequent motives:

1. That 'tis hoped that the treaty with Spain will have an immediate successful conclusion wherein the Emperor will be included.

2. That if the treaty with Spain should admit of long delays, that in the mean time the French or any other should invade any place appertaining to the House of Austria that the Emperor will with an army oppose them and join in an alliance defensive and offensive with the King of Great Britain.

3. If the Spaniards should break the treaty, which cannot be but in favour to the French King and prefering his title and friendship before that of the Emperors, that in that case the Emperor will desire an alliance defensive and offensive with the King.

4. That the alliance made, the Dutch by having such a support as the Emperor and his allies will be easily induced to make their peace with England to the exclusion of the French, or if they prove obstinate that the Emperor will assist in forcing them thereunto.

5. That to fortifie this alliance the Emperor desires that the King of Great Britain may endeavour to disengage the Swedes from the French and join them in their interests, to induce them thereunto His Imperial Majesty is ready to agree with them upon any reasonable terms, whereof the King shall be judge, and therefore is desired to inform himself of their demands, and to hasten the agreement.

6. That if the Earl of Carlingford should part hence before an agreement, the French would immediately publish a breach of our treaty and thereby encourage their friends in Spain, discourage the Emperor's and the King's friends in Germany, and perhaps induce them to an alliance with France, who apprehend no step to their ambition or designs but an alliance betwixt the House of Austria and the King of Great Britain, besides the encouragement it may give the Hollanders when they shall be made believe that the King's endeavours cannot procure him a friend abroad.

7. That the Emperor hath and will persuade the Spaniards to a speedy agreement with us and Portugal as the only visible means to secure the interest of the House of Austria and establish the peace of Christendom.

(For Mr. Temple.)

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## Les considérations du Sir Friquet à Monsieur le Pensionnaire de Witt pour la paix avec Monsieur l'Évêque de Munster.

Qu'il n'y a pas de Prince en la Chrêtienneté qui n'ait assez d'une grande guerre sur les bras et que le Turc même a pour maxime ancienne d'éviter cet inconvenient.

Qu'il n'y aura point de petit ennemi pour Messieurs les États tandis qu'ils seront aux prises avec le Roi d'Angleterre qui est aussi puissant qu'eux et envers lequel ils ont besoin de toutes leurs forces et par conséquent ils font mal d'en divertir une partie si considérable.

Qu'ils tomberaient dans un grand désordre si leur flotte recevait un autre échec cette année, se trouvant engagée dans une autre guerre.

Qu'ils y n'ont pas l'intention de conquester ou de retenir une seule bicoque dans le pays de Munster et que leurs alliés ont déclaré ouvertement qu'ils ne le souffriraient pas, d'où il s'en suit, que la prudence les oblige d'étouffer aussitôt une guerre en laquelle ils ne pourront rien gagner et pourraient beaucoup perdre.

Que tout ce qu'ils peuvent faire cette année est de ruiner de pauvres innocents qui détestent cette guerre autant qu'eux, et de ravager la Westphalie au préjudice de leurs propres habitants qui en tirent un grand profit par le commerce qu'ils ont dans toute la province, et cet exploit ne sera pas un prix ou une compensation digne d'une si grande dépense.

Que les sages de tous les siècles ont dit qu'il faut plus considérer le bien de sa patrie et sa propre conservation que le

plaisir de la vengeance, outre que celle qu'ils peuvent prendre leur coûtera plus qu'à leurs ennemis. *Prius securitati quam vindictae consulendum.* S'ils brûlent un village dans le pays de Munster, Monsieur l'Évêque aura toujours le pouvoir d'en faire brûler deux dans leur territoire qui vaudront plus que dix des autres.

Qu'en cette guerre Messieurs les États seront les maîtres parcequ'ils sont plus puissants que leurs alliés, mais en la guerre de Munster ils sont dépendants de leurs alliés qui ont des forces beaucoup plus grandes qu'eux. Et pourtant si leurs alliés sont d'accord ensemble ils les entraîneront comme il leur plaira et s'ils ne sont pas d'accord ils empêcheront l'exécution de tous les desseins.

Que les troupes d'Allemagne et de France surpasseront en nombre, en valeur et discipline militaire celle des États qui par conséquent n'auront pas une grande part à la gloire des bons succès et néanmoins tout le blâme et toute la part des mauvais accidents tombera sur eux.

Que pour faire une faction digne d'un si grand pareil, il faut qu'ils assiègent la ville de Munster et la ville de Coesvelt qui sont deux fort bonnes places et dans lesquelles Monsieur l'Évêque mettra tous les vivres et le fourrage du plat pays d'alentour et plus de soldats qu'il n'en faut pour les défendre plusieurs mois.

Qu'ils ne peuvent pas commencer l'un de ces sièges plustôt que sur la fin de Juin, parcequ'en ce pays là il n'y aura point d'herbe plustôt.

Qu'il n'est pas facile de conclure que Messieurs les États puissent soustenir la dépense et les incommodités d'un long siège dans une province pauvre de soi-même et toute épuisée, où il n'y a point de rivière ni de canal qui leur puisse servir pour conduire les vivres et les fourrages nécessaires qu'il faudra porter sur des chariots 18 grandes lieues du côté de l'Issel avec les con . . . . que l'on ne peut pas faire sans danger et sans de grands embarras en ce pays là, qui est tout coupé par des fossets et des ruisseaux et tout rompu avec des terres déblayées.

Il faut aussi supposer que les paysans se retireront dans les bois avec leurs bestiaux et tout ce qu'ils auront de vivres,

de sorte que les soldats des États ne trouveront rien du tout dans les villages et les petits bourgs. Il n'est pas moins certain que le pays étant même fleurissant ne pourrait 15 jours nourrir une armée de 45 m. soldats étrangers comme sera celle de Messieurs les États sans parler des autres personnes qui suivent les troupes, et beaucoup moins les 5 m. ou 6 m. chevaux qui s'y trouveront, quand ce serait une armée de leur prince et composée de soldats bien réglés, qui ne feraient aucune extorsion.

Que Messieurs les États n'ont traîté que pour 4 mois avec leurs alliés et qu'ils ne donnent à Monsieur l'Électeur que 45 m. patagons par mois et aux Ducs de Luneburg à proportion que les quatre mois courrent déjà, et que c'est une chose évidente que Monsieur l'Électeur ne peut pas entretenir 1000 chevaux et 10 m. hommes de pied dans le pays de Munster sans y employer beaucoup davantage du sien et que dans le commencement du quatrième mois il ne manquera pas de demander de l'argent aux États c'est à dire qu'il sera contraint de licentier ses troupes si on ne lui donne de quoi les payer. En ce cas que feront Messieurs les États engagés dans un siège de longue haleine?

Toutes ces raisons sont fortes et considérables, supposant que Monsieur l'Évêque n'a aucune ressource et ne peut espérer aucune assistance de qui que ce soit, en quoi peut-être l'on peut se tromper: mais il est sans doute que Messieurs les États, le réduisant au désespoir, doivent beaucoup appréhender et de beaucoup de costés. Et il est probable aussi que la guerre qui va s'allumer entre le Roi de Suede et de Dannemarque changera la face des affaires publiques et en particulier au regard des alliés de Messieurs les États.

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## Oliva General of the Jesuits to the Earl of Carlingford.

Illustrissime Domine Comes,

Habeo demisse gratias Illustrissimae Dominationi Vestrae pro magno illo affectu, quo se erga minimam societatem nostram ferri scribit in suis 1. et 3. Junii datis, quas sub idem fere tempus accepi.

Caeterum ego vel nutui Suae Regiae Majestatis venerabundus parebo in iis quae meae sunt potestatis, ubi mihi per conscientiam et eam quam societati universae debeo in re tanti momenti Instituti observantiam licebit. In praesenti autem P. Thomae Bartoni causa id quod esset in mea voluntate, non est in mea potestate. Quantopere illum desideraverim a societate separare, patet ex meis ad Provincialem anno 1664. 24. Maii datis, in quibus haec verba de illo scripsi: Hortet illum R. V^a. iis modis quos idoneos indicaverit ad resipiscendum serio et parendum superioribus, etc. vel ut ultra ad alium ordinem transeat, aut permittat se a societate separari, tanquam ab illa dimissus. Quid horum elegerit, cupio a R. V^a. fieri certior.

Ita ego ibi. Haec vero illi tantum proposita sunt, non promissa, neque stipulatione firmata, ut ille affirmat. Proponi tamen ei volui, ea spe ductus, quod a Sua Sanctitate id impetrari posse confiderem: postea vero quia vidi impetrabile id non esse, satis habui conari hactenus eum servare indemnem ab iis quae a Sede Apostolica metuebat. Concessum id uni a Sede Apostolica; sed illius causa fuit longe dispar, quia dubia professio: haec autem pluribus est implexa. Post acceptas Illustrissimae Dominationis Vestrae litteras, ut ostenderem quanto in pretio ac veneratione mihi sit nutus Regius, adii Suam Sanctitatem: sed reperi me id quod P. Bartonus optat, obtinere non posse. Illud tamen obtinui, ut omni metu seposito securus degere possit in Flandria, ubi summa in quiete poterit se Dei obsequio juxta Superiorum mentem impendere. Et certe si Regia Sua Majestas ac Illustrissima Dominatio Vestra genium hominis introspicerent scirentque paternos modos, quibus societas indulgenter illum tractavit, alia licet commeritum, diceret: P. Thomam Bartonum permagnas causas habuisse gratias agendi, et se undequaque obedienter societati accommodandi, non vero tam repugnanter superioribus obsistendi. Plura ego de illo dolenter scripsi, et pro illo egi, quibus sperabam illum in officio retinendum et nunc mallem illo carere. Sed quia eum a Societate liberum dimittere non est in mea potestate, imo nec id impetrare, spero fore, ut Illustrissima Dominatio Vestra Suae Regiae Majestati rem hanc omnem, pro eximio suo erga universam societatem affectu,

ita proponat, ut manifeste intelligat, mihi non voluntatem deesse obtemperandi, sed facultatem, prompto alias ad Majestatis tantae imperia: cui ego a Deo et hominibus ea opto quae ad majorem Suae Majestatis felicitatem spectant. Deus Illustrissimam Dominationem Vestram gloriae suae servet incolumem.

Illustrissimae Dominationis Vestrae

Romae, 1. Augusti 1665. obligatissimus et humilis servus

Joan. Paul. Oliva.

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## The Earl of Carlingford to the Reverend father Burgate.

. . . . Aug. 22. . . . 1666.

Sir,

Yours of the 25. of July I received, but no acknowledgement that any letter of mine came to your hands, though I wrote several times and sent a relation of the battle fought at sea betwixt the English and Hollanders, who though they had no cause to brag, yet published themselves victorious, but now (God be praised) they have found the full experience betwixt theirs and the English courages, their whole fleet being destroyed. By the enclosed you will find it was impossible to give me the particulars of the fight, we being the 6th in chase of the remaining flying enemy, and my letters of intelligence being of the 7th, but all relations agree, that we were victorious and have cause to believe it to such a degree, that the Hollanders will never appear in another fight against us. The French engaged them in this bloody battle having promised that the Duke de Beaufort should join with them, when nothing was less intended, but it is to be hoped that their experience of truth will persuade the Hollanders to submit to a peace independent of the French, this blow is happy for the house of Austria and perhaps for your Court, for though the King my master be of a different religion yet he has worthy and honest principles without the ambition of making himself great by other men's rights. I did write to Your Reverence about one father Th. Barton, a Jesuit, who for having a book printed without consult-

ting the society, was persecuted by them so as he took his refuge in England and made his application to me, whereupon I wrote to the General of his order to permit him to exclude himself from the society and exercise the function of a secular priest; I mentioned some persuasive motives, knowing that he will never return to the society and that he might be very useful as a priest, being a very learned eloquent discourser, and of a most exemplar good life. The General wrote me a civil answer but consented not to my request alledging it lay only in His Holyness' power, who if acquainted with the advantages, which may derive from this man's being at liberty as a priest to make use of his talents, I am confident he would consent unto it, and I assure Your Reverence upon my honour I have no other interest in this particular but my hopes of a public good, and in that consideration desire you will try what may be done. What the results of the meeting of the clergy in Ireland may produce, I know not, sure I am that by their meddling in public business hitherto has cost many a good catholic their estates, which will not be restored by any oathes. My stay here is like to be longer than I expected so that your letters may be directed hither unto.

Reverend father Your etc. . . .

Carlingford.

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## The Earl of Carlingford to . . . .

Vienna, 12. Aug. 1666.

May it please Your Highness,

The honours you do me are so obliging as in all afflictions they afford me comfort, I read your letters so often as I have them by heart and your expressions be so charming as they render all other conversation tedious and ridiculous by which Your Highness may conclude an impossibility of my infidelity, you have captivated a kind heart that projects nothing now but a means to see Your Highness which this damned war hinders, but if it continue methinks your P. ought to mingle in it, if his inclinations were favourable towards a conjunction with the King my master, upon knowledge of it I am confident it would

be embraced and perhaps I might be employed to adjust the particulars of the agreement, but I hear the wealth of the French has great influence in Germany, but that as yet you have resisted the temptation — but now I think on it: I should be improper for this negotiation for I should follow the Spanish custom Pia Piana, for fear a conclusion might require my absenting myself from you, but part of the capitulation should be that Your Highness should go into England as caution for performance of articles, or that I should stay with you. My treaty at this court is difficult to manage, considering that the most essential points depend on the resolutions to be taken in Spain; Mylord Sandwich has had several audiences and conferences, but as yet can make no judgement of what the result will be, but he is commanded to put a speedy conclusion to his business, a breach with them being preferred to a dilatory treaty. I have no cause to complain of the irresolution of this court having refused me nothing that I desired. By letters from the Empress at Barcelona of the 23. of July she promised next day to be on shipboard, so as her being by this time landed at Final is confidently believed. I hope I shall not stay until her arrival here, but whatever happens shall weekly be communicated to Your Highness by,

Madam, Your etc. . . .

Carlingford.

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May it please Your Highness,

The honour of yours of the 12th present I received, whereby I am sorry to find that the professions of the Dukes of Brunswick towards the King my master will be judged but compliments offering their friendship and assistance against all but his enemies with whom I find they have made a new alliance. I wish the difference betwixt the Hollanders and the King my master were reconciled, but the conjunction of so considerable Princes is not the means to it, they being sufficiently vain of their own power without the addition of such a support; but I hope the justice of our cause will prevail against our opposers,

my affliction is not small the want of ground for a treaty frustrating my expectation of waiting upon Your Highness, nor can I ever hope for that honour there being nothing but a miracle that can induce Your Highness to visit your friends in England which will be attributed to ill nature rather than to fear, which in friends or lovers is a more unpardonable fault than the gout, that being an effect of disorder not of age, which I shall make appear if ever I have the honour to dance country dances with Your Highness, who having promised never to have any other galant merited, has a supreme power over the heart and person of,

May it please Your Highness, Your etc. . . . .

Carlingford.

Here the Elector treats me with infinite civility and furnisheth me with what is necessary to secure me from the danger of infection in my way to Dusseldorf.

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## Charles R.

## Instructions pour notre fidèle et bien-aimé Cousin le Comte de Carlingford nôtre Envoyé Extraordinaire à l'Empereur.

À Whitehall le 22. de Juin 1666.

Ayant renouvelé vos lettres de croyance à l'Empereur vous êtes assez qualifié pour entrer en aucun traité qu'on vous offrira, et bien que vous aviez plein pouvoir de conclure, vous ne sauriez jamais aller jusque là sans nous avertir pleinement de toutes les particularités d'un tel traité, et il nous est impossible de vous donner de telles Instructions à présent par lesquelles vous puissiez faire aucune conclusion avec sécurité. Car bien que dans plusieurs de vos lettres vous nous assurez d'une disposition dans l'Empereur d'entrer avec nous dans une alliance défensive, il n'est pas aisé d'entendre ce qu'ils veulent dire par une telle alliance défensive, et il faut avoir un plein éclaircissement de tout ce que par une telle alliance ils voudront faire pour

nous, ou qu'ils attendront que nous fassions pour eux, devant que nous vous puissions informer de quelle manière qu'il vous faut procéder autrement, qu'en recevant toutes leurs propositions et entrant avec eux dans des conférences dans lesquelles votre discrétion vous fournira de ce qui sera raisonnable.

Il vous souviendra bien pourquoi nous avons différé si longtemps de vous envoyer en Allemagne, et pour quelle raison à la fin nous avons résolu de le faire. La cause du premier était que nous ne nous imaginions pas que l'Empereur se serait engagé en aucun traité sans le conseil et avis du Roi d'Espagne, et ne sachant pas quelles mesures que prendront ces couronnes là nous croyions superflu d'envoyer aucun ministre à la Cour Impériale. Et vous saurez aussi par le conseil et l'importunité de l'Ambassadeur d'Espagne nous avons à la fin été persuadé de vous y envoyer, lui en faisant beoucoup d'instance pour gagner du temps, et nous donnant raison de croire (comme en effet nous sommes persuadés qu'il croyait aussi) que devant que vous puissiez arriver à Vienne, il y serait établi une si bonne intelligence de Madrid, qu'on pourrait traîter beaucoup d'affaires sous le nom de l'Empereur, qu'il n'était pas alors de saison de nous communiquer. Mais quoique l'Ambassadeur d'Espagne ait cru, ou nous attendu de l'état de la Chrétienté, nous n' avons que trop raison de nous plaindre du lent acheminement qu'on a fait en Espagne vers une telle union entre les deux couronnes, que n'aurait su qu' être de grand avantage à l'une et à l'autre. Et nous ne voyons que trop clairement que les Espagnols nous croient être tout à fait engagés contre la France et la Hollande, et qu'étant si chargés d'ennemis ils en estiment moins notre amitié. Et ce qui est encore moins raisonnable, qu'ils se permettent encore de conserver pour quelques années une bonne intelligence avec la France, et par ce moyen être spectateurs des affaires du monde sans prendre parti, jusqu' à ce qu' à beau loisir ils aient connu le juste vaillant de ceux qu' ils auront à choisir pour leurs amis sans considérer qu' il ne tienne qu' à nous de faire la paix avec nos ennemis à tout temps au dépens d'Espagne, avec tous les avantages que nous voudrons pour nos intérêts propres, pourvu que nous abandonnions les Pays-Bas aux

Français. Et de quelle conséquence cela serait à l'Empire nous laissons à considérer à ces Princes là, à qui il touche de plus près, et il faut être peu clairvoyant dans les affaires du monde pour croire que les Français puissent différer longtemps de mettre en exécution leurs desseins contre les domaines du Roi d'Espagne.

Cette malheureuse disposition dans les conseils d'Espagne les a empêché jusqu'à cette heure de consentir à une paix avec le Portugal en accordant au Roi son titre, de quoi il n'est pas croyable qu'il désistera jamais, et de préférer à cela une guerre désavantageuse dans leurs entrailles, et d'y souffrir un corps de Français desquels les Portugais se défairaient très-volontiers, si en même temps ils avaient aucune assurance de n'en avoir plus affaire. D'ici provient que l'Empereur et les autres Princes d'Allemagne contre toutes les règles de la Politique ayent non seulement souffert que l'Evêque de Munster désarma, mais ont été eux-mêmes les principaux instruments à l'y porter. De là est venu encore qu'on a reçu avec tant de froideur toutes les ouvertures que nous avons faites pour établir une ferme intelligence entre la maison d'Autriche et la couronne de Swede, ce qui en même temps les aurait garanties de toutes les insolences de France.

Tandis qu'on continuera dans cette humeur il n'est pas à propos de s'imaginer qu'aucun traité qu'on puisse faire à Vienne, puisse être d'aucun avantage à nos intérêts joints ou séparés, et pour cela il est impossible de vous donner aucunes directions pour un tel traité. C'est pourquoi vous communiquerez librement à l'Empereur, combien que nous ressentons ces procédés, et qu'il nous sera impossible de continuer longtemps dans le dessein que nous avons eu, et conservons encore, de nous joindre à la maison d'Autriche, à moins qu'ils ne prennent bientôt de telles résolutions, dont nous puissions clairement voir ce qu'ils ont intention de faire et ce qu'ils veulent aussi que nous fassions. Et d'abord qu'ils se seront franchement déclaré, ils recevront aussitôt les effets de notre amitié, et trouveront que nous ne les abandonnerons jamais, à moins qu'ils ne s'abandonnent eux-mêmes. Mais il ne faut pas perdre du temps à se déterminer,

comme aussi de la part de l'Empereur d'empêcher que les Princes du Rhin ne se jettent si entièrement dans les intérêts de la France. Si vous trouvez sur ces observations et fondements l'Empereur assez sensible des maux qui puissent naître de ces longs délais, et qu'en effet il désire nôtre amitié, et ait dessein de procéder avec plus de vigueur, vous ferez bien d'en tirer quelques propositions et lui persuader avec dextérité, qu'il envoie un Ambassadeur chez nous, lequel conjointement avec celui d'Espagne (s'il craint que les Espagnols ont aucunes réelles et sincères intentions) avec moins de bruit et plus d'expédition pourra conclure une telle alliance, qu'on ne le saurait faire à Vienne. Vous tâcherez de montrer à l'Empereur le danger évident qu'il y a que le Roi de France n'accomplisse ses desseins et combien qu'il importe à l'Empire de prévenir que les Français ne prennent pied en Pologne, comme aussi que l'Électeur de Brandebourg ne s'abandonne entièrement à l'amitié du Roi de France. Et si vous trouvez qu'après toutes ces considérations on vous donne peu de bien à espérer, vous ferez bien de prendre un congé de cette cour là, et dans votre retour de dire à l'Électeur de Mayence, combien que nous avons été surpris par la désertion si peu attendue de l'Évêque de Munster et de quel avantage il aurait été à tout l'Empire, que ce peu de forces fussent été soutenues.

Carolus Rex.

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## Lord Arlington to the Earl of Carlingford.

Whitehall, June 22. 1666.

My Lord,

I am to acknowledge Your Lordship's of the 6. and 10. Current, to the material contents of which this inclosed paper in Cypher which are His Majesty's Instructions to you for your farther proceeding in that court, is likewise an answer. Your new Credentials together with the particular letters His Majesty will write, shall be sent by the next and with them a duplicate of the aforesaid cyphered paper, at the same time His Majesty promises me, he will likewise write a letter himself in his own

hand to you. Your last had in it a letter to My Lord of Ossory, which is delivered, it mentioned a paper relating to the justification of the Bishop of Munster, which it seems was forgotten, but no great loss by it, we have seen so many from him of that kind, that the number of them only serves to make us more angry with him. With this Your Lordship will receive our narrative of the last engagement with the Dutch, it is literally true as to our side, but the great brags in Holland make us despair of hearing them tell their tale so ingeniously, and methinks the world might be taught to believe them by their relation the last year; what I can assure you with confidence is that our fleet will be ready in 8 days and put to sea much stronger than ever id did, to try our strength with them once more, if they will come to it. We have no assurance yet, where Monsieur de Beaufort is or whither he is gone, the last news we had of him was of his being in the River of Lisbon.

Mr. Loving hath delivered me Your Lordship's present, I know not whether it will be as useful as it is fine, but coming from you I cannot but esteem it, I should be glad to find myself in any occasion wherein I may testify the truth of my being unfeignedly, My Lord,

Your Lordship's

most faithful humble servant

Arlington.

Mr. Ald. Backwell hath charged himself to send Your Lordship 1000 L. from Antwerp whither he hath written already, but for fear you should be prejudiced in the exchange I sent Mr. Loving to speak with him, whom I have not seen since.

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## The Emperor's letters to the King.

Leopoldus I. (tit.)

Litteras Serenitatis Vestrae, 22. Augusti anni proxime praeterlapsi datas, quibus ingentem nobis suum propensissimae voluntatis affectum, tum desiderium quoque arctioris non modo

nobiscum sed et cum universa domo nostra Austriaca conjunctionis ineundae, ejusque ad seram posteritatem transmittendae ubertim contestari, gratulari etiam de compositione cum Porta Ottomana facta voluit, Ejusdem Ablegatus sincere Nobis dilectus Comes de Carlingford, Vicecomes de Corran et Baro de Ballymote in Regno Hiberniae, decenter nobis reddidit, simulque in iisdem viva voce explicandis, tum proponendis quoque et dextre quae ipsi commissi erant, promovendis partes suas ita egit, ut eorum quae a viro optimo, et rerum experientissimo, ac cum universae Reipublicae Christianae salutis et tranquillitatis avidissimo, tum Serenitati inprimis Vestrae devotissimo desiderari poterant, nihil reliquum fecerit; adeo ut comis ejusdem ac dexter agendi modus nobis admodum probatus, et gratissimum futurum fuerit, si is diutius etiam hic subsistere potuisset. Enimvero cum Serenitati Vestrae eundem hinc avocare visum sit, dimittimus illum benevole, Serenitatem Vestram amice requirentes ut virum admodum egregium pro suo merito, tum hujus quoque nostrae attestationis intuitu sibi inprimis commendatum habere velit. Quemadmodum autem permolestum nobis accidit, quod mutua nostra desideria pro hac vice ad optatum finem perduci nequiverint, ita confidimus, quod non minus Serenitas Vestra porro in eodem affectu et desiderio perseveratura sit, quam nobis firmum manet, non modo, quandocunque res maturuerit, in iis quae ad arctissimam inter nos et totam Austriacam gentem nostram et Serenitatem Vestram animorum consiliorumque conjunctionem firmandam pertinent omni studio concurrere, sed quibuscunque etiam aliis occasionibus benevolentissimae nostrae in Eandem et res suas propensionis studium re ipsa comprobare. Demum pro amica illa sua de compositione Turcica nobis facta congratulatione enixas habemus gratias. Caeterum ad praememoratum Ablegatum Serenitatis Vestrae in omnibus Nos referentes, simulque affectum amicissimae nostrae erga Eandem voluntatis quam amantissime confirmantes.

Viennae, 12. Aprilis 1666.

Leopoldus (tit.)

Sincerae ac fraternae officium amicitiae, quo Nos Serenitati Vestrae non magis status, conditio et Majorum usu confirmata necessitudo, quam propria Nostrae voluntatis propensio conjunxit, hoc requirere Nobis visum est, ut Eidem notum faceremus id, quod aeque ad Serenitatis Vestrae omniumque bonorum gratulationem, quam Nostra vota pertinere arbitramur, ipso nimirum Resurrectionis Dominicae festo die proxime praeterlapso annuente Numine Serenissimam Hispaniarum Infantem Dominam Margaritam, consensum ad id Nostro nomine praebente (tit.) Duce Medinae Turcium, Nobis solenni Matrimonio Madriti copulatam fuisse, Eandemque nunc Augustam Conjugem Nostram amantissimam triduo post illinc profectam ad Nos iter suum, quod felix faustumque sit, dirigere incepisse. Quanta hoc nuntio hodie Nobis allato laetitia recreati simus, nihil Nos attinet dicere omnino Ei speramus, quod sicuti conjugium hoc Nobis quam maxime publici boni causa susceptum est, ita ex illo non in Nos Domumque Nostram magis, quam in Christianam orbem universam majora quotidie reditura sint solatia, cujus quidem spei fructus tanto uberior ad Vestram quoque Serenitatem pertinebit, quo Eam semper Nostri Domusque Nostrae studiosiorem fuisse scimus; in quo affectu porro ut perseveret benevole requirimus. Quemadmodum vicissim ea quae mutuae officium amicitiae postulat ex Nostra parte nunquam non curaturi sumus. Quod reliquum est, Serenitatem Vestram prosperis rerum successibus uti ex animo vovemus.

Viennae, 20. Maji Anno 1666.

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Leopoldus (tit.)

Reddidit Nobis litteras Serenitatis Vestrae vigesima quinta Junij nuperi datas ejusdem ex itinere redux Ablegatus Generosus sincere nobis dilectus Theobaldus Comes de Carlingford, simulque pluribus explicavit, qua de causa Serenitas Vestra ipsum redire voluerit. Et gratum inprimis Nobis fuit, ex praedictis litteris Serenitatis Vestrae intelligere, quod idem Ablegatus suus ipsam de sincerissimo Nostro in personam et res

ejusdem, totiusque Illustris familiae suae verae benevolentiae affectu tam accurate certiorem facere; et Serenitas Vestra ejusdem Ablegati sui relationibus congruam in his fidem habere voluerit. Quemadmodum igitur Nos quidem in eadem erga Serenitatem Vestram et res ejusdem voluntate firmiter persistimus, ita permolestum Nobis accidit, quod quo minus utriusque Nostrorum vota plenum hactenus effectum sint consecuta, Aulae Madritensis distractiones et temporum potissimum conjunctura non permiserint. Enimvero sicuti Nobis nulla cura intermittitur singularem erga Serenitatem Vestram propensionem Nostram comprobandi: prout prope diem etiam ex Ablegato Nostro Barone de Lisola quem utpote longo usu et experientia probatum, Aulae etiam Angliae notum, hujus rei causa confestim Londinum pergere jussimus, intelliget: Ita Oratori Nostro Madriti residenti Comiti de Pötingen ut quae ad plenam maturationem hujus negotii pertinent illic promoveat, commisimus. Et confidimus quod optima intentio Nostra etiam illic suum tandem locum sit inventura. Prout de his Serenitatem Vestram dictus Ablegatus Comes de Carlingford latius juxta ac in scripto eidem respondimus, docere poterit, ad quem Nos referentes Serenitati Vestrae affectum amici et fratris amantissimi sincere confirmantes, Eidem omnis felicitatis incrementum ex animo vovemus.

Viennae, 12. Augusti Anno 1666.

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Sacra Caesarea Majestas Dominus Noster Clementissimus benigne percepit, quae Eidem Serenissimi Magnae Britanniae Regis Ablegatus ex itinere redux Dominus Comes de Carlingford vigore novarum fiduciariarum in negotio foederis, sive cum dicta Caesarea Majestate separatim, sive una cum Serenissimo ac Potentissimo Hispaniarum Rege Catholico conjunctim ineundi, qua scripto, qua viva voce in colloquiis cum dominis deputatis Supremis Caesareis Ministris denuo proposuit, simulque de necessitate et mediis hujus negotii accelerandi et promovendi repraesentavit. Quibus mature perpensis et deliberatis dicta Majestas Sua Caesarea prioribus declarationibus suis etiamnum insistens, denuo profitetur et

declarat, quod non modo amicitiam sinceram cum dicto Serenissimo Magnae Britanniae Rege porro colere et conservare, sed arctiore etiam foederis ad mutuam sui Regnorumque et ditionum suarum defensionem vinculo firmare desideret, prout eo fine inprimis ad offerendum dicto Serenissimo Regi Mediationem suam, ad belli inter ipsum et Generales foederati Belgii Status exorti compositionem, Consiliarium suum Cameralem Aulicum Dominum Franciscum Liberum Baronem de Lisola, in aula Anglicana jam ante usu rerum notum, jam pridem in Angliam ablegarit.

Enimvero cum dictum foedus, si, ut ab initio propositum fuit, in eodem Belgium Hispanicum aliaeque Hispanicae ditiones comprehendi debeant, absque praevio memorati Serenissimi Regis Catholici consensu non tractari vel concludi, nedum executioni mandari possit aut debeat, et negotium hoc ulteriorem dilationem pati non videatur, Majestas sua libenter facit, ut de his cum eodem Serenissimo Rege Catholico sive Ejusdem Tutrice Gubernante Serenissima Regina Matre per Oratorem illic suum communicari, easque litteras per proprium Cursorem suum perferri curet: Interim etiam eorum et sollicitudinem suam eo intendat, quo ad hoc defensionis negotium Electoribus et Principibus Imperii, iis praesertim qui Rhenano uti vocant foedere comprehenduntur, utatur benevolis.

De quibus saepedicta Sacra Caesarea Majestas dicto Domino Ablegato Anglico hisce benigne constare voluit, eidem de caetero affectum gratiae suae Caesareae benigne conservans.

12. Augusti Anno 1666.

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## The Earl of Carlingford to the Emperor.

Gratissima Caesarea Regiaque Majestas,

Domine Domine Clementissime etc. . . . Sacrae Caesareae Majestati Vestrae in persona Serenissimi mei Magnae Britanniae Regis nomine vero Anglicorum Mercatorum humillime exponere conor, quatenus 24. nuper praeterlapsi mensis Augusti duae naves Bellicae Hollandicae, quae aliquot antea diebus ante

Glückstadium commoratae fuerant, cum aliis duobus minoribus, quae medio milliari Anglico distantes manebant ad anchoram, Flottam Anglicam Mercatoriam nihil simile metuentem, et immunitate loci securam in postu suo ordinario ad Novum Molendinum uno circiter milliari Anglico a Civitate Hamburgensi dissito inopinate invaserint et subito tres Anglicarum navium combusserint, alias tres vero in suam potestatem redegerint omnes opulentis et copiosis mercibus oneratas et plerasque pro peculiari Serenissimi mei Regis usu destinatas. Et quamvis praefati mercatores sub ipsum invasionis principium Senatus Hamburgensis protectionem, qua tum nihil facilius fuisset, dummodo in aggressores sua tormenta explodere voluissent, quam primum imploraverint, tantum tamen abfuit illud impetrandi, ut et libertas pro propria defensione arma sumendi ipsis expresse denegata fuerit: et cum postero die mane memorati mercatores naves Hollandicas vento in arenam actas vidissent, ut nec illae inde se movere, nec nostras jam captas in tutiorem ullum locum transmittere possent, magno cum fervore apud Senatum (ne tam notoriam in Albi fluvio Imperiali commissam insolentiam erga aggressores in ipsorum adhuc potestate existentes impunitam sinerent) denuo institerunt; sed vano etiam effectu, quo facto non cessarunt iterato rogare, ut saltem naves in portu libero immunitati loci fidentes et injuste occupatas redimerent; sed et id negatum, donec tertio demum die ventus favorabilis et secundus marisque fluxus solito major viam aggressoribus Glückstadium repetendi aperuit: quibus peractis Regni Sueciae Deputatus Generalis Vrangel ad instantiam dictorum mercatorum pro illa communi violentia ab aggressoribus satisfactionem petiit, sed negarunt, se ullam omnino daturos praetendentes se expressa ad id agendum mandata a Statibus Generalibus habuisse.

Ex quibus Sacrae Caesareae Majestati Vestrae clementissimae videre licet, Hollandos non tam Serenissimum meum Regem, quam Ipsammet Sacram Caesaream Majestatem Vestram sacrique Romani Imperii securitatem et pacem publicam violasse; cum tamen anno priori Anglicus Vice-Admiralis Christophorus Wings in conspectu Domini Gelbi Caesareae Majestatis Vestrae Camerae

Consiliarii, qui tum Hamburgi agebat, integrae Classi mercatoriae centum et octoginta navium ne dato quidem hostilitatis signo pepercerit, illasque omnes, quas tamen facili negotio fundere et profligare poterat, intactas et liberas praeternavigare passus fuerit. Non minus vero hac in re culpandus est Civitatis Hamburgensis Senatus, utpote qui a navibus praetereuntibus gabellas exigit, illarumque intuitu praeternavigantibus securitatem in Albi fluvio praestare, et ob hoc damna ibidem illata (cum eadem inferri sciverit, prohibere potuisset et non prohibuit) secundum expressas tam Politicae quam Juris consultorum sententias ex integro resarcire tenetur.

Cum ergo Sacra Caesarea Majestas Vestra ex his dilucide perspiciat, per memoratam pacifragam in Albi fluvio commissam violentiam (quam etiam Principes Imperii et alii Albis accolae aegerrime ferunt) et suam et Sacri Imperii securitatem, nec non publicis constitutionibus et legibus Imperii, speciatim vero Instrumento Pacis Westphalicae firmatum, et toti Christiano orbi pernecessarium commerciorum usum ausu penitus temerario violatum et per hoc mercatoribus anglicis immensum damnum illatum esse; nec Senatus Hamburgensis (sub cujus tutela et territorio omnia facta sunt) licet ter interpellatus et requisitus, cum etiam facillime potuisset, illud non averterit, et ideo omnia damna illata de jure resarcire teneatur.

Idcirco Sacram Caesaream Majestatem Vestram in persona Serenissimi Magnae Britanniae Regis Domini mei clementissimi nomine saepius memoratorum mercatorum Anglicorum humillime rogo, dignetur Civitatis Hamburgensis Senatui clementissime districte tamen praecipere, ut illo cooperante allegatum damnum Hollandi quam primum resarciant, occupatas tres naves scilicet una cum mercibus et omni causa restituant, ratione reliquarum trium combustarum vero omnimodam satisfactionem praestent, vel ut ipsis detrectantibus praefatus Senatus ipse, cujus facto damnum illatum est, illud integranter reparet et refundat; idque Sacra Caesarea Majestas Vestra mediis seriis suis mandatis Caesareis et solitis processibus Fiscalibus, benignissime efficere dignetur.

Sacrae Caesareae Majestati Domino nostro Clementissimo diligenter relata fuere quae Eidem Serenissimi et Potentissimi Magnae Britanniae Regis nomine, Ejusdem Ablegatus (tit.) Dominus Theobaldus Comes de Carlingford vigore credentialium ab eodem decima septima hujus mensis exhibitarum in diversis conferentiis qua verbo qua scripto exposuit: Videlicet, quod licet non ita pridem memoratae Caesareae Majestati dictus Serenissimus Rex per Ministrum ad se missum quanti Majestatis Suae Caesareae cum personam tum amicitiam faceret, luculenter declararit: Omittere tamen noluerit, quin ingentem hunc suum affectum cum ipsi, tum Universo Orbi per missionem suae personae testatum faceret, quem affectum a Regiis Antecessoribus suis acceptum, arctiori etiam foederis et necessitudinis vinculo cum Caesarea Majestate confirmatum et auctum seris suis Nepotibus relinquere, vel eo etiam nomine, cupiat, quod solenne illud foedus, quod cum Serenissimo et Potentissimo Rege Catholico initurus sit, singularem quandam Consiliorum et affectus Unionem postulare videatur. Et cum praedicto Serenissimo Regi suo injuste lacaessito hactenus ab Hollandis honestae ullae belli inde exorti componendi conditiones non fuerunt propositae, quin et machinatio eorum contra Austriacam Domum vel inde appareat, quod Gallorum protectioni ita se submiserint, ut constet eos quoque iterum agitare eam Hispanici Belgii divisionem quam jam ante annos realibus tractatibus formarunt: Hinc nimirum saepedictum Regem suum de Liga cum toto domo Austriaca facienda cogitare coepisse, et confidere, quod jam Madriti totalem ejus resolutionem obtinuerit: qui idcirco ipsi injunxerit de ejusdem plena et brevi secutura conclusione Caesaream Majestatem informare eo fine, ut ipsa ad praevenienda mala quae non ipsi tantum ac Serenissimis Regibus Hispaniae et Magnae Britanniae sed toti orbi Christiano ab illa tam potenti factione immineant, de ipsa in tempore deliberare dignetur. Qui idem Serenissimus Magnae Britanniae Rex instanter rogat, ut interea Majestas Sua Caesarea Domini Episcopi Monasteriensis Confoederati sui causam notorie justam manutenere, et non tantum autoritate sua in publicis Imperii Comitiis, sed etiam praesentibus mediis et subsidiis,

idque quam primum adjuvare velit, quo is militem, quem satis copiosum habeat, sustinere possit, ne si eum cogatur dimittere is a Gallis et Hollandis intercipiatur. Nec ea subsidia magna requiri, cum ea quae Rex suus exacte submittit tam sint considerabilia, et praeservatio Domini Episcopi Monasteriensis non sit futura difficilis. Neque dubitandum, quin si tantum ex auxiliis eidem praestandis apparuerit Majestatem Suam Caesaream causam ipsius protegere, Hollandi, invitis etiam Protectoribus suis, aequam pacem sint postulaturi, et tam praememoratae Coronae, quam tota Christianitas a praesentibus cruentis periculis sint liberandae.

Ad quae Majestas Sua Caesarea sicuti dicto Domino Ablegato jam ante oretenus per Deputatos ad id Dominos Commissarios suos (tit.) Ducem Saganensem et Comitem a Lamberg etc. . . suos respective Supremum Praefectum Aulae et Supremum Camerarium significari jussit, adeoque significatum fuit, quod ipsa missionem illam tam honorificam personae ipsius a memorato Serenissimo Rege factam multis nominibus gratam acceptamque habuerit; quippe quae ejusdem rei tractandae causa proprium Ablegatum suum in Angliam mittere destinaverit: ipsaque adeo ad particularia tractatus descendere non dubitaret, nisi gravibus de causis sibi exactam de tractatis et conclusis in hoc negotio Madriti informationem expectandam censeret, eamque brevi adfuturam speraret.

Ita cum saepememorata Sua Caesarea Majestas in eadem sententia et voluntate firmiter perseveret, contrahendae nimirum et firmandae cum Serenissimo Rege Magnae Britanniae arctioris ad mutuam defensionem conjunctionis: de eo dicto Domino Ablegato per Dominos Commissarios suos iterum significari voluit. Insuper addens quod Baroni de Goës quae ad causam (tit.) Domini Episcopi Monasteriensis pertinent, jam tum commiserit; parata etiam sit saepedicto Serenissimo Regi Mediationem suam offerre ad exortas ipsi cum Hollandis differentias componendas, si id Eidem gratum fore cognoverit: Caeterum quod informationes plenas ex Hispania in horas expectet: ac ut ne tempus illud quod expectando trahitur plane nihil agendo elabatur, non inconsultum ducat, id iis, quae necessario tractatus antecedere

debent impendere; ac proinde intelligere desideret, an et quatenus plenipotentia et mandatum Regium ipsi Domino Ablegato Anglico concessum in hac materia se extendat: Et qualiter se habeat?

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## Sir William Swann to the Earl of Carlingford.

Hamburgh, 13. March 1666.

At my return from Sir Christ. Myngs' ship called the Fairfax, where I was with him six days on board, I found yours of the 25th past, upon which I gave a visit to Mons. de Selbe, offering my service with him and as I shall have further occasion to confer with him I shall give Your Excellency notice thereof.

Sir Christ. Myngs I left last Sunday being the 11. instant at five of the clock in the morning under sail with 14 men of war and some 10 or 12 merchant men for England, the felt Herr Wrangel came on board to him where we dined together, I found from him great expressions of reality for our Master and His entered more than ordinary, which this day letters from Stockholm of the 28. of February from Mr. Coventry confirm unto so, who by the way gives my leave to tell you wonders, much not, I have the honour to hear from you.

Denmark goes severe with us, arresting not only the estates of English but their persons also.

However I hear your friend Hannibal is going out of France for England but I fear and have reason to believe, if he comes, he will not be trusted.

Whatsoever you shall hear of the Bishop of Munster's making peace with Holland, take this from me:

First the peace the Elector of Brandenburgh made with the States is no way advantageous to himself, especially if things be well managed on the other side.

Holland offers carte blanche to Munster for a peace, who saith he will vindicate the Roman Catholiques from that imputation (that they need not keep their words with heretics) in

being faithful to a Protestant king till death, and though all his men lay dead on a heap, and he were to be laid on top of them, he would never be brought to break his word, or to condescend to a shameful peace. Your Excellency must take this as very certain.

The intelligence I have from that army say, they do not at all apprehend neither French nor Hollanders.

If Your Excellency thinks fit to remember Mr. Coventry by the next, and he shall obey your commands that is

My Lord,

most humble and faithful servant

W. Swann.

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## Sir William Swann to the Earl of Carlingford.

Hamburgh, 31. of March 1666.

My Lord,

I received the honour of Your Excellency's last letter with the inclosed to Sir Gilbert Talbot which he hath received this day from Copenhaguen, where it came after his departure, he had no time at all to answer Your Excellency's, being it was upon his going away, that he received it, he desired me only to render Your Excellency thanks and assure you that the Hollanders never bought so dear a Prince, that can do them so little service, and for my part I can assure Your Excellency, that all the desire the Bishop of Munster hath shown for a peace hath been only to get time to prepare himself for this summer and to that purpose there is 40 or 50,000 L. Sterl. drawn upon the merchants here for the service of the Bishop of Munster. The inclosed came just now from Mr. Coventry.

I am

Your Excellency's etc. . . .

W. Swann.

The Hollander begins to be jealous of the Elector of Brandenburgh notwithstanding their treaty with him.

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## Sir William Swann to the Earl of Carlingford.

My Lord,

I know not whether my last be safely come to Your Excellency's hands with its inclosed from the same as this comes, having not heard from Your Excellency since. The news of a peace betwixt the Bishop of Munster and the Hollanders are by them here taken for a truth, but I can assure Your Excellency of the contrary and that if he hath inclined to, it was only to gain time until his money came out of England which he hath now received by lettres of Exchange from several of the merchants here, and several of his officers are already abroad for new levies. I hope Sir Gilbert Talbot is safely arrived into England with several English persons of quality that went over with him in a Sued's man of war which the General Wrangel gave him for to transport him, the way by land being somewhat dangerous. I am, My Lord,

Your Excellency's etc. . . .

Hamburgh, April 14. 1666. W. Swann.

Just now I receive advise from Munster that the English Ambassador is come on to Munster which will doubtless disappoint all designs of making peace.

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## Sir William Swann to the Earl of Carlingford.

Hamburgh, 19. May 1666.

My Lord,

The inclosed gives me the opportunity of presenting Your Excellency my most humble service, the Duke of Holstein was with me two days since and this day is returned from the Feldheer Wrangel, whom he hath found as he assures me exceedingly zealous for our Master's interest and very much offended with the Bishop of Munster for the peace he hath made with Holland and more especially with the Elector of Brandenburgh for promoting it. Mr. Coventry by his letter of the 9th instant tells me that he hath taken his leave and was ready to

embark for Lubeck, so that I expect him here every day and to have his company for England intending to set forward by the end of next week, His Majesty having given me leave for some few weeks for my own private occasions, I shall make haste back again and in the mean time leave such order here that whatever service you have to command, shall find a due observance.

I have performed your recommendations to Baron de Selbe and doubt not when you see him, he will acknowledge it unto you.

Not knowing whether Your Excellency has our ordinary news weekly sent you, I send you here inclosed one of the last, we do very much long to hear that you have finished your negotiation with good success. The Duke of Holstein told me that you wrote him you were near a closure; pray let your Secretary weekly send the news of your parts directed unto me at Hamburgh concerning which I shall order my secretary, that he return Your Excellency what news these parts do afford.

I understand that the Elector of Saxen does expect you at Dresden upon your return from Vienna. I am, My Lord,

Your Excellency's etc. . . .

W. Swann.

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## Lord Leslie to the Earl of Carlingford.

Vienna, April 22. 1666.

My Lord,

I hope these will find you safely arrived at Prague. I do wish you had stayed longer here. The Emperor was afterwards sorry he let you part; since we have had nothing out of Spain, only Chevalier Grammoville says that the Emperess will part in this month and be conveyed by the French fleet.

The Portugueses are preparing to enter Spain and that the ministers are in great disunion, which I believe.

The last post brought these enclosed letters for Your Lordship and having your permission, made bold to open them, made an extract of what was fitting and gave it to the Emperor. They are thinking here of sending a person into England as

likewise one into France and it may be one into Swedeland, the last two not for business but to know what they are doing there.

We expect a Courier daily from Spain, which the last letters promise shall be sent in a few days. The Emperor has commanded his ministers there to press for a peace with Portugal, they have to much to do in their own business and making of factions, that they forget the public business altogether.

If the next post bring any letters I shall send them likewise under the Burggrave's cover for Prague, you will agree with him what way they shall follow you. The next week I will address my letters for you to the Postmaster at Francfort, therefore forget not to enquire there for them, afterwards all my letters shall go for Bruxelles. Thus with my respects to your son and Mr. Loving I rest, My Lord,

Your Lordship's

most faithful humble servant

Leslie.

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## Lord Leslie to the Earl of Carlingford.

Vienna, April 25. 1666.

My Lord,

I doubt not but Your Lordship has received my last letter written the 22. instant, since that the last post brought new letters, which Your Lordship will receive hereby, which I caused to open, made likewise an extract of what was necessary to show the Emperor. There came likewise a Courier from Baron Goës with what had passed at Cleve.

Chevalier Grammoville assures our ministers that Munster has a particular correspondence with France and that he must make peace as France pleases.

It were necessary and I beseech Your Lordship to help towards it that some person of worth be sent here as Envoyé or President, and I find it necessary for the King our Sovereign's interest that some one be here, and Your Lordship knows, that the title of Emperor is much in Germany and hath a great working in general amongst the Commons, your

ministers have likewise need of some persons to represent business, they will find likewise some friends here. Your Lordship hath left very many and all are satisfied with you and your sons.

Our last letters from Spain bring us that the Infanta, as the Queen desires, was to part from Madrid the tenth of April, but her Confessioner writes in confidence, that it would hardly be before the beginning of May, but all councils have resolved, that she should be sent into Germany, if we can have her before the end of this year we are content. After the holydays His Majesty has commanded to hold a council of war and he considers what new levies are to be made and where. It will be easy for the Emperor in a short time, especially if we should come to action, to make his army forty thousand strong, else here is no change at court since Your Lordship's departure. We expect the Envoyé from Swede which is not yet appeared. Count Lamberg who was very much your servant, by reason of a little flux in his leg has been forced to keep his bed for 3 days past. I shall want much when I shall not have more this correspondence, therefore I beseech Your Lordship for the King our Sovereign's interest, think upon a way that I may know weekly what passes at your Court. I will make bold next week to write to My Lord Arlington myself; thus with my best respects to Your Lordship and sons I rest, My Lord,

Your Lordship's etc. . . .

Leslie.

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## Lord Leslie to the Earl of Carlingford.

Vienna, 2. May 1666.

My Lord,

I hope you did receive two of my letters from the supreme Burggrave written the 30. of this, in the last, as likewise in that which Count Lamberg did write, you will have seen the desire that most here have for your return; the last of April, which was friday, there came a courier from Baron Goës with the news that the 19. the peace was underwritten, and none from the King arrived there: I find the Emperor less satisfied

with it than others, the spanish Ministers here cry out against it, and truly they have reason, for the low countrys are in danger if France do attack them, the French had commissaries and moneys there for to bring these troops in their king's service; all men cry out against Munster for his juggling with the King our Sovereign, and expect with curiosity to see what he will write and say to the Bishop's proceedings, having received so much money from the king; here they resolve nothing, expect to see what will come out of Spain and what proposition you will make when new instructions and powers shall be sent you, I do not see what a long offensive as things stand at present can help. In the land some are likewise doubting if Your Lordship will return, but think you may remain at Prague and expect new orders there since the king hath no party more in Germany; what will the Emperor's friendship be worth to him, excepted united with other Princes, who altogether oppose the progress of the French Monarchie, he being very near it and to make himself s...ony of Romans; we believe here, that the French will attack Luxembourg, which will cut off all success upon that side for Flanders; the french king is likewise forcing the Duke of Lorraine to give him his troops; truly My Lord, I see no opposition more to the french army in Germany, I will expect with impatience, to know Your Lordship's opinion and what you will resolve; so with my best respects I rest, My Lord,

Your Lordship's etc. . . .

Leslie.

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## Lord Leslie to the Earl of Carlingford.

Brin, 5th July 1666.

My dear Lord,

What satisfaction I cannot express I received by Your Lordship's letter of the 2. of this, and I doubt not but Your Lordship hath likewise been well satisfied to see those mortified in the anticamars, who four days before were so merry, I esteem this one of the greatest victories that any Prince ever had, by reason it hath been bought so deer, both with money and blood, besides

so many concernments, now the king our Sovereign wants nothing to make him only arbiter of the interests of all Christendom but to give France some little blow, although not of substance, only that it have an Eclat, I doubt not but that in England they will be vigilant to lose no good occasions in this present conjuncture: — I hope to be shortly at Vienna to serve you, but my stay shall not be long, being necessitated for many reasons to visit my Government; yet I hope to be back about the end of September, here we have been very well treated, but journey in this great heat is incommodious; I expect letters this evening from Vienna. I wrote this in the morning, whilst I have time; if possibly I can obtain time I shall part from hence to morrow to be thursday at Vienna, so with my best and humble respects remember it to yourself and your sons I rest, My Lord,

Your Excellency's etc. . . .

Leslie.

The post from Vienna is arrived, but nothing from Your Lordship. H . . . . wrote the victory is doubtful, if the king be master at sea all is well, I cannot have time to part from hence till the 7th in the morning, but the 10th I shall dine at home, where I beseech you let me have the honour to serve you.

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## Sir W. Temple to the Earl of Carlingford.

Brussels, July the first.

My Lord,

The continuing illness of my eyes leaves me not so much good humour as I find in your letters of the 17th and 20th of the last, though mixed with some impatience at the want of your letters both from England and this place; but I find in your last, you had been acquainted with the occasion of it, which was the robbing of the post, I hope the letter of mine, which came back upon the accident and was sent Your Lordship again the second time, carrying an account of the Marquis' reply upon your son's pretensions, is since come to hand, as

well as another wherein I sent you a full relation of our last engagement at sea, upon saturday last just at the parting of the post for Vienna came to me from the press at Antwerp a more exact journal of all particulars which I had here gathered out of my english relations, I had then only time to have it folded up and dispatched away without a word to accompany it; but considering the frequent miscarriages of the post, I send you another copy (and I think something truer printed) by the old Francfort way.

The preparations on both sides are very diligent and they defy one another who shall get first to sea, by my letters last night I am assured, that ours will be out to morrow or on saturday; the Dutch say as much of theirs, so that in a very small time we are to expect a more determining battle of which God send a good issue. Upon Sunday night last I made a bonfire here for our last success with much applause of the people of this town and had the honour to send some of Your Lordship's countrymen home without their legs. The Dutch resident last night offering at the like solemnity and upon the same occasion, had at the lighting of his fire some affronts put upon his pitched barrels by two or three ordinary fellows and boys in the street, upon which his coachman coming out and striking some of them in defence of his fire, more came in to their relief and began to hail stones both at the bonfire and at the Resident's windows. Upon this out comes the Resident's son with part of the garrison they had provided within, their naked swords and pistols in their hands, and beginning to lay about them raised such a rage in the multitude, that with sticks and stones they soon drove the gallants back into their fort, left not a whole pane of glass in all the house nor a nose, that durst peep out of a window, and began to break down the doors and the very walls of the house with so much tumult, that the Marquis was forced to send his guards both of horse and of halberds to relieve the besieged, which was done with much ado about 12 o' clock at night. The Dutch Resident upon it is retired out of town this morning with much indignation and threats; how pleasant the issue will be I know not but the

discourse of it is very much so at this time amongst all the company of the town.

Press on but the Portugal peace and all will be well, as I shall always think myself whilst Your Lordship esteems me My Lord etc. . . .

W. Temple.

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## Fr. Plaidic to the Earl of Carlingford.

Right Honourable,

About a fourtnight ago I writ to Your Excellency soon after the late seafight betwixt us and the Hollanders, who to hearten their suddened people and friends about them, spred shameful lies and vant of their great victory; though they were driven of the sea into their harbours, lost twice as many ships as we by the least computation, and more than thrice as many men, which are little signs of victory. Our Resident at Brussels Sir William Temple (as Mr. Bedingsfield writ to me) on the 26. June made fires of joy for the victory against the Hollanders, invited many to great cheer and abundance of wine, even in the open streets. Sir William Swan Resident of Hamburg, was then there present going for England and many noble gentlemen and merchants, and to every one he gave a printed relation of the battle, called Journal de Nouvelle Extraordinaire, and which I doubt not but Your Excellency has it, so that I need not inclose it. Our fleet is presently putting to sea again, 't is thought the Holland fleet is not so ready. They forbade all their seamen and soldiers to put foot on land. If the number of the ships had been near as great as theirs, doubtless the victory had been far greater. In Cambray business, the great means have been made and the Governor often granted and praised them the just favour they desire, yet nothing effected, the Delogues as Mr. Bedingsfield writes to exempt them. Your Excellency will very much oblige the good Nunns, if you please to write a few lines to the Governor in their behalf and send it either hither to me, or to Mr. Bedingsfield at Brussels.

F. Joseph Sherwood who first moved Your Excellency in this business at Brussels, presents his most humble service, now lately returned from England where he negociated in the business of Munster. I beg leave to remain,

Right Honourable, Your Excellency's

most humble and most obliged servant

Fr. Plaidic.

Lambspring, 5. July 1666 sty.. vet...

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## Lord Arlington to the Earl of Carlingford.

Whitehall, July 6th 1666.

My Lord,

Yet I cannot get the letter His Majesty promised me in his own hand, which hath made me suspend the sending the other two to the Princes of Lorraine and Anspach, I must say as I did in my last, I hope to do it in my next, and that long before this time you have received that little piece of money, which was sent you since your return; Your Lordship cannot be ignorant how rare a commodity that is amongst us and therefore not wonder that I get by niches, thus the want of which is the cause His Majesty doeth not admit of the proposition of making you his Ambassadeur there, perhaps a good train at sea and a good dispatch of Spain may render it more favourable hereafter, the former humanly speaking we may promise ourselves in a few days, for our fleet is almost ready to go out and the Dutch lye expecting us not far from our coast; of the latter we know not what to say, it being so long since we heard from Madrid, and the last letter not being able to give us any guesses therein. My Lord of Sandwich was arrived and in all appearances well received, Sir Rob. Southwell at his importunity (for of himself; he could not obtain it before) was suffered to return to Portugal, but with no formal answer to his propositions, it seems they will reserve themselves to give it to My Lord Sandwich. In the same obscurity we are as to the intentions of the French, for friends we have in that

court would far persuade us they have no desire to make the quarrel more desperate betwixt us by joining with the Dutch, but that is as little believed here as it is in Holland where they speak confidently of it and by their computation they ought to have been long before this time . . . . . and in a conjunction of landing in some parts of His Majesty's kingdoms as well as of fighting us at sea, the event of all this will be quickly seen. God give us success in it, in the mean time this fair warning hath obliged His Majesty to put the Kingdom into a military posture to keep things quiet at home and to defend us from our enemies abroad. Your Lordship's letter concerning the Embassy is mislaid so I cannot answer it. Your Lordship's letter of June the 22. in cypher is too obscure, that we can only guess at it, before this time your new instructions are with you and of them and at that can't say to you, Your Lordship will quickly judge what can or may be effected by you in which next to His Majesty's service. I wish Your Lordship all the honour and satisfaction your heart can desire and am with all truth, My Lord,

Your Lordship's etc. . . .

Arlington.

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## Lord Arlington to the Earl of Carlingford.

Whitehall, July 27th 1666.

My Lord,

The stay of our Pacquetboats ever since there was a likelyhood of our fleets going out is the reason Your Lordship hath not heard from me of late. Your last was of the 17th at which time it seems you had neither received His Majesty's instructions nor the small supply he sent you; of the former there went duplicates, and much to my grief I hear from Flanders, that the latter was delayed by some mistake, which I hope is removed before this time. I cannot find by your Cypher, whom you mean by the marriage proposed there in . . . . of the 4th . . . . give you much encouragement to entertain . . . . (Cypher) . . . . with hopes of His Majesty's

entertaining him in . . (Cypher) . ., or any where else, our stock of money will not suffice for that and our other occasions, though we easily agree with you in the value you put upon his person; our last letters from My Lord of Sandwich were of the fifth current, who had till then been taken up wholly with the ceremonial ..... of his business; if it goes on success, fully Your Lordship shall have a faithful account thereof, that you may shape yours in the Court according to it. The Baron de Ysola was then at Madrid but nothing said there of his coming hither as your letter intimates. These 3 days we have heard the shooting from both the fleets in such a manner as we conclude they have had a close fight and with appearance of advantage on our side, but yet we know no other particulars than those Your Lordship will receive in the inclosed paper; our fleet having driven theirs towards their own coast, it is probable you will know the success before this comes to you, but it is likely with the same disadvantages towards us that our battles are related; this was brought us by a ship that came disabled from the fight, if any other particulars come before the closing of this pacquet, they shall be likewise added.

Mr. Bellew was here to day and brought me a letter from your son very earnestly recommending your affairs to my care; Your Lordship may be assured I will do my utmost therein and as effectually as if you were here upon the place yourself to sollicitate them.

The Swedish Embassadors have offered their mediation and His Majesty hath most willingly accepted of it towards a treaty with Holland but altogether rejected their proposition of having the treaty made in a neutral place, insisting still upon the States sending hither, His Majesty entirely allows of Your Lordship's corresponding well with the Swedish Minister at Vienna and your giving him all possible assistance in his affairs there. It was unhappily told Your Lordship that we had driven the French out of St. Christophers, the success was quite contrary, taking advantage upon the division amongst the English, they fell upon them and massacred the greatest part of them and are now entirely masters of all the parts of the island,

which we have so long possessed, but if it please God to give us success in this present engagement, we hope we shall have many opportunities of revenging ourselves upon them. I have no more to add but my constant assurances of being unfeignedly, My Lord,

Your Lordship's etc. . .

Arlington.

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## Copy.

Harwich, July 26. after midnight.

About an hour and half since Sir William Pen now in the Rowling Grounds sent an express, but by all that I could collect there could be nothing of moment in it, since which Captain Talbot of the Elizabeth Sh. being manned in the fight, came ashore here, who gives us this account, that on St. James his day being the 25th the fight began about eleven of the clock in the forenoon; led on by the White who played their business so well that they made the Van of the Dutch bear away, the winds being northerly and very little, the Red following in the same line made the part of the Dutch fleet against them bear away, likewise the Blew, which was the weakest Squadron and brought up the rear, had their lot to fall in with the flushing Squadron, which was the strongest of the enemies, who kept them to leeward, yet could not make them bear away, because being in the rear, some of them being long before they could fall into the line being heavy sailors and so much astern, that the hindmost of the Blew had very hot service; this dispute continued hot till night, even as long as they could see to fire, during which time 4 of the enemy's ships were seen on fire and we lost the Resolution by a fireship of the enemies, being very much disabled before; this day before 7 of the clock in the morning they began again, and the guns were heard till towards noon and then ceased that we could hear no more and which the issue of this day's engagement may be we do not know, yet we hope well because in our judgement seemed to draw our fleet farther from our coasts by the loss of the report

of the guns. The fight was begun 12 or 14 leagues S. E. and by E. of Orfordness. We think about 5 sails of our ships from the buoy in the Nore . . . sailed to our fleet. God Almighty crown our fleet with victory. The Resolution being much disabled by four topmast gone the Admiral of Zealand came with his fireship and burned her, notwithstanding our R. A. of the Blew tacked about with his division to have saved her. When the Admiral had fired the Resolution, he kept his winds with one of him, our Admiral of the Blew squadron and 8 or 10 more stood after him, the rest of the Blew stood to the East engaging with the rear of the enemy, but could not make them bear up so that they weathered the Red and White also stood to the Southward. At 6 at night the wind came West, our Blew and the flushing stood to the North and the rest of the fleets to the Southward and kept firing till night. This morning we saw our Blew standing to the Southward and engaging with the enemy: we have burned 4 of their ships.

Whitehall, July 27. 1666.

My Lord,

Thus far goes our present account of things, which hitherto looks fairly. God Almighty perfect the glorious victory for us, we desire, that my next may give Your Lordship the news of it. I am in the mean time with much respect, My Lord,

Your Lordship's etc. . . .

Jos. Williamson.

I leave Mr. Bellew, who is now arrived here from Ireland, to tell Your Lordship the state of the . . . .

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## Lord Arlington to the Earl of Carlingford.

Whitehall, August 24. 1666.

My Lord,

Though I do not write so punctually to Your Lordship in answer of yours, as I would if I had time for it, yet I take care that all our news be constantly sent you; what you have received of late of this kind hath been so good, that I cannot but

think your usage for it in that court hath been the better, though besides what you tell us of it yourself, all other bands assure us no man could be more welcome to them than yourself. I pray God we do not find you the worse for it at your return, but as long as I hear you complain no more of the gout, I suppose all things go well with you, especially if you have heard news of Alderman Backwell, which I assure myself you have done before this time but so as to have reserved enough out of that little sum to make the journey back to us, it being impossible in the straights His Majesty finds himself for money, nor for me or any of your other friends to obtain more for you. And His Majesty concurring with your own opinion therein upon the sight of all your letters of this month till the 15th, hath commanded me to signify His Pleasure to Your Lordship that you return hither with what convenient speed you can; this He promiseth to confirm to Your Lordship in a letter in his own hand, but I dare not be assured it will be any readyer this post than it was formerly, neither let that omission prevail with you to believe His Majesty is less kind to you. I am confident when you return you will receive from Him better proofs of His good will and satisfaction with relation to your behaviour and conduct in your Embassy.

Your Lordship's letter of the 15th contained . . . . .
. . . . . (Chiffres) . . . . . .
. . . . . .

I write to Count Leslie in answer to one of his and to father Donellan, whom I beseech Your Lordship to engage to correspond with us punctually after your departure, we will do the like with him and send him all our news, I make no doubt but you have constantly received all ours especially those two notorious good ones of the success of the late battle and enterprise upon the Vic. I am with all truth and respect, My Lord, etc. . . .

Arlington.

News shall be sent Your Lordship for this fortnight after which time it shall be sent to father Donellan.

## Princess Elizabeth to the Earl of Carlingford.

Herfort, August 23. 1666.

My Lord,

The successes which God hath given our being by sea will, I believe, advance the treaty at Vienna and allow you but little stay in the court, therefore I send you another letter for His Imperial Majesty touching the 10 R. D. due to me by the treaty of Munster. I beseech Your Lordship to present it and get some resolution for me, if I have no assurance to be paid before you leave Vienna, it will be hardly obtained afterwards; the Comte of Zinzendorf can do much good in this business if you please to speak to him about it and combine the offices so freely and generously offered unto

My Lord
Your most obliged friend to serve you
Elizabeth.

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## Sir W. Temple to the Earl of Carlingford.

Brussels, August 7th 1666.

My Lord,

My being last week at Antwerp left me in Your Lordship's debt which is increased since by yours of 25. past, but I now intend to make you full amends for all faults by telling Your Lordship that at tea last night I received an express who rode from Bruges hither in seven hours on purpose to relieve my impatience, which was pardonably great upon the certainty of our engagement all Tuesday and Wednesday last with the uncertainty of our success. But my express assures me that after the horriblest thunder of canon, that was ever heard, for the greatest part of that time, and to the degree of shaking the very houses and beds at Bruges, about eleven at noon Wednesday, four great ships were blown up and burned, of which one was certainly de Ruyter's and another thought to be Trump's, that about two hours after the Dutch made all the sail they could possibly, towards Zealand and shot not a gun more, that about 5 that afternoon many of them came about their banks,

but could not get in for want both of wind and of order, that yesterday morning ours was seen of the Wielings upon pursuit. This is the substance of my express last night, this morning I receive these two inclosed, one from my correspondent at the Hague, the other from a Dutchman at Antwerp, to which I refer Your Lordship for the conformity of reports; by another letter from Antwerp this morning I am assured the report in Zealand is likewise that their Admiral Evertson (the same who was last year at sea) is killed.

All together looks yet like a victory beyond the most presumptuous hopes and the effect of what the General has so long promised and resolved, by the utter ruin of all their great ships, God of heaven continue the truth of all these particulars and there will want none in that of His Majesty's being the greatest as well as the best of kings. The rest, as I receive it, Your Lordship shall not fail of, and for this itself I know Your Lordship would not only embrace me if I were with you, but be content for one half hour, I should do as much by your Mistress, which I hope in your last is a truth you tell me on your side, though it be but guess or mirth on mine.

I am this morning so persecuted with visits and messages, that I have hardly time to end this with the assurance of being ever, My Lord, etc. . . .

W. Temple.

The short note I received upon the folding up this from Antwerp, and father Minnford comes just now to tell me he spoke with a shipper, who yesterday morning saw Evertson's dead body brought into Zealand among multitudes of dead and wounded. — No mas para no rebentar. —

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## Sir W. Temple to the Earl of Carlingford.

Brussels, August 14. 1666.

My Lord,

Since my last we have many certain particulars of our late engagement which ended in the most entire glorious and undisputed victory that could be; for though de Ruyter and

Tromp are both alive, the first having escaped strangely and the last having been lost with his squadron for two days, yet that which de Ruyter himself confessed to a gentleman of this country, by whom he sent the relation to the Marquis here, that day he came into Zealand, is this that he knew his Excellence being his old friend would fort regretter sa fuite si honteuse, which were his own words, but that several of his Captains and Tromp should answer for it. That he had lost but four ships of his own squadron, but between three and four thousand men besides the wounded and what loss Tromp might have had he knew not, whom he had then heard nothing of since the fight began. He confessed to have lost two hundred men out of his own ship, and that if he had stood another charge he had not a man that would have given fire to a gun more, all being resolved to leap over board and shift for themselves, upon which he thought it best „de sauver les débris de sa flotte pour une meilleure occasion“. That Evertson Admiral of Zealand was killed, as also the Admiral and Viceadmiral of Frizeland, ten Captains of his squadron, with eleven of those of Zealand and Frizeland, that all the diligence possible could not set out his fleet in a month, and that which most troubled him was, that they could now hope to do no more but in conjunction with the French.

The day after de Ruyter, which was the 7th current, Tromp got into Zealand, having fled and being pursued by ours towards the Texel but getting out to sea in the night he made Zealand, pursued and canonné by our light ships into the very haven, both squadrons came in severed one from another and got over the sands, where vessels never used to venture a passage and by which many of them were much endamaged, but when they came all together they made the number of eighty two sails of all sorts. From this all persons that come from Zealand tell us here they have lost above thirty ships, and that they confess privately between six and seven-thousand men, besides so many wounded, that at one time the day before de Ruyter's arrival, came in two thousand, and they are since dispersed into the towns of Holland, the rest of

the men are kept still on shipboard by watches set on every ship, but every day get away as they can and are all so heartbroken, that every one, who has seen them, conclude, if they should suffer them to come on shore, not the sixth man would ever return.

An eyewitness assures us here that two and twenty of their ships come in, are so borne that it will take up as much time and cost to repair them as to build new, and that the rest are so ill treated, that under fifty days they cannot be ready to go out.

Our fleet lay before Zealand in sight of the Dutch about three days after they got in and sent small fregats every day to shoot and brave them and invite them to come out. By a letter this morning from the Hague I find they have been sinceWednesday last in sight of Scheveling, eighty men of war, where some of our shalops burnt four fisherboats, full of passengers, which has given an extreme terror upon the coasts and occasioned four companies of horse besides foot to be drawn down upon the Downes of Scheveling.

I forgot to tell you that Bancart's ship Viceadmiral of Zealand is confessed to be blown up, being of about sixhundred men and fourscore guns.

All the loss we can hear of among ours is only one ship called the Resolution, the particulars of theirs, beyond what they will confess themselves, we must expect from England by next post, this in the mean time will serve for a paper to light your fire, since whatever they say to lessen their loss of ships they themselves confess that they never lost, since they were a state, a battle so infamous as this.

I am, My Lord,

Your Lordship's etc. . . .

W. Temple.

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## Sir William Temple to the Earl of Carlingford.

Brussels, August 21. 1666.

My Lord,

The last post served to light your fire and this will serve to pay for your wine which our last victory cost. I send Your

Lordship enclosed a bill for nine thousand gilders, though I know Alderman Backwell will wrangle that I make it so much upon my order of 900 Pd. St. the exchange running now a good deal lower. I have been adjusting here with merchants about returning it to Vienna these three days, but they asked so unreasonably (no less than nine in the hundred) that I was forced at last to fall upon this expedient of taking a bill for the value of the money I pay here and leaving it to Your Lordship to agree with the merchants there for the exchange which you will I suppose do at a better rate or will at least be sure you suffer no wrong.

The second bill I shall send by next post and desire the acknowledgement of this by the first.

News we have none of late but that our fleet continues upon their coasts strong and brave and ready for another victory of which the Dutch give us hopes by their talk of setting out the end of this month, or about the tenth or fifteenth of next, as better authors have it, but neither will such numbers of ships or men or courage, as they have formerly done, having had a horrible slaughter among their best mariners and captains the last fight, and an incredible damp upon the hearts of the rest, as Ruyter says he found above a hundred of his men at once crept into the hold.

Our men landed last week in North-Holland, planted His Majesty's colours upon the first land they came to, with a broom upon another standard, fired some houses, took some boars and to sea again; some dutch fishermen, taken by ours, were carried aboard the Generals, where being well used they stun their fellows at Amsterdam with their drinking in great gold bowls, and with the bravery of all our men both in clothes and heart. We have in all points honour enough, the profit is to come. More pretends to guess yet what measures the French will take, whether come down with their fleet or no.

I am always, My Lord, etc. . . .

W. Temple.

## Sir W. Temple to the Earl of Carlingford.

My Lord,

By last post I sent Your Lordship the first bill of exchange for nine thousand gilders, this morning I intended you the second by this week's packet, but having been forced to Antwerp and kept here two days longer than I expected, I must stay till next week, though I hope it will then be needless.

Since our last victory of which I hope Your Lordship has received the accounts I sent you, our fleet has been braving or rather raging upon the Dutch coasts; about the 15th of this month there landed about one hundred men from our fleet near Harlem, burned some houses, took some boors, set up His Majesty's colours upon one standard and a broom upon another, and so retired. Upon the nineteenth twelve of our small fregats, with four fireships and about thirty shallops full of men and granados went over the flats into the Ulye where lay the greatest part of the Amsterdam ships, which in the time of their late bravery had been made ready to go out. All the Amsterdam letters confess we burned one hundred forty five with three men of war of about 30 guns, they of Amsterdam themselves value the loss, some at 160 tun of gold, others at eight millions of potacons, but all confess never so great a loss or shame befell them since they were a state; about the 23th instant, we landed in the Isle of Schelling near the Ulye and burned between four and five hundred houses; nor is it agreed between the Dutch letters whether we quitted it or remain there fortified.

Upon these disasters the exchange at Amsterdam was two days together wholly deserted, not one man seen upon it but all gone to the Admirality, to rage at their masters there, and the divisions among themselves grown so high that on 24 current Van Tromp was by the States cashiered of all his commands and upon pain of death confined to the Hague; his brother-in-law, the Burgomaster of Rotterdam, had his cushion sent him and fearing worse usage is as I hear come this day

hither. This is all certain and while I write comes news to me that we have taken thirty of their ships that were coming from the North with pitch and hemp and all naval commodities, and that five thousand of their men are broken out of their fleet, having threatened to kill their captains and their guards, some swearing they will go no more to sea and others that they will be paid their arrears, so that all seems to be now in Holland just as it was in England in fifty nine, the issue of it will be I hope the second step to the greatness of our Master. I am sure I have said enough to entertain you this month and yet shall not fail of adding whatever happens worth your knowledge by the next; I shall lose this if I say more than that I am, My Lord, etc. . . .

W. Temple.

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## Sir W. Temple to the Earl of Carlingford.

Brussels, September 4. 1666.

My Lord,

I am very glad to find my news put Your Lordship in so good humour, and doubt not but those that followed the three posts after will have increased that and Your Mistresses content. I wish I had a Mistress too that I might be sensible of those transports and know where to share them, but all men have not that star, and mine I think has ever been duller and will ever be so than any body's else. Your Lordship will easily conclude so when you know that I have not seen Lady Diana anywhere these two months, nor at her own house I believe these six, which I tell you, that you may not envy my good fortunes so much as pity my managing them so ill. However I neglect myself I hope Your Lordship finds I do not so by you, having never omitted to furnish you with occurrences here that are worth your knowledge, though I 'll swear the letters and other more troublesome dispatches, which I have of late had perpetually upon my hands, might sometimes furnish me with a good excuse if I were content to make Your Lordship any in those points wherein I may serve you or please you.

I send you here enclosed the second bill for 9 thousand gilders Brabant money ordered me to remit you and hope you will better adjust the Exchange there, than I could do here.

All our news is the continuance of the great divisions between the partys in Holland which make all men here look upon the going out of their fleet again, as a coup de désespoir in de Witt, whose head lies at stake upon the good or ill event of this next engagement, which we suddenly expect. God of heaven send it happy and it will be final. Our fleet has been some days refreshing in Sole-bay and attends the Dutch coming out with great impatience, they are brave and strong, healthy and well provided in all kinds, and so God bless them and send the General may make his word good, who promises to make an end of the war this next bataille. God send Spain better sense and us better friends if they conclude not suddenly, which your court can the best press of all others.

I am, My Lord, etc. . . .

W. Temple.

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## Sir W. Temple to the Earl of Carlingford.

Brussels, September 11. 1666.

My Lord,

I have nothing to add to my last but the certainty of the Dutch fleet's being out near to sail, besides fireships but ill manned and worse hearted. They are yet but little advanced into sea, though they have been out a week and have had a wind direct for our coasts; so soon as we have it favourable we shall, I doubt not, be with them upon theirs. God send us fair weather and a happy meeting.

There are 40 companies of horse and 70 of foot drawn about the Hague and had bullets and powder distributed to them on Thursday last. Several prisoners were brought in not long before, covered in coaches, nor is it yet public who they are, but on Thursday planks and posts were carried to the Court there for building a scaffold; they are in dayly fears and have dayly rumours of a revolt, and of the Hague's being to be

pillaged such and such a day, of which nothing is yet arrived. Hevitt the Burgomaster of Rotterdam, one of the States General of the States of Holland, of the council of State, and next to de Witt the most considerable man, after a retreat here of some few days is gone into England; Van der Horst, another of the same quality is fled to Liege, and in short things are grown to the utmost violence and threaten the utmost confusion among them.

Here is a good ballad to make amends for an ill letter; I wish to hear the receipt of the bills of exchange first and second, I sent Your Lordship for 9000 gilders.

I am, My Lord, etc. . . .

W. Temple.

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## Sir W. Temple to the Earl of Carlingford.

Brussels, September 24. 1666.

My Lord,

Having at this time no pleasant news to send you, I doubt whether I should have written were it not to acknowledge Your Lordship's of September 9th and to cover the enclosed, which My Lord Arlington commands me to dispatch, unless I have news of your being upon your way homeward, which I find His Lordship believes. For the miserable accident of this late fire in London, all I shall say is that 't is as bad as you can well imagine it after you know that it has neither touched the Tower, nor any of His Majesty's naval stores, nor any part of the town more westward, than the Temple of Holbornbridge; within the city it has made a horrible ravage but has not worked upon any minds to discontent or ill reflections upon the Government, but only to rage and suspicions against the French and Dutch, as the treacherous authors of it, for so the vulgar will have it, and many of them are imprisoned and ordered to be examined upon the presumptions have been given of their guilt. The fleet after very great storms without any loss to us, but a good deal of the Dutch, is in very good posture, and parted on Monday last from Helene-

road to seek the enemys, who are said to be on their way homeward, and letters this morning from Holland say de Ruyter is dead, and one Robol (a man of 66 years of age, who lived in a private village called Pommerant not far from Amsterdam) made Admiral in his place. More I will not give Your Lordship the trouble of at this time, but wish you a prosperous stay or journey and remain, My Lord, etc. . . .

W. Temple.

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## Lord Winchelsea to the Earl of Carlingford.

Belgrade (12 miles from Constantinople), $^{7}/_{17}$ of August 1666.

My Lord,

I am highly obliged to Your Lordship for the honour of your correspondence and particularly for the narration of the victory our Master hath had over the Hollanders, and I assure Your Lordship that I had had the good fortune to have begun this intercourse of letters with Your Lordship, had I not found the Emperor's Resident here more cold towards me than his predecessor, and that he never gave me notice of his sending any packets that way.

Here is no news stirring in this Empire unless it be the great preparations here to take the city of Candia which the Turks here pretend not to doubt of next summer. The French Ambassador went lately to Adrianople to endeavour to renew the capitulations and made 64 new articles, which he desired might be therein included, but the Chimecham then thought fit to send but 9 of them to the Visier for his consent, one of which was to force all strangers and their ships, who had not their Ambassadors or public Ministers here to come under their protection, and in particular named the English as having had that privilege by favour inserted in their capitulations about 90 years since, whereas they were the ancient friends of the G. Sire and had it granted them 140 years past, and that by reason that this privilege was granted the English, their King (whom they call Emperor) would not suffer their capitulations

to be renewed until now, and that if the Grand Seigneur would have peace with the Emperor of France, he must now give it them again and take it away from the English. This alarm I had from my first Droggeman when the propositions were sent to the Visier, and that it was too late for me to go in person to oppose him, so that all I had time to do was to write to the Visier, Mufty and Chimecham as home to the purpose and as sensibly as was convenient to maintain our King's honour here, and this hath so worked with the Great men, that the French Ambassador is every day expected back again without having done any thing or renewed his capitulations, which is not a little to his dishonour, yet we must watch him and not be too confident; the Turks have here of enemies a good proverb, that we should provide a lion for every ant which our enemies have, for those who seem at a distance to be inconsiderable, yet near at hand being neglected at first, prove irresistible.

The good news of Sweden standing fast to our Master's interest is exceeding good news to us here, as also that Your Lordship's negociations go on well at Vienna and My Lord Sandwich'es at Madrid. This is such a juncture as His Majesty must move his friends to declare themselves and countermine the French in all parts of the world; their designs are certainly here to endeavour (if they could) a new rupture with the Emperor, and the bad settlement of Transilvania they hope may minister them an occasion, for if they can by giving under hand moneys to that Prince, provoke him to raise arms against the Port, since his country is in a most desperate condition, the tribute being double to what it was in former times, the country poor and harassed and half of it also taken from them, and as the Transilvanian Ambassador told me, was ready to venture all rather in the field, than to starve in their houses at home, if thus, they can raise a war they have their ends, for if the Grand Seigneur takes part or all Transilvania, it must of necessity cause the Emperor to be very jealous and to arm too, which diversion of the forces of the House of Austria must be to the French interest, if so be, that it should only amuse the

Emperor's forces and spend his treasure though no war should happen between the two Emperors. This I thought fit to let Your Lordship know as a secret, that you may the better understand the Emperor's interest here; besides the State of Venice (who have a more able minister here than the French) drive all at the same design of making a new war between the Emperor and the Grand Seigneur, and I assure Your Lordship that some of the wisest here do offer to lay wagers that this peace will not last four years more.

I am exceedingly obliged to My Lord Leslie and have found him very zealous for our King; I have wrote to His Lordship by this occasion. The first good opportunity I shall send some Tenedos wine for My Lord Arlington with directions, if it prove good, to present part of it to His Majesty; I did not know that the King did like such sorts of wine, for we here esteem them not wholesome drunk in any quantity. I will send also some to Consul Jones at Venice for Your Lordship as soon as any opportunity happens, and I shall not fail often to drink Your Lordship's good health and prosperity in your negociations being

Your Lordship's etc. . . .

W. Winchelsea.

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(Copy.)

Parigi, 17. Agosto 1666.

L'avisato combattimento seguito trà Inglesi e Olandesi ancorchè con lo peggio di questi ha ad ogni modo portato allegrezza a questa Corte, che poco si cura dell'avantaggio d'Inglesi e meno del danno d'Olandesi, perchè tutto coopera a suoi fini e alla sua grandezza, ed il nostro Rè può dire con la Corissa del Pastor Fido: „Ho nel Campo Martial pugnato e vinto;" perchè i suoi amici e nemici han per esso combattuto. Solo si potrebbe dubitare, ch'aggiustandosi frà di loro gl'Inglesi ed Olandesi, non ne seguisse un esito infelice per noi, come seguì parimente a Corissa, l'apparenza però non è tale,

massimo quando il Beaufort arrivi presto con la sua Flotta, essendo hora il tempo opportuno di lasciarsi vedere al soccorso di Olanda non tanto per combattere, come per impedir la pace trà di loro, come ha fatto sin' hora il nostro Rè, ch' hà proposti modi così strani, che mai potevan' esser ricevuti dagl'Inglesi, e benchè ne sia agevolmente conosciuto l'artificio, conviene nondimeno agl'Olandesi di simularlo sforzati dalla paura dell' armi di Sua Maestà, che si trova così poderosamente armata; oltre chè sà benissimo la Sua Maestà foderarsi la veste, dove si manca la pelle del leone, con quella della volpe, come già faceva Alessandro, con gli accordi trattenendo i suoi alleati, come si trattengono li Putti con le Noci.

Così anche ha fatto con li Deputati di Lione, i quali alletati da Sua Maestà con buone parole hora si trovano alla Bastiglia a render conto della loro temerità di haver havuto ardimento d'opporsi alli regij riscotitori, e chè sarebbe riuscito troppo pregiuditiale quest' esempio all'autorità reale, se si fosse lasciato correr senza castigo.

Sono arrivati anch' i Deputati Lionesi che per non esser colpevoli dell'eccesso della città, sono ascoltati e trattenuti cortesemente, ma in ristretto si conchiude che paghino presentemente, e poi si farà giustizia.

In contradimento di quanto si è scritto, sono giunti alla Corte i Chians d'Algieri, che frà gli altri doni che portano a Sua Maestà, conducono due Leoni ed una leonessa, con che si ratificarà la pace stabilita con quel Rè, e si liberaranno le schiavi d'ambe le Nationi, pagandosi 50 scudi l'uno quelli, che si trovaranno di più nell'una e nell'altra parte. Aggiustamento che riesce di grandissima utilità alla Francia in participio per la sicurezza del commercio.

Si è fatta la rassegna delle Guardie di Sua Maestà alla presenza delle Dame di Corte, la quale è passata da Fontanablò à Vincennes non per altro, come si dice, che per la paura delle Varole, che quivi regnano, non essendo stato vero, che si siano scoperte nel Delfino, come s'avisò.

Il motivo per il quale Sua Maestà ha chiamato alla Corte, come si scrisse, il Duca d'Orleans con la Moglie, dicono, che

sia stato per impedir il continuo commercio che passava di lettere frà Madama col Rè d'Inghilterra suo fratello, quale, sentesi, che richiami la Regina Madre di là dal mare; ma si crede, chè non partirà così in fretta, sperando pure la Sua Maestà d'attaccar qualche trattato d'aggiustamento trà le due Nationi.

Gl'Inglesi si vantano, che nel combattimento seguito con Olandesi habbino portato loro rispetto per esser della medesima Religione; ma chè ciò non haverebbero fatto alla nostra flotta se vi si fosse trovata; cosa che contradice a se stessa, mentre nell'istesso tempo dicono, ch'hanno combattuto a Vascello con Vascello, e che siano restati morti più di 3 milla Olandesi ed affondati molti de loro vascelli, con altri vantamenti contradetti da quelli d'Olanda, quali accordatisi frà di loro publicano di voler uscire nuovamente e presto in mare per battersi di nuovo con la flotta Inglese, e scacciarla dalle loro coste.

Ha Sua Maestà spedito Monsù Colbert Trelon con 100 milla lire da consegnar al Duca di Beaufort per la sua flotta; marchiando verso Bellile la soldatesca destinata per la medesima flotta e la nobiltà radunata alla Roccella è montata sopra due vascelli per portarsi al medesimo imbarco.

Il Canonico Tranch si trova con un canchero in una guancia, e già si è dato per morto.

Il capo de Ribelli del Bearnese scorre più che mai contro li Tabellieri; ma anche de loro protettori, e quanto non può impadronirsi delle persone loro, gl'abbruccia e devasta le case loro ed i beni. —

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## Count Egmont to the Earl of Carlingford.

Bruxelles, ce 4. de Septembre 1666.

Monsieur,

Toutes les fois que j'ai eu l'honneur de Vous voir, Vous m'avez toujours témoigné tant de bonté et tant de bonnes volontés pour ce qui regarde mes intérêts, que je ne fais pas scrupule de m'adresser à Vous pour Vous prier très-instamment de m'appuyer de Votre crédit et me prêter Vos bons offices vers

le Roi Votre maître, à ce que Sa Majesté veuille me faire comprendre dans le traité de paix qui se pourra faire entre Elle et les États Généraux des Provinces Unies au regard de la restitution que je prétends qu'ils me fassent des biens de ma maison qu'ils m'ont retenus jusqu'à présent sans aucun fondement de justice; je ne doute pas que Sa Majesté Impériale voudra bien Vous faire connaître qu'Elle a assez de bonté pour moi pour employer dans cette rencontre son intercession en ma faveur, en suite de quoi je veux me persuader, Monsieur, que Vous me ferez aussi la grâce de concourir fortement par Vos recommandations envers Sa Majesté Britannique, à ce qu'il veuille m'y accorder sa protection; j'ai envoyé à Monsieur le Nonce-Résident à Vienne, une déduction raccourcie des droits et du fondement que j'ai dans cette restitution prétendue, en laquelle Vous pourrez reconnaître la justice de ma cause. La faveur que Vous me ferez en ceci me sera si considérable que j'en conserverai toute ma vie un véritable sentiment de reconnaissance, laquelle je Vous marquerai toujours toute entière dans les emplois où j'aurai lieu de Vous témoigner que je suis assurément

Monsieur

Votre très-humble serviteur
Le Comte d'Egmont.

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## Déclaration que fait Philippe Comte d'Egmont, Prince de Gaure et du Saint Empire,

du droit qu'il a de prétendre des États d'Hollande sa restitution de la Comté d'Egmont, et de tous ses autres biens patrimoniaux de sa maison situés dans les domaines des dits États.

Premièrement il demande la restitution de la dite Comté, laquelle passé plus de dix siècles a toujours été de père en fils le légitime patrimoine des Seigneurs d'Egmont, et laquelle Comté de sa propre institution a été déclarée inaliénable pour tel sujet que ce pourrait être;

Et partant la restitution de la dite Comté ne peut être mise en controverse puisqu'elle n'a pas été possédée par les États

d'Hollande que sur titre de guerre par confiscation, et qu'en l'article 24 du traîté de paix fait entre le Roi d'Espagne et les dits États d'Hollande, il est dit, qu'un chacun pourra reprendre la possession de ses biens sans aucune forme de procès, nonobstant la confiscation du fiscal, incorporation, obligation, donation ou transaction.

Secondement le dit Seigneur Comte prétend qu'on lui doit restituer la dite Comté et tous les autres biens de sa maison situés en Hollande, lesquels ont été vendus contre le fidéicomis universel, graduel et perpétuel institué par Lamoral premier Comte d'Egmont, tant par son testament du 21. Juin 1558 que par son codicille, fait avec octroi et approbation du Roi d'Espagne le 17. de Janvier 1564.

Lesquels testament et codicille de fidéicomis universel furent confirmés par sentence rendue à la Haye en Hollande le 27. de Février 1613.

Ce qui fût encore approuvé par une autre sentence définitive du Grand et Souverain Conseil de Malines du ... de Février 1622.

Et dès depuis encore ratifié par deux sentences solennelles de révision prononcées au dit grand Conseil à l'intervention de plusieurs Conseillers dep.... de diverses cours le 17. de May 1624 et reconfirmées le 12. d'Avril 1650, en vertu desquelles sentences le fidéicomis universel de tous les biens, terres, Comtés et Seigneuries de la maison d'Egmont a été tellement confirmé qu'il ne peut souffrir aucun débat ni au principal ni au possessoir pacifique duquel elle jouit sans aucun trouble ni contestation en tous ses autres biens.

Et par conséquent la restitution des biens aliénés contre le susdit fidéicomis ainsi établi et confirmé par tant de sentences ne peut être dénié au dit Seigneur Comte.

Troisièmement il y a plusieurs autres terres et Seigneuries en Hollande aussi vrai patrimoine de la maison d'Egmont, lesquelles sont possédées non des États, mais usurpées par plusieurs personnes particulières sans aucun titre, lesquels par une pure usurpation en retiennent encore la possession. Mais il n'y a rien de plus évident qu'ensuite du susdit traîté de paix, les biens de

cette nature doivent être restitués au dit Seigneur Comte, comme ils ont été restitués à tous les sujets des dits États, puisqu'il est déclaré en l'article 35 du dit traité, que tous les biens lesquels devant le susdit traité n'ont été confisqués par le fiscal seront et retourneront à la libre disposition du propriétaire.

Finalement il y a eu aucunes terres de la maison d'Egmont lesquelles ont été vendues pour payer les dettes de Lamoral premier Comte d'Egmont et instituteur du susdit fidéicomis universel.

Mais puisqu'il est encore dit dans l'article 32 du susdit traité de paix qu'un chacun pourra reprendre les biens vendus ou aliénés par justice pour dettes légitimes lesquels lui appartenaient auparavant la confiscation, en refournissant à l'acheteur devant que l'an du traité soit passé le prix de son achat;

Et partant le Seigneur Comte d'Egmont moderne ayant été à La Haye exprès en l'an 1649 et offert aux États d'Hollande de satisfaire à la susdite condition devant que l'an du traité de paix fût écoulé, si on ne l'a voulu recevoir à l'accomplissement de cette condition on ne peut dire de sa part qu'il ait été in culpa et moins in mora.

Et par conséquent au regard de ces biens vendus lesquels ne sont pas de si grande considération, le bénéfice de restitution en son entier ne lui peut être dénié.

Cependant puisque ce traité de paix, dont l'observance de part et d'autre a été si solemnellement jurée, fait un droit public et tient lieu de loi et de sentence, le dit Seigneur Comte espère qu'il ne sera l'unique dans le monde qui demeurera exclu de son effet.

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## Mr. Jollyvet to the Earl of Carlingford.

Hamburg, 22. September 1666.

My Lord,

Yesterday I received the honour of Your Excellency's letter of the 19th instant in a gracious answer to mine of the 28th of August. I communicated it to our merchants who doubt not with Your Excellency but the King our Master will find many

opportunities to revenge himself of the Hollanders and of this town better than the Emperor can do, however they would willingly see what this town will answer to the Emperor's complaints which shall doubtless follow when Your Excellency receives orders from His Majesty of Great Britain to demand reparation from him. We received yesterday the confirmation of the most dreadful fire that ever England knew, which consumed the best part of London from the Tower to the Temple Barck; Your Excellency having the particulars of all from the same hand, I need not repeat so lamentable accidents that it make any Christian heart bleed to think upon. As to the news this quarter affords and of which Your Excellency desire a weekly correspondence I begin now and shall continue to entertain the honour of that commerce with him. The two Holland's men of war that have lain since the spring before Gluckstadt are gone home with two of our merchants ships and left one in the Sued's hands before the Swing. There is a strong report of some forces moving to assist Breme, as the Elector of Brandeburg and Cullen and the Duke of Luneburg this last is to encamp by Verde and the others to make a diversion in the Dukedom of Breme. The forces expected from Pommern approach not yet, but have order now to hasten their march, so that a new dutch war is much to be feared. The treaties betwixt the Sueds and Moscoviters are as good as concluded: if be, the forces in Liefland will be ordered to pass into Pommern and so into the Dukedom of Breme with the rest. From Elsignor I have that the Dane's men of war that conveyed the Holland's merchant fleet so far as the nose of Norway are returned to Copenhague where the Prince Elector of Saxe is arrived incognito, and that our merchant fleet was still at Gottenburgh.

I am with infinite respect, My Lord,

Your Excellency's etc. . . .

E. Jollyvet.

My Lady Swann presents her very humble service unto Your Excellency.

## Mr. Jollyvet to the Earl of Carlingford.

Hamburg, 29. September 1666.

My Lord,

The treaties betwixt the Sueds and the town of Breme are wholly broken and the several deputies returned home, so that the war now goes on earnestly; the Sued's forces increase and fortify themselves against any secours the town can expect. What will the Elector and Princes do, shall be now suddenly known. The inhabitants in the mean time do their best with their canons. Their Senat is very secret in their Councils and hopes to be delivered from the siege by their neighbourghs' assistance. The troops coming to the Sueds from Pommern and Wismar are not to touch the Duke of Lunebourg's country, but part come down the Elbe to Stade from Lauenbourg, the other part by land. There are few regiments but very strong, the Feldherr guard's regiment of foot is said to be 2000 men strong. The treaties being broken the Deputies went to the General Count Wrangel to take their leave of His Excellency who treated them very nobly in his leaguer during three hours. 'T is written from Wismar that some horse are arrived there with a ship and 500 foot soldiers. The horse were immediately mustered and ordered to march towards the Elbe. The Wismar garrison is also to follow and the 500 foot soldiers newly come thither to take their place. The field pieces that passed by this place upon the Elbe towards Stade were sent to the leaguer yesterday and 6 morser pieces were to follow the next day. The Danish post is not yet come. This is all the news this country affords, which Your Excellency will be pleased to accept from, My Lord, etc. . . .

E. Jollyvet.

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(Copy.)

## . . . . . to the Earl of Carlingford.

Madrid, 12th of September 1666.

Right Honourable,

I have with a great deal of comfort received Your Lordship's letter written in Vienna the 16th l. whereby I understood

of your good health and abode in that court. And though My Lord Sandwich and Mr. Godolphin told me that new instructions and credentials were sent to Your Lordship to return back to His Imperial Majesty, yet they could not tell me how long you were to continue there which was the cause of my silence hitherto. These two ministers though hitherto somewhat slow in their treaty and pretending that which is very unacceptable to this Court viz. the title of a King for Portugal: yet they are by Her Majesty and all the ministers of this Court looked on as worthy, wise and solid persons. It has been an effect of Your Lordship's wisdom to have obtained from His Imperial Majesty the sending of this express which questionless ought in all reason to advance the conclusion of this treaty, if there had been no other reason than the expressed in Your Lordship's letter, which is really true, nothing being able to dissipate the ambitious imaginations of France, nor to balance their designs nor to procure the satisfaction and peace of Christendom, but the happy success of this negotiation which is at present at a stand, by reason that the King of Great Britain excused himself from ratifying the articles signed and sealed by the Duke of Medina and Sir Richard Fanshaw before his death in this Court. And though My Lord Sandwich and Mr. Godolphin do excuse His Majesty's non condescending to the ratification thereof yet there is no reason able to satisfy these ministers in that point. The chiefest of their arguments hath been that the treaty being sent in Spanish, could not be signed, by the great seal of England, as being against the law. The said treaty is now by consent of both parties translated into latin, and yet the Ambassadors do as yet abstain from sealing and signing of it, though I hope at length they will by their own reasons be convinced to do it, and then it will be a great stop to forward the rest.

I am daily with them, as named by Her Majesty and Commoners that do treat with them, to cultivate and dispose matters, before they come to the conferences and truely I am highly obliged unto both, for they tell me that without me, they would have still been in darkness, and the same with

much more good reports they write to His Majesty of my proceedings, which I assure Your Lordship all are sincere and real, as my obligations to both crowns doeth require. I shall not fail to magnify Your Lordship's wisdom and care in solliciting His Imperial Majesty (as you have now very opportunely done) to contribute to the compassing of this negotiation. The Emperor's Ambassador tells me how much you are esteemed in that Court, whereof I give Your Lordship la en ora buena as also of the advancement of your son Don Francesco to His Imperial Majesty's bedchamber, assuring Your Lordship, that I participate of the joy all your servants ought to have in seeing Your Lordship's Honourable Family so favourably looked upon and in so great an estimation by so high and powerful a Prince as His Imperial Majesty.

I have written to My Lord Lesley with this post, whom Your Lordship might assure that I neglect nothing of my duty towards him, and that the relation I have given of his worth and generosity in this Court, has not been inferior in any degree to that which I have given in England, whereof Your Lordship was a witness. He will do well to write to My Lord Sandwich, but it will be better in my opinion his going for England to be insinuated by Your Lordship's letters to My Lord Sandwich, than by his own in the present conjuncture of affairs. And it will be likewise necessary that Your Lordship writes to Count Sandwich of the Emperor's final resolution of sending an extraordinary Embassador for England, for I do know that he will rejoice very much at the certainty of it, about which I write with this post to Comte Lamberg, who will accordingly give Your Lordship a favourable resolution and I shall continue to honour myself in corresponding with Your Lordship and in sending by your favour mis besamanos a Don Francisco, whilst I remain, My Lord, etc. . . .

## Lord Sandwich to the Earl of Carlingford.

Madrid, the 23. September 1666.

My Lord,

I have had the honour to receive most of Your Lordship's letters particularly that of August 16. by the Emperor's express, who arrived here on Monday September 6., and I hope before now Your Lordship hath received three others of mine, which have had little more in them than to pay Your Lordship my respect and maintain our correspondence. It is a great mercy from God that Your Lordship and I have cause to rejoice in a clear and eminent victory our fleet hath had over the Hollanders, the particulars we need not communicate, being doubtless informed by more speedy and direct means than this is. All the news I take notice of here is, that the Empress landed at final on the 20. of August n. st., before this I suppose she will be in Germany; I have had no letter from Sir Robert Southwell in Portugal this month passed. On saturday last I went to visit the Emperor's Ambassador to give him the ora buena of the Empress' arrival at final, and to desire him to move the Emperor in the concerns of Prince Rupert, which he promised me to do, and gave expressions of the Emperor's respect to Prince Rupert and that he doubted not but he would do all that could be done in that affair, and that the Ambassador might fully comprehend what I desired, I have since sent him a memorial, the copy whereof I send Your Lordship herewith and think that if Your Lordship please to add your help and furtherance in that Court now it is a very seasonable time to hope for success therein.

Your Lordship may be pleased to decypher this by the Cypher you have with My Lord Arlington. . . . . (Cypher) . . . . . .

I am, My Lord, etc. . . .

Sandwich.

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## Lord Sandwich to the Earl of Carlingford.

Madrid, the $^{2}/_{12}$ of October 1666.

My Lord,

By the return of this express I hold myself obliged to give Your Lordship an account of my proceedings here, which to be short and avoid the trouble of Cyphering, remain still in the same condition as I mentioned in my last, save that since the coming of that express they have sent me a Translate of the Truce made by Sir Richard Fanshaw, and the Queen has sent me a message, desiring a speedy answer whether I will ratify the old treaty of Sir Richard Fanshaw's or no, and now having left it upon my hands to answer upon some occasions they have charged delay upon me, and no question, you will be told so in the Emperor's court, which boasting hath but slender grounds, when it is considered, how many months before I have waited for their progress, and in another memorial I have given them desiring justice and regulation in some points of commerce upon the common grounds of the law of nations, where no declared hostility is; to which yet I have not received satisfaction, and perhaps when I consider the prejudice of it at this present season, I may insist more intently upon that for a while, and I assure Your Lordship the other shall go on a fitting pace, there being some time required to compare translations and agree differences therein and make such an answer as the affair requires, and that falling upon me in the time when a multitude of other occasions hath embarrassed me also.

The Emperor's Ambassador hath given me an account of his pressing this crown to speedy resolutions and indeed upon all occasions hath been exceeding civil unto me, and so hath the Baron of Lisola when he was in town.

About 10 days since Sir Robert Southwell came hither to confer with me from Lisbon, and presently returned thither again.

We have a rumour of an engagement between the English and Holland fleets about the 13$^{th}$ and 14$^{th}$ of September st. n., but I know not of what credit it is. But here is a servant of the

Conde de Molina's come express from London bringing account of a very prodigious fire, happened in the city of London on the 2. of September Engl. st. I hope in God the particulars we shall receive of it from home, will not amount to so great a destruction as he describes. I remember nothing more that offers worth Your Lordship's trouble, which I will increase no further than by assuring Your Lordship of the truest obedience and affection of My Lord etc. . . .

Sandwich.

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Copia

## Recredentialium pro Comite de Carlingford ad Regem Angliae.

Leopoldus (titulus). — Omnino speraveramus cum sub 18. Augusti proxime elapsi de consensu Ablegati Serenitatis Vestrae, Generosi Theobaldi Comitis de Carlingford, communium tractatuum promovendorum causam per proprium cursorem quam diligentissime scripsissem in Hispaniam, fore, ut is tantisper saltem, dum vel idem cursor noster, vel categoricum etiam responsum ad literas meas rediret, hic subsisteret: Verum cum idem Ablegatus Serenitatis Vestrae accepto interim ejusdem jussu per Secretarium Arlingsford ipsi perscripto, illi sepositis omnibus in contrarium efferentibus rationibus sibi praecise parendum censuerit, Aliter non potuimus (tametsi praevideremus, quae ille tam praeproperus abitus rebusque etiam Serenitatis Vestrae allaturus sit incommoda) quam ut cum bona nostra venia hinc abire sineremus non omissa tamen spe, quin de propositi boni finis obtinendi mediis ulteriores adhuc tractatus continuari possint. Caeterum, quae Nobis in Serenitatis Vestrae ejusque res quam propensissimae voluntatis constet affectio, Eidem dictus Ablegatus Suus edisserere poterit: ad quem, quod reliquum est, Nos referentes Serenitati Vestrae de incommodo ex incendio nuper Londini accepto amice condolemus, Et aliunde ejus jacturae quam plenissimam reparationem optantes Eidem omnia prospera obtingere ex animo vovemus. Viennae, 18. Octobris Anno 1666.

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(Copia.)

## Plenaria informatio

translata ex Germanico praesentata 29. Octobris 1666 una cum literis civitatis Hamburgensis de dato 6. ejusdem mensis Octobris

### super aggressione

ab Hollandis 3° Septembris anni 1666 in Albi fluvio contra quasdam in Angliam destinatas naves facta.

Cum duabus majoribus aliisque binis minoribus onerariarum conductricibus Watten dictis Hollandorum navibus, quae 3° Septembris nuperi in Albi fluvio Anglicas expugnaverunt, ita se res habet.

Posteaquam Angli victores in Oceano evasissent, et in Ulie atque Schellinga non solum naves certo numero, sed et ipsam Schellingam exussissent, incitati fuerunt Hollandi, ut Generalium Statuum ad secretiores operationes deputatis Dominis Admiralitatis Amstelodamensis mandarent, quatenus ipsi suarum navium majorum binas prope Glückstadium positas ad naves quasdam, quae ab aliquot jam mensibus diversis mercibus onustae atque in Angliam destinatae in Albi fluvio infra Altenam prope novum molendinum conductum Anglicum operiebantur, evertendas emitterent.

Cumque dum mandatum 2° Septembris per duas Amstelodamenses naves minores Capitaneo Brederode unaque praedictarum majorum navium Commendatori prope Glückstadium adferretur, inde circa vesperum facta classe Albim ascenderunt, omnesque minores obvias pro se tradentes cum prope Altenam venissent, in praedictas in Angliam destinatas naves impetu facto explodere coeperunt. Quarum undecim, praecisis anchoris pansisque velis, vento secundo una Hamburgum petierunt ibidemque sub tormentorum praesidio juxta alias Hamburgenses ante portum fixas naves consederunt: duae reliquarum in Angliam destinatarum a quatuor Hollandiis circumdatae vi tormentorum materiaque incensiva tandem superatae conflagrarunt; quam sortem et Hamburgensium una in Hispaniam destinata, et casu ibidem haerens subiit. Duas alias uti et tertiam Hamburgensem dictus Commendator expugnavit secumque abduxit,

Prout et quartam Suecicam (quam tamen ad Domini Generalis Vrangelii instantiam, quo diutius Glückstadium remearent, dimittere maluit).

Haec Hollandorum aggressio vesperi circiter una hora post portus Hamburgensis clausuram contigit: Cumque continuae explosiones in Civitate exaudirentur aërque subinde ex Anglicarum navium incendio claresceret, senatus statim in Domo Civica congregatus fuit, apud quem Anglicae quidem Curtae Secretarius aliis quibusdam Anglis stipatus circa nonam vespertinam ut portus reseraretur sibique trecenti milites in auxilium suppeditarentur, vel saltem tormenta nonnulla exploderentur, institit: At vero cum res mature solliciteque deliberaretur, haud consultum visum fuit, munitae urbis portum jam occlusum sera nocte reserare; quippe quod opaca nocte haud appareret, quid periculi dictae Civitati imminere aut hac sub actione latere possit; maxime vel ipsorum Anglorum comparentium dicto intelligeretur, undecim, adeoque potiorem navium suarum partem sub ipsa Civitatis moenia atque Sancti Joannis propugnaculum ad alias Hamburgenses naves, quas ob sui molem portus capere non poterat, confugisse jamque in saluo et extra periculum esse. Nihilominus tamen in id dictus Senatus Hamburgensis consentit, ut insuper terroris gratia, neve Hollandi dictas naves elapsas ulterius insequerentur, aliquot tormenta, prout et factum fuit, ut neque tunc, neque postero die (quantumvis ad dictam Anglorum instantiam portus haud aperiretur) damni quidquam ipsis contigerit.

A suppeditatione trecentorum militum dictus Senatus hisce de causis se excusavit: 1° quod opaca nocte trabem levare, ut dictum, Civitatis suae securitati vel propterea haud expediret, quod copiosa ejusdem plebs eo concursura, et incertum, an sibi postmodum ejusdem occlusionis pro rei exigentia facultatem relictura fuisset; adde, quod eandem etiam aperturam fluminis refluxus impedivisset. 2° quod senatui non magis quam ipsis Anglis adventus ejus classis Hollandorum non constaret, nec notum esset an aggressores Dani Hollandive, vel quivis alii forent. 3° nec propulsationi ejusmodi inopinati accidentis majorum navium copia, quae majoribus Hollandicis par esset, in

promptu paratave aut instructa esset: Et vero 4° si milites navibus minoribus imponi debuissent, id contra veram rationem bellicam (utpote quod contra majores aliasque minores armatas tormentisque bellicis instructas ad Carnificinam solummodo educerentur) factum fuisset. Adde quinto quod Generales Status aut quicunque tandem aggressores ii fuerint, exinde Magistratum partialitatis arguere sibique ac civibus suis neutralitatem ac commerciorum libertatem controvertere potuissent.

Idque sexto quidem magis, quod aggressio ea non in ipsius civitatis, sed Danico nimirum territorio contigerit, et in incerto esset, an non ipso Serenissimo Rege Daniae consentiente facta fuerit? quo casu necessario differentiae vel hostilitas etiam inde emersissent. E contra vero 7° Anglis tanquam privatis in Albi fluvio cum minoribus non instructis navibus citra spem successus assistere, inconsultum interituique navium pariter ac hominum proximum fuisset, praeterquam quod Octavo etiam ejusmodi auxilium ad Anglorum ab Hollandis occupatarum semive combustarum navium recuperationem haud quidquam conferre potuisset: prout id egregiorum, artisque militaris expertorum, tum temporis Hamburgi degentium virorum attestationibus, si opus, probatum facile fuerit.

Novit caeteroquin civitas dictam Curtam Anglicam ad protectionem, quae per contractum initum sibi bonisque suis debeatur, reclamare, quod quidem caeteris paribus in tantum agnoscit, ut adhuc dum in id se promptam offerat. At vero praesenti in casu quo nimirum propriorum suorum civium naves cum mercibus altera combusta alteraque abducta fuit, ex allegatis rationibus relevantissimis haud quaequam praetendi potuit; utpote quod earundem aggressio in alieni, et quidem cum aggressoribus Hollandis confoederati, ac forte in eandem aggressionem consentientis Principis territorio sera nocte facta fuerit, nec spes ulla recuperationis ex simili protectione appareret. Diebus subsequentibus, postquam de aggressoribus constitit, non defuit Senatus dictae Curtae petitionibus, eidem non solum qui residuas ex incendio merces custodirent atque salvarent adjungendo, sed et pro subtractarum restitutione suos pariter atque vicinos compellendo ac requirendo.

Id duntaxat saepedictus Senatus optasset, ut dicta Curta monitionem atque consilium suum jam antea acceptasset, quod in Majo circiter (dum pro Piratarum repressione armatas aliquot naves Albi imponebat) Anglico Residenti, pariter unam pro suarum securitate navium poscenti, per Syndicum suum, Doctorem Garmers, ac Philippum Jacobum Meurern, nec non et Anglico Secretario, cum Hollandi fluvium Tamesim observarent, per Casparum Westerman in Domum civicam evocatis dederat: ut quoniam duae Majores Hollandorum naves bellicae, quae praesentem aggressionem fecerunt, prope Glückstadium se fixissent ipsique ideo ad novum molendinum non satis secure moraturi essent, suas potius naves provehere et sub tormentorum urbanorum praesidium, prout aggressione hac quaedam fecerunt, locare vellent.

Quod vero memoratum molendinum novum jurisdictioni Hamburgicae subjectum esse adhucdum asseritur, erroneum est, quin imo notorium, Hamburgensem civitatem praeter molam popinamque pro nautis, ne latum quidem terrae pedem ibidem possidere, adeo certe, ut ratione etiam census, qui contra civitatem de dictae Domus censu praetenditur, hodie adhuc lis dubiumque versetur.

Subsequentibus diebus, neque ab Anglis postulatum, nedum a civitate iisdem denegatum fuit, quo minus Hollandorum navium majorem unam, quae per fluminis defluxum in arena resederat, expugnarent: At enim naves iisdem cum instrumento deerant.

Quod vero posteaquam dictae jam naves omnes Hollandicae Glückstadium evasissent, saepedictus Senatus non consenserit, ut naves ibidem a dictis Anglis ad privatam vindictam vel Piraticam armarentur, quinimo habita ejusdem notitia huic eorundem intentioni, naves omnes piraticas quousque de non offendendo in Albi fluvio cavissent cohibendo, se opposuerit: id sane eidem a nemine partium studiis alieno vitio verti poterit.

Ejusmodi namque armatura, tam prioris temporis, quam moderni praescripto, quo privatis aut cujuscunque nationis hominibus pro piratica in Albi exercenda omnis in ejusdem fluminis urbibus armatura districte interdicitur, e diametro repugnat;

prout et jam antea, cum Hollandica navis a privatis quibusdam ad piraticam ibidem instrui voluisset, dictae civitatis Senatus iisdem se opposuit atque antevertit.

Enim vero si haec Anglorum intentio effectum suum sortita fuisset, non solum totum cum Hollandis commercium, sed tertii quoque innocentis res mercesque in discrimen deductae fuissent; Id quod non ex eo solum jam satis apparuit, quod Angli Mercatoriam Hamburgensium mercibus, vino atque frumento onustam prope stadam cursoria navi assecutam detinuerint, nec nisi post complures apud Regis Sueciae regimen Stadense (quo eorundem cursoria dictam mercatoriam ageret) factas instantias dimiserint, verum etiam quod subito commerciorum quaedam cessatio in Albi flumine observaretur nullaque navis per octiduum hoc rumore durante, aut Hamburgo solvere, aut ibidem appellere auderet; adeo ut vicini etiam Glückstadienses suas Hamburgum tendentes naves conductu militari providere debuerint. Et tametsi quidem in principio Generalis Praefectus Suecicus Excellentissimus Dominus Comes Wrangel ad sinistram informationem Anglorum cursoriis portum Schevingen permiserit, is tamen melius postmodum informatus ejusmodi piraticam porro in Albi flumine pati noluit, quin potius jam dictum aliosque Bremensis Ducatus portus iisdem interdixit: Ad haec, praeterquam, quod jure gentium privatis impune arma contrahere non liceat taliaque attentantes, tanquam piratae, a quocunque Magistratu cohibendi veniant, a praedicta Curta Anglica nulla ad hoc a Rege suo commissio, quae caeteroquin etiam in Sacri Imperii flumine inanis fuisset, exhibita.

Domini Generales Status ad Caesareas litteras anno superiori scriptas Civitatisque Hamburgensis instantias erga ejusdem civitatis Ministrum in eum se sensum declararunt, quod si Magnae Britanniae Rex Albim flumen pro neutrali habiturus sit, ipsi pari etiam id loco habituri essent. Verum Regia Sua Serenitas quantumvis Hamburgenses Ablegati humillime sollicitequе instarent, nullatenus se desuper resolvere aut declarare voluit. Condolet Senatus Anglis pariter ac civi suo Joanni Warner de damnis hoc casu perpessis. At vero aliud hucusque

facere non potuit, quam desuper cum Majestatem Suam Caesaream Principemque Commissarium et Directores informare, tum et apud saepedictos Generales Status conqueri competentemque satisfactionem postulare: ut ita neque dicto Senatui Civitatique aut innocuis ejusdem civibus imputandum sit, quod citra eorum culpam a potentiore in territorio tertii Principis via facti attentatum patratumque.

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Copia

## Litterarum Caesaris ad Regem Angliae.

Leopoldus (titulus). Serenissimae benevolae justaeque Serenitatis Vestrae in conservanda Sacri Imperii fluminum ejusque commerciorum libertate atque securitate voluntatis, Nobis per litteras suas Vestra Majestate nuperi scriptas repetita contestatio uti perquam grata, ita ex adverso grave molestumque Nobis accidit ex iisdem intelligere, apud Serenitatem Vestram Nostram et Sacri Imperii Civitatem Hamburgum tacitae cum Serenitatis Vestrae hostibus contra neutralitatis jura collusionis insimulari. Quem sane aegrum sensum meum et Ejusdem Serenitatis Vestrae Ablegati, Generosi sincere Nobis dilecti Comitis de Carlingford contra eandem civitatem ad instantiam nonnullorum Mercatorum ad Nos delatae quaerelae, ac si in aggressione nuperrima navium quarundam Anglicarum in Sacri Imperii flumine Albi ab Hollandis facta mercatores Anglicos a sui defensione prohibuisset proindeque ad refusionem damnorum ab iisdem perpessorum teneretur, haud parum auxerunt. Et sane quemadmodum nihil Nobis prius antiquiusque quam ut culta hucusque inter Nos Sacrumque Imperium ac Serenitatem Vestram amicitiae neutralitatisque hoc praeprimis bello Anglo-Belgico durante jura intemerata conserventur: Ita hoc ipsum studium nostrum in eo quoque explicare sedule anniteremur, ut praefata civitas, si damno huic quoquo modo factove suo causam dedisse convinceretur, illius nomine opportunis etiam mediis compulsa condigne satisfaceret. Caeterum ex transmissa Nobis ab eadem super memorato facto haud ita pridem plenaria

informatione (quam ut Serenitati Vestrae hisce communicaremus, non una inducti fuimus ratione) id Serenitatem Vestram prospecturam confidimus, ut sin minus dictam civitatem omnis culpae vacuam damnique accepti consortem potius, quam dati complicem judicatura, id saltem justitiae, ordini, cognitaeque Nobis aequanimitati suae datura sit, ut si quidem praefati Mercatores praetensioni contra Eandem suae insistant, rei ante omnia veritatem penitius investigari curet. Prout et nos Eandem Serenitatem Vestram benevole fraterneque requirimus velit eo usque suis, ne dictae civitatis naves ullatenus detinere, aut vero hostilitatis quidquam in dicto Albi aliisque Sacri Imperii fluminibus attentare aut exercere quoque modo praesumant, serio districteque inhibere: Quemadmodum et Generalibus foederati Belgii Statibus hanc a suis in Imperii flumine contra neutralitatis jura commerciorumque libertatem intentatam vim ea efficacia repraesentari curavimus, ut suos quoque ab omni porro hostili excursione in Imperii ditiones efficaciter coërcituros confidamus. Quod reliquum est etc. . . .

Viennae, 7. Septembris 1666.

# SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

# EARL OF CARLINGFORD'S

# CORRESPONDENCE.

## B. G. Donnily to Lord Viscount Taaffe.

May it please Your Lordship,

The message that no protection can be had contrains me to trouble Your Lordship with these lines, that the protection is craved for debts made by disbursments (unpaid) in the late king of blessed memory his service, and no other. That to owne me for a servant cannot be the owning of an obnoxious, since if I had committed sins of ignorance (yet untold to me), His Sacred Majesty hath been graciously pleased to declare that there must no mention be made of what is past, and that all is pardoned.

So as the claiming right by Patent under the great Seals to an office during life can neither make me odious on that score.

His Sacred Majesty's will is a law to me, if his service in that office must be executed by another person, yet doth his just soul know and his prime minister of state can tell that the emunities, rights and privileges belong to me, nor wants His Sacred Majesty means for a compensation, and if left to my task to find means, they would soon be had, if but one of ten expedients, which men of affairs profer for the increase of His Majesty's revenue be put in practice, nor should I be to seeke had I accepted thirty thousand pound Sterling from the townes of Brabant and Flanders to move the king of blessed memory to grant a modification in a debt of ten hundred thousand pound, and for the which the towne of Duynquerque doth as yet stand bound.

I cannot be prodigal of my last moments; I cannot conceal the good which is meant to His Majesty; I can prove the justice of the claim of that great debt; I do crave a Protection, and His Majesty's justice and mercy is too notorious to suffer the final destruction of my harmless family, who craves to be

rescued; and that therefore Your Lordship would be pleased to reflect on the premisses, and to represent them to His Sacred Majesty as they are by

Your Lordship's

most humble obedient servant

14. January 1660/1. B. G. Donnily.

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. . . . . to the Earl of Carlingford.

London, 11. July 1663.

My Lord,

I shall have nothing to say to you of our particular business till I hear from you, and the only public transaction now spoken of, is the impeachment brought in yesterday by My Lord of Bristoll against My Lord Chancellor consisting of 14 or 15 heads, whereof I know you will have diverse copies sent thither by this post. In Court it is spoken of as the most ridiculous thing that ever was, and I confess I am one of those that think My Lord of Bristoll has brought himself into more danger by it, than My Lord Chancellor, it being certain that if he do not prove what he says against My Lord Chancellor touching the King's marriage, he will be himself impeached as a mover of sedition, which this will be understood to be in the highest degree and it is doubtful what the judges will say of the charge.

The Queen mother has laboured very much to prevent the impeachment as well by her power over My Lord of Bristoll, as her credit with His Majesty with whom she laboured to cause things to be accommodated, and did prevail upon My Lord of Bristoll to forbear one day when he was ready to charge, but His Majesty refusing to intermeddle therein His Lordship would forbear no longer.

The judges are required by the house to declare on the 13th whether the matter have any reason in it or not, and whether the impeachment be duly brought in or not, it being allayed that a Peer could not be impeached by another Peer without leave of the house, and answered that the leave of the

house was obtained by the granting that the impeachment should be read, My Lord of Bristoll having in a few words declared before presenting thereof that it was an impeachment of treason against the Earl of Clarington Lord High Chancellor of England.

I think there is hardly a lover at London that speaks of any thing but this matter to His Majesty's since it happened, least there should be any opinion of His Majesty's connivances at My Lord of Bristoll's proceedings, or of his having any favourable thoughts of His Lordship. His Highness Royal declared in His Majesty's name, that My Lord of Bristoll's proceedings of late were highly displeasing to him, and did farther speak sharply against His Lordship on his own score, to which (I hear) My Lord of Bristoll made answer in a higher style, than was comely, whereof you shall have more particular knowledge the next postday. The intrigues that I know here are so admirably foolish that they are not fit to be written; present my humble service to Kingston, I am

Your

M.

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## My Lord Chancellor to Father Donellan.

Bruxelles, October 19. 1655 (?).

Very Reverend father,

I obey the King's commands very willingly and exceedingly comply with my own inclination, in letting you know how much His Majesty is satisfied with the constancy of your affection to his service and the good offices you are every day ready to perform towards it, of which His Majesty has a very particular and large account, and not only of your willingness but of your interest to promote his affairs in that court, and truely I have not the least doubt but that as His Majesty can never be without a fast sense and value of your merits, so that he will in a short time be able to reward as well as acknowledge your services and to call you home whith honour to your own country to serve him conveniently. I doubt not you have heard long since of the happy expiration of Cromwell and I

doubt not as little that you have been since a little disquieted that you hear no greater consequences of it from England and that the King remains still in the same posture at Bruxelles, but you cannot expect that after so long and violent a storm the waters should in an instant be without any trouble, and the condition of our friends abroad is not so good as to enable us by any notable attempt of our own to disturb our enemies at home, we must therefore have a little patience till their own humours work and better prepare them for the remedies we have to apply, and we are very far from being disturbed with the calm they are now in, but I am very confident before many months pass, you will hear of great divisions amongst them, and then we shall make the right use of them; the truth is, our expectation of assistance from hence is not great except such advantages be administered at home, their own affairs being in a very ill posture, the French being possessed of more than half Flanders, and upon the matter commanding the rest; I know not that we can demand in your Court any thing of right, the Emperor having taken time to perform what his father then promised till the next Diet, but you will do the King a very good service if you could persuade the Archduke Leopold to pay his Quota, which was granted at the Diet at Ratisbonne and hath been ever since due to His Majesty, and though the property be not very considerable (and therefore His Majesty will make no farther instances about it), yet it will come very seasonable in the insupportable straight the King is. I shall trouble you no farther at present, than to assure you, that if it shall ever fall within my power to do you a service you shall find very heartily

My very good father

Your most humble and affectionate servant

Edward Hyde.

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## Lord Chancellor to Father Donellan.

Bruxelles, 13. April.

My very good father,

I do assure you your congratulation of the last of the last month was very welcome to me as from a person I have a great

reverence for and who hath in this annoyous and malicious age, where few men escape some unworthy aspersion, the rare felicity to be loved and commended by all, even those that do not love each other; I am heartily glad that you are present in a place, where so much good may be done for the King and where in such a conjunction of Princes there ought to be some public crusade declared against that prodigious wickedness, which at once disturbed and threatened the peace of Christendom. I am sure you will perform all good offices towards it and give Mr. Roper all the assistance you can, who acknowledgeth himself much beholding unto you. Our good friend Mr. Beling will inform you of the news of these parts, and how much we want letters from other places. I do again thank you for your very kind letter and desire you to believe, that I do much long to be more particular acquainted with you and to have some opportunity to let you see the power you have over,

My good father,

your most affectionate servant

Edward Hyde.

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## The Duke of Ormond to the Earl of Carlingford.

Whitehall, 26. June 1668.

My Lord,

I did not receive yours of the 9th till the 24th of this month, which I tell you that you may not suspect me of negligence when any thing of moment relating to you is in question; I am not able to judge whether your disappointment can be repaired by what lands remain undisposed of by the Commissaries till they shall have given an account of the quantity and quality of them and of the pretenders to them, in which number I cannot think My Lords of Owen and Anglesea will think fit to be inlisted, or to proceed in passing any thing disposable by the acts of settlement in virtue of their grants; to which I know it was never intended it should extend, but if they should, it may be proper by caveats in the proper line and place to give stop to it, which I take to be a more regular way than by subscribed petitions unless such petitions may be understood and intended

as caveats. I have already assured the king you had not received the full benefit of his warrant from My Lord of Anglesea, but if it were safe to advise a friend to spend his money, apart the uncertainty of gaining his pretensions too many or too loud at this time, I should tell you I think your presence most necessary and perhaps (for it is but perhaps) I may be able to serve you in it, if you appear whilst I am here, who am and will in all occasions be found to be

Your Lordship's
most affectionate and most humble servant
Ormond.

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. . . . Taaffe to his brother the Earl of Carlingford.

St. Isidore, 11th August 1671.

I am resolved to be always troublesome till I by some way or other right or wrong overcome your unwillingness in bestowing one line upon me, which is the least comfort I promised myself I should receive from Your Lordship at this distance, which though great, yet so convenient that letters are sure never to miscarry. I must not forget that Your Lordship was pleased to promise, that if I did ever come off and clear myself of those aspersions which were laid to my charge, no assistance or favours from that court should be wanting to me: therefore now I must challenge your word: and I beseech you My Lord be not wanting nor slow in a thing so easily compassed and so necessary for the everlasting settlement of a brother; had you known the necessity thereof and how much it may conduce not only to my particular interest but also to the advantage of my friends, especially such of them as live in these parts, I am confident you would not be at rest before you had compassed it. Your Lordship knows what I demand by my former letters and especially of my last which was three days ago sent by the way of Flanders; 'tis only a letter from the Queen to Cardinal Altieri, the Pope's nephew, in my behalf, seriously recommending my concerns in this court and desiring that no information of any other persons given here to my

prejudice may reflect upon me or be a hinderance or an obstacle unto my receiving the effects of the several recommendations which Her Majesty's glorious predecessor the Queen Mother has presented formerly in my behalf. Her Majesty writes often to this Cardinal and will certainly write now to His Eminence (especially if she be moved thereunto) congratulating with him for his new title lately conferred upon him by His Holyness of being Protector of Ireland; he is an extraordinary good man and embraces passionately any occasion to serve Her Majesty. I know Sir Richard Beling will do any thing for Your Lordship and in as much as he is Secretary to the Queen will be favourable in this particular. I suppose Mr. Barnewall has acquainted Your Lordship of that happened here to me by this time, and but that I feared to abuse your patience I would have acquainted you of every particular, which was laid to my charge: My Lord I know you would admire, for it would move any stony heart to hear how shamelessly and impudently my enemies endeavoured and concurred to my everlasting ruin. I thought and so Your Lordship was persuaded that I was only accused of having usurped a power which was not conferred upon me, this was the only thing which I was in my own opinion to answer for and to make clear, which that I might the better compass to the satisfaction of all wellwishers, I thought myself obliged to repair hither, though it had cost my life (as it was like to do having been desperately sick by the way), where I doubted not but that truth and justice should bear the sway; but this was nothing to that which was deposed against me, and be sure that if I had not been accused of other crimes, this court had never denied to have employed me, but having had such strange and unexpected informations against me, had all reason to disavow my being employed by them, though this same was never publicly brought in question, nor I condemned for any such transgression, so as this was not the maine point that I was to answer for. You may know and bear it as patiently as I do, that never appeared in this world a man neither Luther or Calvin so abominably represented to some ministers of this court, as I was; there is not a vice in nature

which was not laid to my charge; *drunkness, gaming and all idle and wordly pastime I was so given unto that I overcomed therein all the rest of my name and family*, these are the very words written hither: nay *that I myself being impotent of committing other vices, I served others as a Pempe, and that so publicly that I was not ashamed in England to keep company with my brother's whore, and that I carried her into Ireland, that I lived there with her to the great scandal of both secular and clergy, that I never went to bed sober, omitted all other functions of my profession, that my only design in Ireland was to break the Ierarchy of the church, conversed ordinarily with heretics and served as a spy from the king to find and hunt out those who were not Ormonists, that I was so covetous that I forced all Prelates and Pastors to give sums of money, otherwise I should have deposed them, upon which score, I have excommunicated and deposed several Vicar generals and instituted others in their places such as gave greater sums respectively.* When I appeared here I did but little think I should find such infamies deposed against me, yet I listened to all, and though there was not a living soul in all Rome, but hated the very sight of me, yet I was nothing frightened, and though often times told my least punishment should be a perpetual Galley, yet I appeared unfrightened and desired only the favour to be admitted before a judge and juridically proceeded against, that if I should be found guilty, I would willingly embrace any punishment: and to that purpose made it my request that my accusers should appear also and make good what they were not ashamed to depose at so just a tribunal: I was confident that my dear God would assist and protect my innocency against all the world, as he was most graciously pleased to do: for none ever had the heart to shew his face against me, and though several letters were written to my disadvantage, yet by their tenour 't was found they proceeded out of mere malice. I am highly obliged to the whole congregation and especially to My Noble Cardinal Spinola by whom I was in all my proceedings directed; at last after strong debates all was concluded to my advantage, only that my accusers are supposed to have

had some ground to depose this against me in as much as they are not reprehended, as for the rest all is put to a perpetual silence, and I declared innocent in as much as I am restored to all degrees and dignities whatsoever I was ever capable of. Now My Lord is the time to shew yourself a good brother and if you ever had the least thought or suspicion of my being incapable of the favours of this court, be pleased to frame a better opinion of me: do you but try by those means which I proposed whether I be in the good opinion of this court, and you shall do yourself a great deal of honour, and do me a great deal of justice; — thus concluding I remain

Your own brother.

Monsieur, Monsieur le Comte Carlingford
à Londres, rue Bambourb.

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## . . . . Taaffe to his brother the Earl of Carlingford.

St. Isidore, 19. December 1671.

My Lord,

This day sennight I writt to Your Lordship in such haste by reason that I was to assist a function acted abroad, that I had not the leisure to send you the inclosed copy of the letter I mentioned, which seemed grateful and welcome, but what effect it shall take as yet I know not, but it is thought the same person expects and loves to be courted and interested by that court in all things concerning our country especially now that he accepted to be Protector thereof; and I am confident he will heartily embrace any recommendation from the Queen in my behalf, which people has reason to admire you could not easily obtain as well as others of far less power at court, and let nobody persuade you that such letters from Her Majesty was not been formerly obtained, for though I have not seen them yet others who saw and read them assured me of the contrary and that she has written particularly in the behalf of Talbot and of Captain Poore: but it may well be, that Her Majesty did not write, but only gave orders either to her Confessor or to some other person at court to signify her will and pleasure to the Internuncio of Brussels or to some other Minister of this court,

which was sufficient. Mr. Ja. Hamilton has been very civilly treated here, particularly by Cardinal Altieri, the Pope's nephew, and the last letters which the Cardinal writt to the Queen were adressed to him, so as a letter from him to the said Cardinal insinuating, that any favour done to your brother shall be agreeable to Her Majesty, would be well looked upon. Nay a civil letter from Mr. Hamilton to the said Cardinal expressing how sensible you be, and how much you are displeased that your brother is detained from you, whose absence brings no small prejudice upon yourself and your family, so as you are moved to withdraw your wanted protection from such persons of his character, without which they could not live peaceably etc. . . such a letter (I say) from some known person in that court would take effect; and it were more handsome that such a person should write in your name, than that you yourself should write, especially being not known here, where many bad characters has been given of you by ill affected and malicious persons; our friends here assure me that the Queen keeps correspondency with Cardinal Altieri, so as she cannot scrupple to recommend your brother to him, much less can she scrupple to write or charge her Confessor or her Secretary to write to the Internuncio of Brussels.

I know not (as I have written formerly) if the king were informed how your brother is dealt with upon the informations of ill affected persons for having so highly concerned himself in His Majesty's interest according to his obligations and loyalty and that he has suffered for being accused at this court to have designed and endeavoured (a thing I shall never deny or excuse myself in) to discover to the King and government such as might be found seditious and disloyal, but that His Majesty would surely charge the Queen to protect so true and faithful a subject etc. . . 'T is really sad, that such as are known to be sincere and faithful, and who would sooner run the hazard of losing their lives than seem in the least degree backward or slow in performing their loyalty to their King and Sovereign, should suffer both at home and abroad by persons ill affected to the crown, who always studied and endeavoured to breed

dissentions and troubles in the country under the colour of religion and piety, and by this famous pretext make themselves only great and worthy of the favours in the court of Rome, excluding all others who are not of their rank or faction, as you may easily perceive by my last wherein I sent you a few lines copied out of a printed libel, which they have presented to the said court of Rome to the prejudice of Your Lordship and of all persons well affected to the crown. 'T is not fit it should appear in writing the contents of that libel, but I intend never to part with it until you see it; and this same is the greatest passion I have at present to go homewards that I might have one days conference with you to the incredible satisfaction of both, to this effect the letter whose copy I send you was by the advice of several of our wellwishers presented, which begins with a compliment well becoming a person of your quality and ends with far less resentments than Your Lordship should write in the behalf of a suffering brother. In your last you were pleased to tell me, that you would write to Cardinal Hesse, but fearing your letter should not overtake him here, he being to part soon for Germany to his Government of Silesia lately conferred on him by the Emperor, I had a compliment framed in your name in french to His Highness recommending likewise your brother to his particular protection. To all these I suppose you will receive a civil answer, which I beseech you by all means to send to me with what instructions you think fit. I think it very necessary that a civil reply should be made unto each of them, rendering them thanks for their wonted favours etc. . . yet that you seem very unsatisfied with what severity is used to so obedient a brother, whose retention in Rome must of necessity bring no small prejudice upon yourself and your family, besides that your enemies by his absence take greater liberty to continue their malice etc. . . and that Your Lordship has of late discovered the chief persons who acted against your brother, whom you know how to be easily revenged of, but that your inclinations and profession invites you not to prosecute persons of their character, yet that you mightily apprehend, that their too much provoking

you will at last force you to deny your protection to undeserving persons etc. . .

A letter of this nature will be very requisite, which I hope you will not scrupple in this conjuncture. Let me but only know what you would have me write and how far you desire to engage yourself in this quarrel and be sure I shall not add a syllable to what you will prescribe. You know that the business concerns you as much, and if Your Lordship did but know all, and how much you and the best of our nobility are herein concerned, I am sure you would sooner suffer, than permit such scandalous proceedings of unknown persons, who to arrive at the height of ambition, thought it their surest way to render your brother, who was the only block in their way, odious at this court, and to give you and others of the best of our nation an indelible bad character by which you are undervalued so as people imagines, you are not capable of doing but little or nothing either to the advantage or prejudice of any body. This is so great a truth, to wit, that people here at court are possessed of this slight opinion of you, that I was ashamed to have seen a worthy person one Kenedy, a Vicar General, excluded from being Bishop, for having been recommended by Your Lordship and by other Lords of our Nation. Should not this move any nobleman's heart to be revenged of such knaves. 'Tis true I would not have you imbrue your hands in their blood, yet if I were in your place I would assuredly hinder, that they should enjoy in Ireland, that which they got unto by unpracticable foul means. He, whom you call the worthy Prelate, was very nimble and busy in this stratagem. I have written enough at this time and perhaps more, than I should at this distance. I beseech you above all things be very secret and careful that nobody may see my letters or know the contents thereof. I refer myself to my former letters and so conclude

Your most affectionate humble servant

B.

Excuse the changing of my pen, for I was forced to use a friend's hand by reason of being not very well.

## The Earl of Clanricarde to the Earl of Carlingford.

Loghreagh, the 27. October 1676.

I received yours of the 24th and do humbly thank Your Lordship for the kind trouble you give yourself in my concerns, as to Mr. Browne My Lo. let him make the best he can of his proceedings against me, they are unhappy to admit my title to those lands he pretends to be as bad as he would have it: the least he could have done, as being my council and privy to all the evidences of my estate, were to acquaint me with the defect of my title before he discovered it upon the stage, and then if I had refused to do him right, something might be said for him, though even that could not excuse him from unkindness in purchasing any lands I had pretence to, but much good may it do him, I have learned some wit by it, though it cost me a little too much.

I have writt to James Donellan to conclude with Col. Power upon the terms Your Lordship mentions, viz. 4 years time without any excheq., fees and allowance to be given for the sums already paid of that money, for the performance of which he shall have all the security he can expect, nor ought My Lo. to complain of this payment since on my conscience next to the lapse money, I think this is the damnedest tax in nature, God grant us patience.

The greatest motive I had to approve of my brother Justin's proceedings for the lapse money was the slow payment (or rather the no payment at all) of the contributions intended for Carrynigon, that work of which I gave Garret Moore notice, and do believe Justin and he will agree very well upon it, nothing but want of money can prevent my being there by the time you advise, and I have many reasons to fear, I shall want that, for by the agreement at last concluded by Garret Moore with the Lo. Purbeck, there is near 3,000 L. St. must be immediately paid and several other sums forthwith expected from me, which the poverty of the country (and no commodity there of yielding money) makes me almost despair of raising and

consequently of being able to go hence. My dear Lord Taaffe left me a tuesday, I am

My dear Lord, etc. . . .

Clanricarde.

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## To the Right Honourable Earl of Carlingford.

— Dublin. —

Portumna, 8th January 1677.

Dear Carlingford,

The fates ordering it so, that we three were together, when the most unwelcome news of your dear father's (and our most noble friend's) decease arrived to us, you cannot well imagine the surprise it put us in, nor are our resentments to be expressed by letter, but we hope you will easily believe, we lament your loss (and ours) with all the regret that mortals are capable of for their most dire misfortunes; the first motions of it struck us into a dismal silence and astonishment, which forced us to have recourse to a healing brimmer of Claret and that allaying in some measure the first assault of our grief, straight brought to our thoughts the incomparable solace of Your Lordship's not only surviving your noble father with all the advantages of his excellent qualities, but also that we shall enjoy in you the same friendship and goodness we all of us found in him: this reflection, My Lord, of a sudden turned our just grief into a satisfaction that wanted nothing to complete it but Your Lordship's company, which we all heartily wish for, and begot another brimmer to your health and happiness, which was no sooner down but it produced this epistle at once to condole Your Lordship's irreparable loss and to congratulate Your Honour to the increase, of which to the world's end we are just going to begin the third brimmer, but before we do that we think it convenient to subscribe ourselves with all the affection in nature,

Your Lordship's
most faithful and humble servants
Clanricarde. Dillon. Galmoy.

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Sir,

A little of your patience, upon my weak apprehensions humbly supposing it not improper your notice.

The Canary Company was only granted a settlement in regard England did consume more thereof than all the world, and that of late years the Canary Islands had doubled their price for ready silver, to what formerly they used to be paid with English manufactures. The regulation of this company was thought to bring it to its original price.

The probability whereof I would represent although immediately against my own benefit as in many such cases I have preferred my Country.

For by reason Canary wines may not be imported in England they are dispersed in sundry other parts not used before, where although the Adventurers have not quite so great a rate as England used to give yet it hath already (in one year to my knowledge) taken such root in these Netherlands as well as Holland, and Zealand besides Hamburgh and farther Eastward as also France, that an absolute settlement of a constant consumption is already placed, whereby the rate is like not only to continue high without the English vent, but when ever the English resolve to look that way again, a greater rate than ever was is like to follow, whereby not only the nation will find to have been misinformed, but pay dear for it with a certain prejudice to the consumption of such commodities usual to be shiped from England to the Canarys, which is already begun from Hamburgh. These and other parts to my knowledge. This considered in time may yet recover the prejudice approaching especially considering the English navigation concerned.

I can produce a sad example parallel to this case. The English Cloth-Company called Merchants Adventurers did at Delph 1637 upon a nicety of terms with the Dutch drapers about measuring confine all English manufactures from sale 9 months, which in place of bringing the Dutch to their terms brought them to looms and spinning, so that to this day continues 40 M. cloths and stuffs yearly which used never to be made there.

## À Monsieur le Comte de Carlingford.

Monsieur,

J'ai parlé à nos amis, selon que vous l'avez trouvé à propos, sur le sujet que vous savez, lesquels ont trouvé votre dessein tout-à-fait raisonnable et d'importance, mais ils prévoient que la réponse que vous recevrez sera que cette affaire n'aye pas été ni commencée ni protégée de sa personne, mais bien consultée et conclue par des ministres principaux de la cour, à quoi il ne serait pas mal de préméditer la réponse laquelle est remise à notre volonté absolument, mais afin de mieux vous résoudre, ils croient que vous pourriez montrer le papier où le commencement dit exprès, que la réjouissance universelle se joint à celle de E., donc la fête dénote rien d'autre que sa réjouissance, et vous pourriez aussi ajouter que toute la cour du ministre remet la chose à sa direction, quoique la chose ait été négotiée avec des ministres de cette cour et par là elle peut voir, que tout ce qui sera de mal-à-propos dans la fête sera imputé à sa personne, ou vous pourriez représenter la grandeur et quantité des propos qu'il y a dans la chose même outre les inconvénients publics même que vous avez devent du grand Chambellan que le ministre ne serait pas contraire si la chose ne se ferait pas, ou vous pourriez donner conseil par lequel l'on s'en pourrait excuser, le plus civilement enfin c'est superflu de vous renouveler la matière qui êtes assez adroit et plus fin que quatre et moi qui suis de tout mon coeur

Monsieur

Votre très-humble et obéissant serviteur

W. C . . . . ff.

Francis Tauste 3d Earl of Carlingford.

# THE CORRESPONDENCE

OF

# FRANCIS TAAFFE

## EARL OF CARLINGFORD.

1670 — 1704.

# First Chapter.

## 1670 — 1701.

### Francis Taaffe to his father the Earl of Carlingford.

From the camp in Hungary three miles from Eperies, the 20th of June 1670.

I have received Your Lordship's letter of the 9th of May with greater joy, than I can express, though the knowledge of your being indisposed has abated a good part of it. I have written Your Lordship a later letter than that you have received from Bresselo. Since then His Highness the Prince of Lorraine is come to the army with a patent of General of the horse, and after five or six weeks constant march without the least opposition we are come to the borders of Prince Ragotzy's territories, who is so submissive to His Imperial Majesty and has given so manifest tokens of his repentance by discovering all the complices of this rebellion and delivering some of them into our hands, that it is believed very confidently we will pass no further, his pardon being granted to him, so he perform with what he has promised by his envoyé at court, which is to take garrison into Moncats, Pattac, Saros and Edtseck, four of the strongest and considerablest places in Upper-Hungary; and then if we can bring Cashaw and Eperies, the very nests of all the troubles, that ever ensued in these parts, though now as humble as can be wished for, to do the same, the Emperor is absolute master in Hungary, which is more than ever any of his predecessors could compass, though they have had far greater armies here, than ours is at present, which is more considerable for the quality of our troops, than for the quantity. Never rebellion was so ill begun and so senselessly carried on

as this, since that of Ireland, but indeed I believe they relied upon the usual slowness of our court, which in this business has shown more than ordinary vigour and resolution, and I am confident will do so henceforth in all other matters since the removal of the Prince of Auersperg, a known coward and as you suspected yourself at your being here, bribed by the enemies of the house of Austria. The Duke of Holstein my former Colonel, and General Heister are parted from hence yesterday to know Prince Ragotzy's final resolution, which will be the rule of our actions. I make no doubt but he will accept of whatever conditions will be offered him, he having already disbanded his troops, and declared he would wholly rely upon His Majesty's clemency; as for my particular I am sorry with all my heart, we have met with an enemy that gives us no occasion of gaining any experience in the war, or merit in our Master's service. Your letter to the Prince of Lorraine has miscarried, I have made your excuses to him: his answer was that in so great a distance he wondered more that mine was come safely, than that his was lost; yet some reparation will be necessary, and your letters will come safely if you adress them to himself with this inscription: À Son Altesse Monseigneur le Prince de Lorraine à Vienne. Mine may be enclosed in his letters. I am most infinitely obliged to His Highness not only for the great favours he has done to me already, but also for the kindness he showed to have for me at the late report there was of his coming to the government of Flanders. Your friend Count Herberstein who since your departure has commanded a Regiment in Italy, made it his request to His Highness to be Captain of his guards in case he came to that government. The Prince told him, that in his pretension to the crown of Poland he had intended his guards for me, and that I had served him so faithfully that if I would stick to his person he could not recall the promise he had given me of that place, but for any thing else that lay in his power he would be very glad to serve him. The greatest obligation Your Lordship may lay upon him will be to send him a pack of good hounds, hunting being the greatest divertisement that he has. I beg of Your Lordship once more to

be mindful of sending me some relief of money; I assure you I would not be troublesome without I was in great want of it. The Marquis de Grana is here with us, Colonel of a Regiment of foot, he presents his service to Your Lordship; he is the dearest friend, that I have in this country. I am very much beholding to Count Chavagnac, a french gentleman, that came to see you a few days before you parted from Vienna: he is now Major-General in this service and governs the Prince of Lorraine's house, and is chief in his favour. I am infinitely rejoiced at my brother Nick's being employed; if Your Lordship will but bestow a year or two's education upon my brother John in the academy at Paris, I promise to get him by that time a troop of horse in this Regiment: he is capable of learning any thing and yet it will be hard to employ him without having the advantage of speaking some foreign language.

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## Francis Taaffe to his father the Earl of Carlingford.

Ulm, 7th February 1675.

Mylord,

'T is near a twelvemonth since I have heard a word from Your Lordship, which gives me just reason to complain of being deprived of the greatest satisfaction I can have. You will find by the annexed relation the ill conduct of our affairs, neither is there any amendment to be expected till we be commanded by other generals than those we have had for the last campaign. There is so great a disproportion between them and Turenne and Condé, that it 's a wonder we came off at so good a rate. Nothing could have saved us but the vigour of our soldiers, which are so good as any in Christendom, if they be well led and carefully entertained. It 's assured that Count Montecucoli and the Prince of Lorraine will command the Imperial armys next year: it 's very likely the great experience of the first and the extraordinary application, judgement and vigour of the latter may redress our affairs. The Elector of Brandenburgh's troops, which were the strength of our army, came to us but very late, and since his coming had no engagement

with the enemy, and I am confident he has not lost a hundred men before the enemy the whole campaign, he commanded all the confederates in chief and it 's believed will not easily hazard his army, which is his greatest subsistance. The generals have given the Emperor a very favourable account of my behaviour, which I hope may produce a good effect for my preferment. The Prince of Lobkowitz is banished from court. The Emperess is again big with child. Your friend Count Lamberg is to be grand maître, Dietrichstein grand Chambellan, and Harrach now Embassador in Spain grand écuyer.

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## Francis Taaffe to his brother Nicholas.

Siège de Philipsbourg.

Monsieur le Prince Pio m'a hier offert le plus obligeamment du monde une compagnie pour lui dans son régiment, qui est un de nos vieux corps d'Infanterie. Je vous supplie, Monsieur, de ne m'envoyer plus de ces sortes de recrues sans m'avertir. Un jeune Dalton est arrivé ici, aussi en très-méchant état, et sans autre bien du monde que celui de votre recommandation. Je le ferai enseigne dans quelque régiment d'Infanterie, où il aura moyen de se pousser, s'il vaut quelque chose. Flammarin est toujours mal à la cour, quoique je sois très-persuadé que ce soit sans sujet. On a encore assez d'égard pour lui, pour ne pas le chasser du service, mais on lui a donné à entendre qu'on serait bien aise qu'il en sortit, et pour lui en faire venir l'envie on se sert de son régiment sans se servir de lui. Il ne s'y rend pourtant pas encore, et je crois que ce soit pour ne pas savoir où donner de la tête. J'ai reçu depuis mon arrivée ici deux de vos lettres, qui m'ont infiniment réjoui. J'ai envoyé à Augsbourg celle qui y était pour ma femme; je l'ai vue en allant à la cour, et en retournant. Je suis fort embarrassé de sa dernière lettre, parcequ'elle me mande qu'elle croit être grosse. C'est une bénédiction de Dieu qui accommoderait mieux d'autres que moi. Mais enfin vous ne pourrez pas trouver mauvais, si je vous envoie un petit Taaffe, pour deux ou trois dont vous m'avez chargé.

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Du camp Impérial près de Weissenbourg
ce 13. de Juillet 1676.

Immédiatement après l'affaire de Saverne je fus envoyé à la cour par Son Altesse de Lorraine pour donner part à Sa Majesté Impériale de la résolution qu'elle avait prise d'assiéger Philipsbourg, puisque la posture de l'ennemi ne donnait pas lieu à l'attaquer, tout son camp étant couvert de la Sore, petite rivière qui coule de Saverne à Hagenau, son aile droite derrière Saverne, son Infanterie dans un parc à muraille, et son aile gauche couverte d'un bois et d'un village qu'ils avaient fortifiés, et le tout sous le canon de la place. J'ai trouvé partout où je suis passé dans l'Empire, aussi bien qu'à la cour, un applaudissement général tant pour les avantages qu'on avait eus sur l'ennemi en le poussant avec perte considérable et de son monde et de sa réputation dans le trou où il était, que pour la résolution du siège de Philipsbourg que Son Altesse avait prise au grand contentement de tout l'Empire. Après quatorze jours de sollicitations j'ai été renvoyé ici avec des remises considérables pour fournir aux frais du siège. L'Empereur m'a témoigné une entière satisfaction de la conduite de Son Altesse et m'a commandé de l'assurer qu'il avait toute sa confiance en lui. J'ai été depuis mon retour devant Philipsbourg de la part de Son Altesse, où les choses allaient un peu lentement parceque le monde destiné au siège n'y était pas tout arrivé. Son Altesse y a été hier elle-même, et y a mis si bon ordre qu'on en espère bien. Cependant Monsieur de Luxembourg campe aux environs de Hagenau, et nous l'observons avec le gros de notre armée, résolus d'empêcher le secours de Philipsbourg à quel prix que ce soit. Le pauvre Hamilton a été fort regretté même dans notre armée. Il a été tué à l'affaire de Saverne où il faisait l'arrièregarde (honneur qu'ils ne manquent jamais de faire aux sujets du Roi notre maître, et avec beaucoup de raison, parcequ'infailliblement ce sont les meilleurs gens qu'ils aient). Ses gens ont été poussés par le Régiment de Caprara et le nôtre, qui ont été les premiers à joindre l'ennemi. Pour le reste de ce rencontre permettez que je vous remette à cette relation écrite par Monsieur Bois-Davis à un de ses amis

à Paris et interceptée par nos gens. Les prisonniers qu'on a faits mettent leur perte de 1500 à 2000 hommes. Il est très-assuré qu'on n'a jamais vu de retraite plus précipitée, quoique pour gagner Saverne il n'eut que la moitié du chemin à faire que nous faisions, et c'est bien ce qui l'a sauvé. Il y a perdu du bagage, et le Marquis Douglas en a été pour son Rosoli et ses provisions de cuisine. Ils abandonnèrent aussi un canon qu'ils ont crevé ne le pouvant emporter, et plus de 50 barils de poudre, qu'on leur a rendue à grands coups de canon les trois jours qu'on les a tenus rencognés dans les montagnes de Lorraine. Lorsque nous les avons quittés pour aller au siège de Philipsbourg, ils appréhendaient tellement quelque feinte, qu'ils ne sortirent pas de leurs trous quoiqu'ils y fussent très-incommodément, que deux jours après notre départ. J'ajouterai à la relation de Monsieur Bois-Davis que le premier jour que notre armée parût, Monsieur de Luxembourg se voyant assuré par un petit ruisseau marécageux de deux côtés qui nous séparaient nous fît l'appel par trois volées de canon, que Son Altesse n'y répondit pas disant qu'il le ferait à son temps. Que du Régiment de Chavagnac nous n'avons perdu que cent hommes tout au plus, et entre ceux-là un jeune homme nommé Bartholomée Taaffe, qui m'avait été recommandé par Monsr. Skelton, et à qui j'avais procuré l'enseigne Colonel de ce Régiment trois heures devant l'occasion où il est resté en brave homme. Sa perte est réparée par l'arrivée de mon Cousin Jean Taaffe, qui est venu depuis quelques jours de Flandre. Il est encore malade de son voyage, et dès qu'il sera gueri, je l'enverrai au . . . . .

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Du camp Impérial à quatre lieues de Basle
ce 26. d'Octobre 1676.

La ci-jointe de Monsr. de Louvois à Monsr. de Luxembourg vous donnera des lumières sur ce qui s'est passé cette campagne. Vous y trouverez le net des forces de l'ennemi, et je vous assure en foi de garçon de bien, que nos deux armées ensemble, tant celle qui assiégeait Philipsbourg que celle qui couvrait le

siège n'y sont jamais arrivées. La place prise, Son Altesse de Lorraine prit la résolution de marcher droit à l'ennemi, qui s'était campé dans le Brisgow, pays en-deçà du Rhin appartenant à l'Empereur, et faisait mine d'en vouloir à Fribourg, au seul bruit de notre conjonction il se retira sous le canon de Brisac, et dès qu'il nous vît à portée en-delà du Rhin. Nous sommes dans le dessein de le suivre par le pont de Rheinfelden, mais l'humeur grossièrement jalouse de Messieurs les Suisses, qu'il faudra toucher pour aller à l'ennemi, une rivière nommée la Birst sur notre passage d'une garde très-aise, et toute l'armée de Monsr. de Luxembourg à la garder, et surtout un manquement très-grand de fourage du côté qu'il faudra agir, sont des obstacles qu'on aura peine à forcer, et selon toutes les apparences nous voici à la fin d'une campagne qui aurait bien aplani des difficultés, et donne beaucoup de facilité à la médiation pour la paix, si nos alliés en eussent tant fait que nous. Messieurs de Brunswick et de Munster promettent de faire encore quelque chose vers la Sore, et Son Altesse leur a envoyé un renfort de cavalerie de notre armée; mais de la manière qu'ils s'y prennent, je ne sais pas si on en doit espérer grande chose. Ils trouveront Monsr. de Crequy en tête avec un corps considérable composé de détachements de l'armée de Flandre, et de celle de Monsr. de Luxembourg; il tâchera sans doute de réparer les malheurs de sa campagne passée, mais il aura affaire aux mêmes gens qui l'ont si mal mené.

La mort du Prince Pio fût cause que mon cousin n' eût pas la compagnie qu'il lui avait promise dans son Régiment, je lui en ai fait avoir une de Dragons dans celui de Chavagnac. Il est encore bien jeune et bien ignorant: si je l'avais connu plustôt, tout Capitaine Espagnol qu'il a été, je l'aurais fait servir deux ou trois ans de Cornet, cela lui aurait fait grand bien, au lieu que j'appréhende que son avancement trop précipité ne fasse beaucoup de tort à lui-même et à sa compagnie. J'en aurai toujours beaucoup de soin à l'égard de votre recommandation, et pourvu que je n'aye pas plus de sujet de me plaindre de lui de ce qu'il aura de se plaindre de moi, tout ira bien. Monsieur Tuste, à ce qu'on me dit, est en Italie, je ne l'ai pas vu depuis

l'hyver passé. Le Marquis de Flammarin a quitté de bonne grâce la lieutenance Colonel du Marquis de Grana, voyant que ses services n'étaient point agréés. Il tire pourtant toujours gages de Colonel réformé et fait le volontaire auprès de l'Évêque d'Osnabruck. Notre Marquis de Grana est déclaré Chevalier de la toison d'or.

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D'Eslingen en Schwabe ce 4. de Janvier 1677.

Je ne doute pas, Monsieur, que Vous n'ayez reçu la relation du siège et de la prise de Philipsbourg, que je vous ai envoyée par la voie de Monsr. Coventry. On n'a pas pu suivre l'ennemi en-delà du Rhin à cause des Suisses qu'il fallait toucher et qui s'étaient mis en état de s'y opposer, et plus bas le pays était tellement ruiné de fourage qu'on n'y aurait pas pu subsister un jour. Au mois de Novembre on prît résolution de part et d'autre de se retirer aux quartiers d'hyver, les Français en Lorraine, Bourgogne et chez eux, et nous en Schwabe et Franconie. Nous sommes assurement mieux qu'eux tant pour l'avantage des officiers et du soldat, que pour la remonte et les recrues, étant dans un pays qu'on ne peut pas épuiser d'hommes et de chevaux, et qui en a fourni toute cette guerre à nous et même aux ennemis, malgré tout ce qu'on a pu faire pour l'empêcher. À présent on observe tellement tous les passages, qu'ils n'en tireront plus guère, ce qui les incommodera extrêmement. L'armée de l'Empereur sortira en campagne aussi belle et plus nombreuse que jamais, et tout cela aux frais du pays où nous sommes. Et néanmoins dans l'état où je vois les affaires je ne suis pas fort éloigné de votre sentiment qui est qu'on pourrait avoir la paix; le méchant état des Pays-bas et de la Sicile, l'impuissance que les Espagnols se font d'y remédier, les mésintelligences qui se mettent entre eux et les Hollandais, le peu de vigueur et d'envie qu'on découvre dans ceux-ci de continuer la guerre comme il faut. D'autre côté la France, quelque mine qu'elle fasse, épuisée de chevaux, d'hommes et d'argent, ne peut apparemment pousser plus loin ses avantages en Flandre sans armer l'Angleterre contre elle, ni en Sicile sans alarmer tous les princes d'Italie, et qui par

l'expérience des campagnes passées voit bien qu'il y a beaucoup d'appréhender du côté de l'Allemagne, et pour elle, et pour ses anciens alliés les Suedois. Tout cela joint à la désolation de tant de peuples qui la demandent à mains jointes, pourrait nous produire la paix au milieu des apprêts de la guerre, et l'Empereur qui n'est entré dans la guerre que pour procurer une paix honnête et de durée, y donnera les mains toutes les fois qu'il le pourra faire avec honneur. C'est à Vous, Messieurs, à en trouver les moyens. Le seul avantage que je m'en propose est celui de vous voir, c'est un bonheur que je souhaite passionnément et ma femme autant que moi. Elle s'en va vers la fin de Février à Vienne pour s'y accoucher. Je l'aime trop pour la hazarder dans un pays où elle n'a aucune connaissance, et je serai beaucoup plus en repos, quand je l'aurai mise entre les mains de sa soeur et de ses parents.

On traite de donner la Reine de Pologne à Son Altesse Sérénissime de Lorraine, c'est une récompense proportionnée à la grandeur de l'Empereur et au mérite de Son Altesse. On parle aussi de lui donner le Gouvernement de Flandre, je ne le trouve pas trop d'humeur à l'accepter à moins que l'Empereur ne le lui ordonne, pour qui il a toute sorte de déférence et de soumission, et effectivement dans l'état où il est, il perdrait au change. Vous aurez de mes nouvelles de Vienne, j'espère d'y trouver encore Monsr. Skelton, on me mande qu'il n'y est pas si agréablement que vous l'avez été, je contribuerai tout ce que je pourrai pour sa satisfaction. Mon cousin est logé avec sa compagnie au pays de Mayence. Je n'ai aucune nouvelle de Monsr. Tuste. Je vous prie, Monsieur, de me faire envoyer le blazon de nos armes distingué par ses couleurs. Dieu vous conserve encore cent ans.

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D'Eslingen ce 13. de Février 1677.

Enfin Son Altesse Sérénissime de Lorraine s'est démise de son Régiment en ma faveur d'une manière qui fait réparation du peu de retardement qu'il y a mis par des raisons que je n'ai jamais pu désapprouver quelque envie que j'ai eu de l'avoir. Monsr. le Marquis de Grana, à qui j'ai mille obligations essentielles,

lui avait proposé qu'il écrirait à l'Empereur pour que je puisse commander son Régiment avec le titre, rang et a... anité de Colonel, que quoique la chose ne fût pas ordinaire dans le service, il assurait Son Altesse qu'à son égard, et de l'inclination que Sa Majesté Impériale avait à me faire du bien, on en viendrait à bout. Sur quoi Son Altesse m'a fait appeler et me dit le plus obligeamment du monde que c'était trop peu faire pour moi, que je méritais quelque chose de plus, et que quand il s'agissait d'obliger des gens comme moi il ne fallait pas faire les choses à demi, qu'il me donnait son Régiment quoiqu'il l'aimât tendrement, et qu'il m'assurait que j'étais le seul pour qui il s'y serait pû résoudre, qu'il ne se réservait autre droit sur le Régiment que celui de nous procurer tous les avantages, qu'il pourrait, qu'il me le donnait d'autant plus volontiers, qu'il savait qu'il serait en bonnes mains et que j'en aurais le même soin, que j'en avais eu sous son commandement, qu'il en écrirait à l'Empereur d'une manière à se pouvoir promettre qu'il ne lui refuserait pas cette grâce. Et effectivement nous eûmes deux semaines après la réponse de l'Empereur la plus favorable du monde pour moi, où par une lettre écrite de sa main il faisait des éloges à Son Altesse sur sa générosité, et témoignait lui avoir obligation de lui avoir donné lieu d'avancer un aussi honnête homme et un aussi bon officier qu'était le Comte de Taaffe; — Je vous dis la chose sans façons, et les paroles mêmes de l'Empereur, parceque vous y avez plus de part que moi, et si je tiens quelque chose de l'honnête homme je le tiens de vous. En tout cas il est avantageux d'être crû tel par son maître. Ma patente de Colonel fut expédiée ensuite avec une promptitude qui n'est pas ordinaire à notre cour, et je vous assure que le Régiment, tout vieux corps qu'il est, et absolument le plus beau qui soit au service de l'Empereur, ne me réjouit pas tant que la générosité de Son Altesse Sérénissime à le quitter en ma faveur, et la bonté extraordinaire avec laquelle Sa Majesté l'a agréé. Son Altesse Sérénissime m'a voulu elle-même donner la patente, je l'ai eue le 10. de ce mois, quelques heures après que ma femme s'était accouchée d'une fille. Elle se porte bien Dieu merci, après avoir essuyé trois semaines devant

ses couches de très-facheux accidents, qui m'ont fait appréhender pour sa vie et qui en effet ont précipité son accouchement. Cependant l'enfant se porte bien. Ma femme m'ordonne de vous faire ses excuses de ce qu'elle n'a fait qu'une fille, et vous promet un fils pour la fin de cette année.

Me voici, grâce à Dieu, établi pour le reste de mes jours fort agréablement et fort solidement dans le service du meilleur maître du monde. Mon Régiment et ma femme me donneront dix mille écus à dépenser par an, qui est un joli revenu pour un cadet d'Irlande. Si mon frère Jean avait quelque fils bien fait dont on pût faire un honnête homme, je m'en chargerai très-volontiers, on n'aura qu'à l'envoyer à quelque bon Collège de Jésuites à Paris, où je payerai cent ducats par an pour ses études, en attendant qu'il soit en age d'aller à l'académie, et pour peu qu'il réussisse je le metterai en état à faire lui-même fortune. Le fils de mon oncle Don Tomas ne fait rien qui vaille, c'est un enfant gâté et fort addonné à la débauche. Après l'avoir mis en équipage et lui avoir procuré une compagnie à l'entrée du quartier d'hyver, dont il tirait cent ducats par mois, au lieu d'en réparer son équipage et de se mettre en état de pouvoir fournir à la campagne, il est allé fripper tout son argent à un cabaret de Francfort, et sans l'honnêteté du Comte de Chavagnac qui à ma considération l'a retiré du cabaret, on l'y arrêtait pour des dettes qu'il y avait faites. Il faut avouer que ces dérèglements sont facheux dans un garçon qu'il faut reconnaître pour parent, il s'en corrigera ou s'en ira ailleurs.

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## Francis Taaffe to Mr. Coventry.

D'Eslingen ce 26. Février 1677.

Je suis fort persuadé, Monsieur, que vous ne serez pas fâché d'apprendre que Son Altesse Sérénissime de Lorraine s'est démise en ma faveur le plus généreusement du monde de son Régiment Impérial et que l'Empereur a eu la bonté de témoigner à Son Altesse qu'il lui avait de l'obligation de lui avoir donné le moyen de m'établir dans son service. Me voici à la

tête du plus beau Régiment de cavalerie qu'il y ait dans l'armée Impériale, et établi fort agréablement et solidement dans le service d'un très-bon maître.

Le mariage du Duc de Lorraine avec la Reine Douairière de Pologne, soeur ainée de l'Empereur, est arrêté, et il n'est plus question que du temps qu'il se doit faire, on ne désespère pas d'en voir la consommation avant la campagne; on se prépare à la faire vigoureusement de notre côté, et la marche est arrêtée pour le 15. d'Avril. Les Français ont démoli Hagenau et Saverne, et brûlé plus de 400 petites villes, bourgs et villages entre le Rhin et la Sore avec une inhumanité que toutes leurs maximes de guerre et d'état ont peine à justifier. Il semble que tout leur effort va fondre sur les misérables restes de Flandre, et il est impossible quelque complaisance qu'on ait en Angleterre pour la France, qu'elle puisse aller jusqu'à lui accorder la conquête de ce pays là. Du reste, ou nous n'aurons point de paix, ou elle se fera en Angleterre. Sa Majesté Impériale a destiné pour son Envoyé Extraordinaire en Angleterre le Comte Charles de Wallenstein, fort honnête homme, des premières maisons d'Allemagne, grand écuyer de l'Impératrice Douairière et Chevalier de la toison d'or. Je prends la liberté, Monsieur, de le recommander à Votre amitié, et vous prie de lui donner à entendre que dans le caractère que je vous en ai donné, j'ai rendu la justice que je devais à son mérite. Je suis du meilleur de mon âme

Votre

très-humble et très-obéissant serviteur etc. . .

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## Francis Taaffe to his brother Nicholas.

Ratisbonne ce 21. de Janvier 1678.

Je suis ici par ordre de Son Altesse Sérénissime de Lorraine qui m'y a donné rendez-vous pour l'accompagner à son mariage avec la Reine de Pologne, qui se doit faire à Neistadt six heures de Vienne au commencement du mois de Février. L'Empereur et l'Impératrice y seront, on ne s'y arrêtera que

dix ou douze jours, ensuite de quoi la Reine ira résider à Innspruck en Tyrol et Son Altesse retournera à l'armée. Je me suis donné l'honneur de vous écrire vers la fin de la campagne une petite relation de ce qui s'était passé jusqu'à la perte de Fribourg. C'est le premier échec que l'Empereur ait reçu de cette guerre ici, par la perfidie et lâcheté d'un vieux radoteur et d'un jeune poltron, dont le premier commandait à la ville et l'autre au château. Je me souviens de vous avoir mandé dans ma dernière que la ville n'a jamais valu grande chose, mais le château n'était pas méchant, et tout ce qu'on prétendait d'eux n'était qu'une défense de deux jours encore pour donner le tems à Son Altesse d'arriver avec l'armée; on a trouvé moyen de les en avertir, et nonobstant tout cela les infâmes se sont rendus sans que le château ait jamais été attaqué. Les suites n'en sont pas telles que la France s'est promise, et je puis dire avec vérité que cela n'a changé aucune chose à la disposition qu'on avait faite pour les quartiers d'hyver, que les ennemis prétendaient avoir bouleversés par là. On a tellement garni les passages et la frontière de Schwabe qu'on n'appréhende rien pour cet hyver, et au printemps il faudra les en dénicher. Il court un bruit partout d'une rupture de l'Angleterre avec la France. Dieu la veuille, c'est bien l'unique moyen de réduire la France à la raison. Si vous vouliez, Monsieur, me nommer quelque marchand de votre connaissance à Londres, ou ce qui vaudrait mieux quelque ami à Nimegue, qui voulût vous faire tenir à Londres mille écus que je lui ferais conter là, je ferais cette dépense pour avoir deux ou trois beaux chevaux d'Angleterre.

Monsr. Justin Mackartie m'a fait mille honnêtetés la campagne passée, comme aussi Monsr. Dungan. Je meurs d'envie de les voir tous deux bons Impérialistes.

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Kempten ce 19. Avril 1678.

Étant à la cour aux noces de Son Altesse Sérénissime de Lorraine, la nouvelle de la mort de mon cher Père fût envoyée à l'Empereur par Monsr. le Comte de Wallenstein Son Envoyé

extraordinaire en Angleterre. Le mariage de Son Altesse Sérénissime avec la Reine de Pologne avait redoublé les divertissements ordinaires à la cour au temps de carneval, et Sa Majesté Impériale m'ayant ordonné d'en être, eût la bonté de commander qu'on ne m'annonça pas une nouvelle si affligeante que le carneval ne fût fini. Après quoi Elle me dit qu'Elle était fort fâchée de la perte que j'avais faite d'un si honnête homme de père, qu'Elle avait toujours beaucoup aimé et estimé, et me promît qu'Elle aurait toujours soin de moi et de ma fortune. Vous pouvez juger de l'affliction extrême que j'en ai eue par vous-même. Il me restait cependant une petite consolation d'en pouvoir douter, n'en ayant encore rien reçu de vous. La vôtre du 27. Novembre de Dublin souscritte encore de lui que j'ai reçue deux jours après la nouvelle arrivée de sa mort, flattait un peu ma douleur, celle du 14. du même mois, que j'ai reçue deux semaines après, ne parlait que de l'amitié que vous aurez la bonté de conserver toujours pour moi, dont je vous ai des obligations éternelles. Des compliments de condoléance, que j'ai reçus quelque temps après de Nimegue des Ambassadeurs de l'Empereur et de celui de Lorraine, ont renversé le peu d'espérance qui me restait, et enfin la vôtre du 20. Février ne m'a que trop assuré de mon malheur. Vous me croirez facilement quand je vous dirai que de ma vie rien ne m'a touché si sensiblement; j'ai toujours eu pour lui tout le respect et la tendresse qu'on peut avoir pour un bon père et un bon ami. Il est vrai qu'il a un peu négligé les affaires de sa maison; mais soixante et huit ans passés à la vue des plus grandes cours d'Europe avec la réputation établie d'un homme d'honneur, avec une fidélité inébranlable envers son Roi et son Dieu, toujours dans les bonnes grâces de son maître, ne font-ils pas réparation à cela? Ce n'est pas un petit héritage que l'exemple qu'il nous a laissé à suivre, et je lui ai encore cette obligation particulière d'avoir laissé l'entière disposition des affaires de sa maison à votre conduite, qui m'est tellement connue, que je m'en promets toute chose, et je suis très-persuadé que vous les gouvernerez d'une manière à n'avoir pas à demander pardon là-dessus à vos enfants. Je vous recommande sur toute chose un bon mariage où

la qualité et les richesses ayent plus de part que l'amour et la beauté. Experto crede Rob.

My journey to Vienna has cost me six thousand crowns; I do not regret the expence, it having been employed to the Duke of Lorraine's honour, to whom I owe what I am, but am very sorry that this and the necessary charges of the campaign have hindered me from sending you some supply, which could not but be welcome to you in the beginning of your government. I do not despair of finding some means of doing it this summer, and assure you that nothing shall ever be in my power, but you may absolutely command, and I promise myself the same from your kindness. If the pretension you intend to make for me at court may be put in account for another more profitable to your own interest, I pray desist from it, but if we go on in it, remember that a German Prince can ambition no less title, than such a one as carries along with it that of the King's cousin. I do not know what a share I may have in my father's will, but let it be great, or small, or none, I assure you it will never occasion on you or me one minute's ill humour.

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Francfort ce 12. de May 1678.

Depuis la mienne du mois passé de Kempten j'ai été avec Son Altesse Sérénissime de Lorraine sur la frontière de Tyrol à une entrevue qu'il eût avec sa belle Reine. On se sépara le 4. de ce mois, et Son Altesse allant joindre l'armée près de Strasbourg m'ordonna de faire une course ici pour faire marcher les troupes de Saxe. À mon arrivée ici une grande altération m'a saisi qui me tient au lit depuis cinq jours. Mais Dieu merci, je me trouve à présent sans fièvre, et le médecin ne demande plus que trois ou quatre jours pour me mettre en état de retourner à l'armée. Tout se dispose ici à faire vigoureusement la campagne, et on se promet merveilles de l'Angleterre. Il faut remettre à la raison la fierté française, et faire payer cher à cette nation la vanité qu'elle affecte à faire la guerre à toute l'Europe. Je vous enverrai des nouvelles plus particulières de l'armée par la voie de Nimegue, et vous prie, Monsieur, de

m'en donner souvent aussi des vôtres; les préparatifs qu'on fait par là pour la guerre, la part qu'y doivent avoir Son Altesse Royale le Prince Robert, le Duc de Monmouth, etc. . . ., l'état de vos affaires domestiques, les résolutions que vous allez prendre, soit pour le mariage, soit pour la guerre, soit pour autre chose, ne vous fourniront que trop de matière à écrire, et de mon côté je promets de vous donner aussi fort régulièrement part de tout ce qui se passera par ici, et d'autant plus librement que n'ayant dorénavant qu'une même cause on ne sera plus obligé aux égards qu'on a eus par ci-devant. Enfin, Monsieur, soyez persuadé que je vous aime au-delà de ce qu'on doit raisonnablement aimer un frère ainé, et que je ne saurais avoir de plus grand plaisir que de voir souvent par vos lettres que vous vous souvenez aussi de votre F. T. — Ma femme vous baise les mains. Elle passe la campagne à Innspruck, auprès de la Reine de Pologne. Mes très-humbles respects à Monsieur le Comte d'Ossory et Monsieur le Comte d'Aaron. Je suis bien obligé à la rupture d'Angleterre puisqu'elle est cause que notre brave Justin Mackartie ne sera plus de mes ennemis. Raillerie à part, je vous assure que nos gens iront bien plus gayment à la charge à cette heure qu'ils ne trouveront plus en tête les Monmouths, les Douglas, les Dungans et tous ces diables à justaucorps rouge. Vous aurez de mes nouvelles de l'armée avant la fin de ce mois ci.

Adieu.

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Du camp entre Fribourg et Brisac ce 17. de Juin 78.

Je me suis donné l'honneur de vous écrire deux fois le mois passé l'une de Kempten et l'autre de Francfort par la voye de Nimegue. Monsr. le Président Canon Envoyé de Son Altesse Sérénissime de Lorraine a mis mes lettres entre les mains de Monsieur l'Ambassadeur Jenkins, qui s'est chargé de vous les faire tenir. Après avoir manqué le vrai temps de reprendre Fribourg, faute des dispositions nécessaires qu'on a négligées de faire durant l'hyver, nous avons de la peine à y arriver à présent quoique nous avons une très-belle armée sur pied. Monsieur

de Crequy s'est posté tout près de la place avec une armée peu inférieure en nombre de la nôtre. Le pais entre Fribourg et Brisac est extrêmement embarrassé de rivières, bois, montagnes et marais, et par conséquent très-avantageux pour qui se poste le premier. Il y a dix jours que Son Altesse tourne à l'entour de leur camp dans l'espérance de trouver le moyen d'engager le combat, qui est l'unique moyen d'arriver à Fribourg; on a exposé tout exprès des arrièregardes et des avantgardes, pour les attirer à quelque engagement, mais tout cela n'échauffe pas la prudence de nos ennemis, qui ne veulent pas exposer au hazard d'une bataille les avantages d'une paix que leur maître impose avec une hauteur inouie à toute l'Europe. Il n'y a point d'homme de bon sens qui ne se scandalise du procédé de quelques mutins dans le Parliament d'Angleterre. Au diable que soient les bêtes, ne pouvaient-ils pas prendre mieux leur temps à débiter leurs caprices, et comment répondront-ils à la postérité d'avoir enlevé par un contretemps si peu raisonnable au Roi et à la nation Anglaise la gloire d'être les arbitres des affaires de l'Europe. Ils ont plus servi la France dans une seule session, que cinquante ministres du Roi pensionnés de la France n'auraient pû faire en vingt ans, mais ils s'en consoleront pourvu qu'ils trouvent le moyen de faire bannir encore trois ou quatre misérables Jésuites, qui se sont peut-être cachés dans quelque coin du Royaume.

On dit la paix faite entre la France, l'Espagne et la Hollande, et qu'on accorde six semaines de temps aux alliés pour se résoudre à avaler le calice. Il faudra bien selon toutes les apparences passer par là; la paix sera détestable, et ne durera qu'autant qu'il plaira à celui qui la donne, mais elle me donnera le moyen de vous revoir qui est le plus grand bonheur qui me puisse arriver. Quand vous voudrez m'honorer de quelque réponse, vous n'avez qu'à la donner à Monsieur le Baron de Serenshan, Envoyé de Son Altesse Sérénissime de Lorraine; je vous prie de lui faire toutes les honnêtetés que vous pourrez, aussi bien qu'à Monsieur le Comte de Wallenstein.

Innspruck ce 16. de Juillet 1680.

Mylord,

La peste ayant chassé l'Empereur de Prague, il vient à Linz, ville capitale de l'Autriche supérieure. J'y vais demain, chargé des commissions de Son Altesse Sérénissime de Lorraine pour Sa Majesté Impériale, et je crois que Son Altesse elle-même y suivera dans peu de jours. Je vous ai marqué dans ma dernière que le Comte de Thun, Chevalier de Malte, que vous avez connu à Vienne, s'en va en Angleterre: je vous prie de lui faire toutes les honnêtetés que vous pourrez. Le voyage du Roi de France nous alarme extrêmement pour les Pays-Bas et pour la ville de Strasbourg, et nous appréhendons, qu'il ne nous enlève des pièces très-considérables avant que nos alliances puissent arriver à la maturité. Dum Romae consulitur Saguntum capitur. Le salut de toute l'Europe dépend de l'Angleterre, et tout ira bien, pourvu que le Parliament s'accommode aux résolutions vigoureuses du Roi et ne s'amuse pas, par son acharnement contre le Duc de York, à élever le Roi de France à un dégré de puissance qui sera cent fois plus dangereuse à leur liberté et à leur Religion qu'un Roi Catholique, contre qui ils peuvent prendre toutes les précautions qu'ils voudront, et n'avons-nous pas vu dans notre Allemagne un Duc de Hannovre Catholique maître d'une armée de quatorze mille hommes, sans que dans son petit état un seul homme se soit converti, et les Ducs de Saxe-Lauenbourg Catholiques depuis quarante ans, sans que cela ait produit la moindre innovation dans leur état. Vous aurez de mes nouvelles de Linz que j'adresserai à Monsr. le Pin, correspondant du Baron de Sereshan. Je suis avec le respect que je dois

Votre

F. T.

# Francis Taaffe's Letters

from the Imperial Camp

## to his Brother the Earl of Carlingford

at London.

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### For the Earl of Carlingford at London.

Passaw, July 24. 1683.

I had the honour to hear from you by my Lord Lansdowne, who had he not been very full of courage and bravery, the unhappy state of affairs here had certainly diverted him from so generous a design, but since he is resolved to try his fortune with us, the duty I owe to the King and his Royal Highness's commands, the pleasure I have in obliging so gallant a gentleman as my Lord Lansdowne, and the interest you take therein engages me to omit nothing for his service, as well as to seek an opportunity to acquire a friend of his merit.

Instead of seventy thousand men, which was promised the Duke of Loraine to carry on this terrible war, he never mustered yet above thirty thousand; and for these two months we have lain in Hungary, we have been idle, attempting little for fear of lessening our strength before the arrival of the Ottoman forces, having already, what through sickness, and necessary detachments reduced our army to three and twenty thousand men, and that was the utmost of our force, when the Grand Visier on the seventh instant, with an army of at least one hundred and threescore thousand fighting men posted himself within cannon-shot of us, the small river Raab running between; neither do I speak the most, but on the contrary all the prisoners we have taken as well as other advices make them above two hundred thousand, besides the Tartars and the Hungarian rebels. You may easily imagine, my Lord, whether this appearance did not surprise us, having always pleased ourselves with the hopes, that our alliance with Poland might have

obliged the Turk to divide his forces; however though we found the contrary, we yet maintained our post that day, and repulsed twenty thousand Tartars, who forded the river under our very noses. The enemy thus finding how difficult it was to force his way to us, ordered out a detachment of thirty thousand horse to spread themselves all along the river over against our right wing, with a reserve of Hungarians commanded by the Count Budiani, a nobleman of that country lately revolted; and being informed at night, that the Turks were come over the river without any difficulty, Budiani, with the said Hungarian rebels, joining with them and declaring for the rebel Teckeley, as also considering the disproportion in our numbers, that the river was fordable in several places, the enemy possessed of all the advantageous grounds and able when they pleased under protection of their cannon to force this passage, and at the same time a great body of their horse, who being already on this side, were in a posture to charge us, either in flank or rear, his Highness judged that post not safe, quitting it that night, having first put six thousand men into Raab, which of all places seemed most in danger to be besieged. Our foot marched towards Pressburgh by the isle of Schutz, where they were out of the reach of their insulting numbers, and our horse through the plains which extend from Raab to Pressburgh.

The thirteenth instant I commanded the rear-guard of four hundred horse, when I was attacked by two thousand Tartars upon the plains of Peternel, and at the same time as ill luck would have it, they had alarmed our avaunt-guard, with a party falling upon our baggage, and his Highness fearing least the enemy might cut us from Vienna, where the Emperor with the whole court as yet was, made the horse march with all possible speed thither, leaving only behind one regiment to mount the guard; this regiment seeing the hasty march of our troops, supposing it was occasioned by the terror of those that fell upon us in the rear, under that apprehension in the most shameful manner in the world fled, without once drawing a pistol, or offering to stand the least shock of the enemy; whereupon those four hundred horse of the rear-guard under my

command were surrounded, and I cannot tell by what providence I was delivered, having for at least half an hour marched pesle-mesle amongst the enemy; there was at this time so great a dust, that those who fled could not as yet discern the coming of their succours, and in that confusion disordered several of our own squadrons that were wheeling to their relief. The first that rallyed were five troops of my regiment, one squadron being wholly broken by the regiment which fled, the other behaved themselves so bravely, that the poor Prince of Aremberg and Count Millini, brother to a cardinal of that name and at present Nuntio in Spain, both Captains in my regiment, with Prince Aremberg's cornet, and eighty cavaliers were killed upon the place.

The Duke of Loraine at length having with much difficulty drawn up the rest of the horse hastened himself to us, where finding the foremost squadrons yet under a panic fear, alighted from his horse at the head of his men to let them see there was no danger; this example gave fresh courage to our troops, and the dust being somewhat abated, we discovered, that all this disorder was only occasioned by six thousand Turks and Tartars. We made up then to them, his Highness being in the head of us, but they would not endure the very sight of our troops, and 't was in vain to follow them with our heavy german horse, since our light horse was wanting, the enemy flying with an incredible swiftness: But we learned from this, that which we since found, that these six thousand horse were only to cover the gross of their army, with the which they thinking it not so much for their purpose to attack Raab, as supposed was first designed, were marching directly to Vienna. You will perhaps think it very strange that we should be no better informed of the design and marches of the enemy, but not so much when you hear that all Hungary was against us, and not so much as a peasant but for Teckeley. And as for the party that we sent out to scout on the plains between Raab and Vienna, there could not a man of them have escaped had they been discovered; such is the number and swiftness of the enemy. To conclude, my Lord, we are in a very desperate condition.

All Hungary is against us, the Court removed to Passaw, all Austria round Vienna from Newstadt and St. Hippolit in flames, and we not able to hinder it, having now only a body of ten thousand horse, at most, left with the Duke of Loraine; Vienna has been besieged these ten days, and had not his Highness, out of his great prudence and conduct, clapt in ten or eleven thousand men into the town, in that nick of time, and the which was all the foot he had in his army, by this time the place had certainly been lost. Bavaria is sending us ten thousand brave, but unexperienced soldiers, and we shall be reinforced with ten thousand more from the Emperor. The King of Poland is obliged by our treaty to march himself in person at the head of his army to the relief of Vienna, and the least delay is looked upon as most dangerous. Saxony, Franconia and Brandenburgh promise us their troops, God grant they may all come in time. If Vienna should be taken, I cannot see the end of our miseries, but I hope God will not forsake his cause, nor the house of Austria that has been ever so devoted to him.

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## For the Earl of Carlingford at London.

From the camp at Angrem, August 17. 1683.

I received yours of the seventeenth of July from London, and render God a thousand thanks for saving our Royal Master the King and the Duke from that execrable design of those wicked assassins. Good God! What madness is this? Let us view all Europe, and see, if we can find any subjects so well treated, or who do enjoy so blessed a peace as those of England, or if there be any nations in the world that do not envy the happiness of ours; I have so great a detestation for those infamous villains, that I shall henceforth look upon Turks and Tartars as the most honest men. You have by this time doubtless received the account I sent you of our campagne from Passaw. The Lord Lansdowne delivered it to the Spanish Ambassador, who promised to send it in his pacquet to Don Petro de Ronquillio into England. The Duke of Loraine has

since had the good fortune with fourteen thousand horse to give a defeat to Teckeley's army, consisting of twenty thousand Hungarians and six thousand Turks near Pressburgh, where he was going to possess himself of the town, and to be crowned King of Hungary: We marched up towards them by a defile, which they had lined with dragoons, and though the enemy were drawn up in good order, they had not the courage to make any opposition: our avaunt-guard was scarcely past, when a panic fear so seized those rebels, that they presently fled, leaving the Turks to shift for themselves, who for a time retreated orderly, but the Poles seconded by some regiments of our cuirassiers fell so furiously upon them that at last they were routed, leaving a thousand of their men dead behind them, with twelve hundred waggons of baggage, whereof our men had the plunder, the rebels' cavalry saving themselves by the swiftness of their horses, and the few foot they had in woods and mountains, which were inaccessible to our horse; this blow was such a terror to Teckeley that we saw him no more. Vienna has now been five weeks besieged, and although the enemy took their post the first day at the foot of the Glacis under protection of the suburbs, which we neglected to demolish, they have spent four weeks in only gaining one point of the counterscarp, betwixt the bastion of the palace and that of Lebell. Five days ago they sprung a mine under the point of the ravelin betwixt the said two bastions, where they gave a furious assault, in hopes to have made a lodgement of it: but they were repulsed with great loss, and we have it from the prisoners themselves, as well as spies we have in their camp, that they have already lost above twelve thousand Janizaries. The Bavarian succours of nine thousand men are already arrived at the bridge of Crembs, those of Franconia being eight thousand will be here to morrow. The Elector of Saxony with ten thousand men more is upon his march, but can hardly be with us before the end of the month. The King of Poland is also coming with three or four and twenty thousand men, and we are now about three and twenty thousand Imperialists, with which troops we are resolved towards the end of this month to

succour Vienna, or die in the attempt; but if the King of Poland delay coming, and we find the town much pressed, we shall endeavour the relief of it without him; they assure us that the Emperor intends to be with us in person, and I heartily wish it for his greater glory. We think to pass the Danube at Crembs, a little town about ten leagues up the river from Vienna; the country thereabouts is very mountainous and woody, till you come within a little league of the place. We shall have a body of thirty thousand foot; if the enemy come to meet us they must then forsake some of their posts, if they do not we shall have them betwixt us and the town, and the situation thereof is such, that their horse will be of little use to them, in which consists their greatest force. My Lord Lansdowne is in great esteem with his Highness the Duke of Loraine, and extremely beloved by all the officers and best men of our army.

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## For the Earl of Carlingford at London.

From the camp at Korn Neighburgh upon the Danube, August 25th 1683.

I have given you in my letters under cover of Don Petro de Ronquillio, as well as those from the camp at Maregg, sent in the Governor of Flanders's pacquet, a faithful account of the state of affairs here, as also what hath happened most remarkable in this campagne. The twenty first instant the Duke of Loraine left the Mark, a little fordable river that divides Austria and Moravia from Hungary, that he might the better get to the banks of the Danube, above Tulln and Crembs, there to pass over for the disposing matters for the great affair, I mean the relieving of Vienna, hoping that those two blows the enemy had already received, as well as the King of Poland's march towards their confines, might for a while retard their advancing in the siege. Yesterday we encamped at Stockeraw, where we were told, that a considerable body of Turks and Tartars had passed the Mark, and we were quickly convinced of the truth of it, by the flames of five or six villages, which we

saw burning within a few miles of our camp, it being a barbarous custom amongst those infidels to set all on fire wheresoever they march: Upon this his Highness with a flying body of ten thousand horse resolved to march immediately towards them, we found them, being about twelve thousand, drawn in battalia near the bridge of Vienna. His Highness in person charged on the right wing, where the Turks gave a furious onset, disordering some of our polish troops, but being presently seconded by some of our german horse they were put to flight with the loss of three hundred of their men, and five hundred more that were sent from the Grand Visier's camp over the Danube in boats thinking by the same means to save themselves, were so hotly pursued, that they were most of them drowned in the river, leaving their horses for a booty behind them. Our right wing extended itself to a little wood, the left wing where I commanded spreading itself all along the plains, which the enemy seeing encouraged them to bend their chiefest force against us, that they might fall upon us both in the flank and rear; but Prince Lewis of Baden ordering some of the horse on the right wing, by easy movements to close in with us, and the enemy finding after several attempts that they could not break us, but were always repulsed with loss, despairing of success, they drew off their squadrons upon a little hill within musket-shot of us, by which they kept us from seeing any reserve, that might possibly have lain hid behind them. At the same time that they seemed thus ready to engage us, a hundred and fifty desperate Turks and Tartars, perceiving the distance that was betwixt our squadrons and the right wing, sliping behind the wood fell upon us in the rear, but I ordering two squadrons of our second line to charge them, they were quickly dispersed, and few of them escaped. We did expect the enemy would have made use of this disorder to attack us with their whole body, but it was far otherwise, it serving them only as an opportunity to save themselves by a hasty retreat; We by this time finding that those squadrons of theirs drawn up before us upon the said hill were only to amuse and cover the retreat of the rest, and it had been time lost to pursue them with our

Cuirassiers, who could not overtake them in a race-campaign, they never keeping together, and are very nimble and run with great swiftness, and impossible to get them into a body, unless they please themselves: our Poles might have indeed pursued them, but seemed unwilling, and his Highness judging that they might probably be reinforced by Teckeley, who but few days before was encamped near the Mark, thought not fit to pursue them any further, but to return to mind the great affair, which now drew near. The enemy lost besides those killed on the place, several kettledrums, and above twenty colours in their retreat. His Highness with singular courage and bravery conducted this engagement with the enemy, but too much exposed his person, as he does too often upon all occasions. We are here still intent, and at the eve of our great business, the relief of Vienna. His Majesty of Poland with above twenty thousand men will be with us in seven days. Bavaria, Saxony and Franconia have already sent us seven and twenty thousand men, and we are above twenty thousand Imperialists. If God be not against us, I hope in a few days to send you a relation of a glorious victory. My Lord Lansdowne did particularly signalize himself in this action, being always in that part of the fight where it was hottest, and he is certainly a very gallant young man.

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## For the Earl of Carlingford at London.

From the Grand Visier's camp at Midnight,
September 12th 1683.

We have relieved Vienna, but if the victory be not so complete, as we promised ourselves it should, it proceeded only from the cowardice of our enemies, whom from morning till night we drove before us, beating them from post to post, without their having once the courage to look us in the face, and that through several defiles, which had they any reasonable courage we could never have forced. The combat held longest where the King of Poland was, but that only added to his glory, he having beaten them with the loss of their cannon

and a great number of their men; they have left us their whole camp in general, with their tents, bag and baggage, and time will tell us more particulars. We intend to follow them to morrow, and it is impossible but there must be much more than we yet know; if night had not come on at our very entering the suburbs, we had certainly given them a total overthrow. My Lord Lansdowne hath done me the honour to accept the command of a troop of horse in my regiment; he is a very brave youth, and courts all occasions to show his courage, and to distinguish himself attracting the friendship and esteem of all our army. I am just now told we have taken all the Grand Visier's treasure, you shall hear more by the next.

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## For his Excellency the Marquis of Grana,

Governor of the Spanish Netherlands etc.

From the Grand Visier's camp at Midnight,
September 12th 1683.

Instead of Vienna being relieved and the Turks utterly defeated, I beg your pardon, if I tell you, that the siege is only raised, and the enemy forced to fly away, which was not our fault, for from Kalemberg as far as Filberg-Bastie we pursued them from hill to hill, and from one defile to another, they never having the courage to stand before our troops. I refer myself for the rest to Monsieur Proudhomme, who is a very good man, and deserves a reward for the news he carries, in the which he bore a very particular part, but less than he hoped, through the cowardice of the enemy, and I beg he may receive some mark of your favour. I have heretofore told you that the King of Poland is le plus honeste homme of his kingdom, and I must now tell you again, that there are few kings now in the world, who deserve better to be so than he himself; and that his competitor, our Duke of Loraine, hath performed all the parts of a great captain and excellent soldier, and hath withal so managed matters, and found the way in this conjunction of our troops to accommodate so many Majesties and Electoral Highnesses and Sovereign Princes together, that there

hath not been the least dispute or difference arisen amongst them. I take the freedom to send you some of our plunder from the Turks, being a very small present: We have taken all the enemies' tents in general, and you will admire the moderation of our troops, who amidst so great a booty, pursued the infidels from camp to camp; neither officer nor soldier once offering to touch any thing till they had first made sure of the victory. I cannot yet learn how many were killed on the right wing, against whom the King of Poland fought in person, Monsieur Proudhomme will tell you the rest. 'T was night before we got hither, which hindered us from pursuing them farther, but to morrow early we shall be at their heels. I am for ever Yours etc.

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## For the Earl of Carlingford at London.

From the camp near Pressburgh,
September 22. 1683.

I did myself the honour, my Lord, to give you a rough draught of the action of Vienna, the very same night that it happened, by an officer of the Marquis of Grana's, whom he sent express from Flanders, to bring him that great news, and I must add, that never victory of so great importance cost so little blood. There were no officers killed on our side but the brother of the Prince de Crouy, the Count de Trautmanstorf Major, the Count de Batzi Captain of dragoons, and some people of quality among the Poles, who stood the shock of a very rude encounter with a transcendent bravery. If the Grand Visier had been master of his trade, we could never have passed from the hills of Kalemberg to Vienna, without a bloody and desperate engagement, and upon very disadvantageous terms, we having three terribles defiles to pass from the mountains to the city; But God did so infatuate them, that they let our foot and dragoons quietly post themselves in such a manner, as to secure our cavalry, who passing but one and two at a time posted themselves under their very noses. Their retreat was so hasty that they left us all their artillery in general, and the account being made they are found, what in their

approaches and camp, to amount to above one hundred and twenty pieces of cannon, with a prodigious quantity of provisions both of ammunition and victuals, and all their camp, without giving themselves so much time as to take down a tent. The field was covered everywhere with all sorts of rich booty; our german troops marching through the middle of all this spoil, and not a soldier, either foot or horse went one step out of his rank to pillage, and we value the glory of this continence and exactness of military discipline more than all the booty of the Poles, which was incredible; All the Grand Visier's treasure fell to their share, the King confesseth he hath gotten great riches, and the equipage of the Grand Visier alone, which fell to his lot, is valued at one hundred thousand crowns. The Poles have also taken the great standard of Mahomet, and the horse-tails which the Sultan himself gave the Grand Visier on this great expedition. Some of our cavalry next day in rummaging their tents, found betwixt five and six thousand ducats in ready money, and amongst other things the Imperial Resident, who following the army, was forgot behind their camp, who assured us, that since the beginning of the siege, their army was lessened seventy thousand men, and the turkish prisoners avow, that of forty thousand Janizaries which came before the place, there are not gone off eighteen thousand. If night had not come on us, at the very suburbs of Vienna, we had made it an entire victory, having already gained the defiles, and the enemy was in an extreme confusion, and had we but two hours more daylight, we should have driven them to the little river of Schwechat, where we might have had them at our mercy, but they passed it in the night, and though the Duke of Loraine would have next morning pursued them at break of day, yet the King of Poland thought it not fit, because his horse had not drunk in eight and forty hours before: But those who are given to detract say, that the polish troops, with whom the King is sometimes obliged to comply, had demanded one day more, to make an end of pillaging the turkish camp. We hope before the end of this campagne to take some place on the frontier. Teckeley applies himself to the King of

Poland for his mediation. The Grand Visier enraged at this shameless loss, has since caused the heads of the Visier of Buda, of two Bassas and five hundred officers to be cut off; this will be a ready way to make an end of his army, if he kill thus on one side, and we on the other. Adieu, in fine, it was high time to succour Vienna, there being two considerable breaches in both the bastions, and half of the curtain undermined, the garrison which consisted of twelve thousand men reduced to four thousand, and certainly never any garrison behaved itself better. I am endeavouring to get a draught of the place and the attacks to present to the King and his Royal Highness, and here 's an engineer upon the place has promised to do it very well. My Lord Lansdowne will have the honour to see the closing of this campagne, as thinking it not sufficient to have bore his part in the relief of Vienna and defeating the Turk. It were to be wished the Elector of Saxe had taken the same consideration along with him, but he quitted the army the very day after the succour of Vienna, finishing his campagne with the glory of relieving the town. The Elector of Bavaria with his troops as well as those of Franconia march with us still, being resolved to see the end of this campagne.

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## For the Earl of Carlingford at London.

From the camp near Barrakan over against Gran, October 10. 1683.

I sent you a short account of the relieving of Vienna, and of the shameful flight of the enemy before it, of which that advantage was not made that might otherwise have been by reason of the backwardness of the Poles to follow the pursuit next day. But the Grand Visier being enraged at this disgrace, discharged the fury upon the officers of his army, having strangled the Visier of Buda, a man of eighty years of age, (and as he was perhaps the most able person of the Ottoman Empire, so would he have proved the more dangerous enemy to him,) with four other Bassas, and four or five hundred other officers, upon pretence that they did not do their parts, and

disobeyed his orders. The Count Budiani, an Hungarian Lord, who after our retreat at Raab, revolted with a considerable party of his countrymen to the rebel Teckeley, to give the Emperor a convincing proof of his sincere repentance, cut in pieces two thousand auxiliary Turks that the Grand Visier had sent to reinforce him, and though the advantage we got by his treason was very great, yet we could not but abhor the traitor. On the fifth instant the polish army with our cavalry passed the Danube at Comorn, leaving our foot one day's march behind; but the Duke of Loraine having resolved to attack Barrakan, was forced to stay some time for the foot, because those of Bavaria were for some unhappy reasons six days' march from us. The King being told that there were not above five thousand Turks in Barrakan made his troops hastily advance towards it, without once acquainting his Highness with the design, and thinking himself sure, and that his very avaunt-guard would have carried it, he did not so much as march his troops in battalia; but his ambition and the great contempt he had of the enemy upon the success of Vienna cost him dear; instead of the five thousand men which he was told of, he found in a bottom under the very cannon of Barrakan a body of twelve thousand, who instantly attacked the avaunt-guard of the Poles with such a fury, that though they behaved themselves bravely, they were at last forced into their main body, and that in such confusion, that the whole army which had not then time to draw up into bataille, seized with a panic fear had been entirely routed, had not the Duke of Loraine (who by this time heard of the King's departure) made his troops hastily follow, and so kept them from farther disorder. My brigade had this day the avaunt-guard, and his Highness ordering me to make haste, though we had a defile to pass about half an hour's march from the enemy, yet our troops carried on with a desire to redress the loss and repair the affront received by their allies, passed it with all cheerfulness, and so in a very little time we drew up in a line of fifteen squadrons. The arrival thus of our troops put soon a stop to the carriere of the Turks, and gave us an opportunity thereby of passing the rest of our men, and to the Poles

of knowing each other. The enemy thus contenting themselves with the advantage they had gotten over the Poles, retired in good order into the bottom where they were first, and we thought it not then safe to follow them farther with the Poles, who were as it were stunned with the blow they had received, and under an apprehension that the Grand Visier's whole army was there; They thereupon encamped themselves about an hour's distance from Barrakan near the Danube, and the King was then of opinion to stay for the coming up of the foot, before they should attempt any thing farther. There were about one thousand Poles killed, most of them dragoons, who having alighted from their horses in a plain were abandoned by the horse, and so cut in pieces by the enemy; the King ventured as far as any man with his usual undaunted courage, and had it not been for a german cavalier that served him, he had certainly been either killed or taken prisoner; and his Majesty in requital made him Colonel. The next day the Mareschal Comte de Starhemberg who so bravely defended Vienna came with eight thousand foot to us. The Poles were so disheartened by their wounds, which were yet bleeding, and apprehending, that the Grand Visier with the rest of his army might be near at hand, that they did endeavour to divert the King from any farther vigorous action at that time, but the Duke of Loraine did so strongly press the contrary, that they were at last brought to it. We marched in battalia the ninth instant towards the enemy, his Highness giving the Poles their choice where to post themselves, but instead of the right wing which till then they always affected, they divided themselves on both the wings, and on our reserve. The enemy seeing us thus march towards them came out of their bottom, ranging themselves in bataille, and by the confession of those prisoners that make them the most, the Turks did not exceed sixteen thousand men, and certainly there never was committed a greater nor worse supported rashness, but yet they stood us with that boldness at first, that the whole Grand Visier's army could not have done more, and not being able to front our whole line, they drew up to the right, and without once attempting to attack the

german squadrons fell with an incredible fury on those Poles they found on our left, hoping to find as cheap a business of it as they had done the day before: But the great General of Poland Jablonowski received them so briskly, that it stopped their fury, and at the same time we charging them with our first line of cuirassiers put them totally into disorder. The defeat of those was immediately followed with a general rout of all their troops, and the shock of the first line of our said left wing was so vigorous and successfull, that neither my Lord Lansdowne, to whom I had given the command of a squadron in my regiment, nor I myself, who commanded the second line of the wing that was attacked had either of us occasion to fire a pistol: His Highness let loose the first line of cuirassiers, the Croats, and some Poles to the pursuit of those that fled, whom we chased with the points of our swords in their backs to the very fort of Barrakan, making a most terrible slaughter of them, the crowd of those that thought to save themselves by the bridge was so great, that the bridge broke under them, and there were abundance of them who threw themselves into the Danube rather than they would stand the fury of our men, and the revenge of the Poles. It is most certain that with those who were slain, and those who were drowned, the better half of their number perished, and one shall seldom find in a pitched battle a greater loss of men; these were the very flower of the Turkish army, commanded by the new Visier of Buda, Ali Bassa of Aleppo, and six other Bassas; the Visier of Buda was killed, the Bassas of Aleppo and Silistria are taken prisoners, and a third Bassa was drowned. We have also saved about six hundred prisoners from the fury of the Poles, and there are certainly taken above three thousand horse and at least as many drowned. The taking of Barrakan was a consequence of this victory, our men entering without opposition, though there were several Janizaries, and many others retired into it. But the Poles having first sacked and pillaged, seeing some of their comrades' heads, which the Turks had pitched in parade all along the palizadoes of the fort, did brutally in revenge burn that place of importance which we would have preserved.

Let us however give thanks to God who has thus so visibly shewn himself in his own and our cause by delivering our enemies into our hands. I shall continue to give you a faithful relation of what passes here, and do intreat you to communicate it to His Majesty and the Duke.

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## For the Earl of Carlingford at London.

Lintz, January 4. 1684.

About two days since I received two of your most welcome letters, one whereof hath (it seems) first made the tour of Hungary; I am overjoyed to hear that the King and his Royal Highness seem satisfied with my relations, because they are two persons whom I infinitely love, and reverence as I ought, and whom I very well know to be of most discerning judgments; I confess I am proud to think that I have some part in their good opinions. My Lord Lansdowne hath been pleased to set too great a value upon those little services I have done him; he is a very brave cavalier, and the most obliging, best conditioned man I know, and as he does me the honour to love me, so he would procure me the like favour with my Lord his father, whom I most highly honour. The Emperor sends him into England with the quality of a Count of the Empire, to show the consideration he has for brave men, and although it cannot add any thing to the lustre of his noble family, yet his posterity will have no reason to be displeased at his having gained it upon so glorious an occasion; nevertheless I desire you to publish nothing of this without the permission of my Lord of Bathe. We have now by the taking of Gran, otherwise Strigonium, finished our campagne, notwithstanding the opposition of the Poles, who did all that was possible to divert us from it, in a season which in truth was not so proper to make war. The easiness that the Duke of Loraine found in making a bridge, convinced him of the consternation the enemy was in, and that he ought to make the best use of it. His Highness passed the Danube without the Poles, and in spite of the rain that fell continually, he pushed on the siege with that vigour,

that at the end of five days he made himself master of the town; it is a place not strong, save only by its situation, nor considerable, but for passing the Danube, and commanding a great extent of the country; It is the Metropolis of Hungary, and in the last age cost the Christians as well as the Turks a siege of several months. This taking of Gran was soon followed by a reducement of the rebels, who of themselves came in and begged pardon. The Poles for their quarters chose the upper Hungary, promising to reduce Cashaw and Eperies, but finding greater opposition than they imagined, they rather chose to leave it, than run the risk of so troublesome a quarter, but the Imperialists made sure of theirs by the taking of Leutsch and many other castles, from whence they drove the rebels. There are who suspect an understanding betwixt some of the Polish officers and the rebels, but for my own part I believe nothing of it, and the reason why I suppose they did not reduce Cashaw, was because they wanted both foot and provisions, thinking that by the sole reputation of their arms, and presence of the King, they might have carried it, and besides that besieging of towns is not their business. My Lord Lansdowne will bear me witness that I did all was possible even before your sending to me, to find out a couple of fine turkish horses for you, but upon my word we could find none worth the trouble, for all that were better than ordinary were taken by the Poles, and other of our Generals, who were more eager after plunder than myself; I have bought a turkish tent without seeing it, but they say it is very fine, with some turkish arms, which are also curious in the kind, which I intend to send by way of Hamburgh, and you may make a present of them to the King or Duke, if you think it worth their acceptance, or otherwise dispose of them as you think best. I will send you when you please the Duke of Loraine's picture, and I will, if I can, procure that of the King of Poland too. My Lord Lansdowne's courier is just going, so that I cannot now say any thing of the business of Newheusell, but will by the first send you an account of that, as well as other matters which I purpose to write you. I am for ever Yours etc. . . .

## For the Earl of Bath at London.

Lintz, January 5. 1684.

My Lord,

I know not what my Lord Lansdowne can have written to Your Lordship in my favour, to draw from you such obliging expressions of civility and goodness to me, as I find all your letters filled with; the truth is it is I, who have a thousand obligations to my Lord, your son, for making his campagne with me, and giving me so distinct a mark of his friendship, as there is not a gallant man of the greatest consideration in all the army but would think himself honoured with it. He found us in a condition which would have discouraged any man but himself; our army by reason of the great garrisons which we were forced to leave in Raab and Vienna reduced to a flying body of seven thousand horse, the court in retreat, which might have justified him if he had followed so great an example, but he would finish what he had begun, and the truth is we may date our good fortune from the time that he came amongst us. He had a part in the defeat of the Turks at Pressburgh, Korneiburgh, Vienna and Barrakan, and in the taking of Gran; He hath signalized himself everywhere, and done like the son of such a father and so illustrious ancestors; and if he have suffered in this campagne, which was one of the rudest that we have made a long time, he returns loaded with glory and the marks of a particular esteem from His Imperial Majesty, and leaves a memory behind him, which will ever do honour to his family and country; I pray God, my Lord, that you may long enjoy one another and that I may enjoy you both, I will seek all occasions of meriting by my most humble services that part in the honour of your favour, which you allow me before hand by a mere effect of your generosity, and that I may have the means to do it, I conjure you as soon as may be to send us back our Lord Lansdowne. The King can employ no person in this court, who will be more acceptable, or more capable to serve him. I am with respect, My Lord,

Your most humble and most obedient servant

Taaffe.

Monseigneur,

Comme Monsr. Poltney a assisté lui-même aux endroits les plus remarquables de notre campagne, il peut rendre à Votre Altesse Royale un conte fort exact des commencements très-heureux suivis d'une fin peu proportionnée aux espérances qu'on en a pû concevoir. Après le peu de résistance qu'on avait trouvé l'année passée à Gran, quoique nullement pressé, cette année ici à Vicegrade, Wats et Pest, l'ennemi battu près de Wats, chassé à St. André, défait entièrement à Ertz, et tout cela quasi à la vue de Bude, la ville basse de Bude prise l'épée à la main avec le massacre de huit cent Turcs, le moyen de s'arrêter en si beau chemin? L'Empereur souhaitait l'entreprise de Bude, le Duc de Lorraine la croyait digne de son grand courage et depuis la défaite d'Ertz pas un des Généraux ne s'y était opposé. Nous étions entrés en campagne avec vingt-neuf mille hommes de très-bonnes troupes, dix-sept mille fantassins, neuf mille cuirassiers, le reste dragons et Croates. L'arrière-ban Hongrois, fort de quatre à cinq mille hommes, ne nous a joints qu'après le passage du Danube, d'assez bonnes troupes si on pouvait s'en assurer, mais comme ils ne s'assemblent que par boutade et par caprice, ils se débandent de même; les occasions qu'on avait eues avec l'ennemi n'y avaient pas fait de diminution considérable. Il y avait dans la place sept cent chevaux avec neuf ou dix mille fantassins, l'élite de l'armée ottomane, outre le peuple de la ville, des faubourgs et de la ville de Pest, qui s'y était refugié, trois cent pièces d'artillerie et abondance de toutes sortes de provisions, dans une ville où on avait placé les magazins pour toute la campagne; tous les environs de Bude, de quel côté qu'on se tourne à six heures de chemin sont en friche, il fallait aller à deux et trois heures à l'herbe, et les chevaux d'Allemagne à la longue n'en subsistent pas. Cependant le siège fut résolu parceque la prise de Bude importait la conquête de tout le Royaume de Hongrie, coupait tout-à-fait Neuhäusel et pour le reste des petites places pas une n'aurait résisté quatre jours après la perte de celle-ci. L'impossibilité qu'il y avait de faire subsister la cavalerie longtemps, et la consternation où on croyait l'ennemi, furent cause qu'on attaqua la

place sans s'arrêter à toutes les formalités d'un juste siège. Bude est situé sur une hauteur fort raide entourée d'une grande muraille de pierre dont la moitié est terrapienée de la montagne même, des grosses tours à l'antique à justes distances y tiennent lieu de bastions. Au pied de la muraille on avait creusé un grand fossé tant pour faciliter les sorties, que pour nous observer de plus près et s'opposer à nos approches. Nous n'avions que dix-sept pièces de batterie et celles-là assez mal servies. Les batteries furent faites sur une hauteur parallèle à celle de Bude, et la tranchée ouverte, à côté de la batterie, elle passait d'une montagne à l'autre par un fond qui était dominé de tout côté et où on n'avait qu'à rouler des bombes, grenades et pierres pour nous désoler. Quelque précaution qu'on eut prise, on aurait eu peine à s'en garantir tout-à-fait, dans un terrain pierreux, désavantageux par sa situation, et pour la fascine, il fallait la chercher fort loin, mais dans l'ardeur où on était d'emporter bientôt la place, on avait précipité les travaux, et je puis dire avec vérité qu'il n'y avait pas un seul endroit où on ne fût vu de la place. Il y avait une autre incommodité très-grande qui est que toutes les grandes pluyes qui arrivaient, et nous en avons eu de très-fréquentes, comblaient tous nos travaux d'une manière qui les rendait pour beaucoup de jours impraticables et nous obligeait à relever la tranchée à corps découvert. Notre canon abattit sans peine cette partie de la muraille qui s'élevait par-dessus la montagne, mais pour la plus basse qui était soustenue de la montagne même, il n'y fît pas le moindre effet. Il fallût avoir recours à la mine, on y travailla à cette attaque et à l'autre qu'on faisait à la ville basse, mais soit fatalité, soit ignorance des mineurs, pas une de sept qu'on a tentées n'a réussi. Cependant la mort du Visir de Bude et de l'Aga des Janissaires, la désolation que nos bombes faisaient dans la place, quoique nous n'en fassions que très-petitement pourv..., et l'approche du secours de Bavière nous opiniatrèrent tellement à l'entreprise que nous ne considérions pas les pertes très-grandes qu'on faisait tous les jours tant dans l'infanterie que dans la cavalerie. Dans ces entrefaits pour comble de malheur le Duc de Lorraine tomba malade d'une fièvre violente

causée par les fatigues incroyables qu'il se donnait, couchant toutes les nuits à la tranchée et allant le jour aussi loin que ses moindres mousquetaires. Le siège commença à languir avec lui, et se tourna insensiblement dans une espèce de blocus mal soustenu, parceque l'ennemi reprenant courage à mesure qu'il nous en voyait perdre, nous désolait, nuit et jour, par des sorties continuelles, et nous chassa de nos travaux avancés, qui étaient trop peu soustenus. Enfin l'Électeur de Bavière arriva avec un renfort de sept mille fantassins et de cinq mille chevaux. On lui offrit le choix des attaques et il choisît celle du château. L'Électeur est très-brave de sa personne, mais comme il était aussi mal pourvu d'ingénieurs et de mineurs, jamais il ne pût trouver le moyen de faire une ouverture à la muraille. D'autre côté le Sérasquier renforcé de quelques troupes fraîches vint attaquer notre camp et fût repoussé. Mais le lendemain, à la faveur d'un gros brouillard il fît un détachement de quelques mille chevaux derrière les montagnes qui règnent du côté d'Altoffen, et avant qu'on s'en pût apercevoir ils étaient déjà aux mains avec nos gardes. Le Duc de Lorraine tout incommodé qu'il était y accourût lui-même, quatre cent chevaux de l'ennemi avec sept cent de la ville, qui étaient sortis à leur rencontre, avaient déjà forcé une de nos lignes. Dans ce temps nos troupes arrivèrent et chassèrent ceux qui étaient passés dans la ville, et le reste des auxiliaires dans les montagnes. Le Sérasquier après ce coup eût l'assurance de camper à notre vue. Le Duc de Lorraine marcha à lui en bataille avec trois mille hommes de pied, et huit ou neuf mille chevaux qui lui restaient encore tant d'Impériaux que de Bavarois. Mais les Turcs décampèrent dès qu'ils s'apperçurent de notre mouvement, et nous n'étions pas en état de les poursuivre. À même temps que le Sérasquier nous serrait pour les fourrages du côté de Bude, le Bassa d'Erlau du côté de Pest tenait la campagne avec trois mille chevaux. Nos chevaux crevaient comme des mouches et jamais n'en a-t-on peut-être vu une mortalité plus grande. Ce malheur où il n'y avait point de remède, la rigueur de la saison et les maladies de Hongrie, qui avaient réduit et les Impériaux et les Bavarois dans un état pitoyable, nous obligèrent à la fin

à songer à la retraite. Elle s'est faite avec beaucoup de fierté en plein midi, sous le canon de la place, et à quatre heures du camp du Sérasquier. On campa le même soir dans la plaine d'Altoffen à un coup de canon de la place, le lendemain la garnison renforcée de quelques troupes de leur armée vint nous tâtonner, mais voyant la fermeté des nôtres, ils se contentèrent d'observer notre marche, sans nous donner la moindre incommodité. Tous ces malheurs ne rebutent pas ni la cour, ni le Duc de Lorraine. On travaille autant qu'on peut aux remontes et aux recrues, on s'assure de secours considérables de l'Empire. On cherche des officiers entendus aux sièges, que la nature de nos guerres, la plus part de campagne, rend rares dans ce service. On tâche d'affermir le Roi de Pologne qui cette campagne n'a rien fait de considérable, et les Vénitiens par les efforts qu'ils font paraissent assez animés d'eux-mêmes. L'Empereur a voulu arrêter ici le Duc de Lorraine pour assister à toutes les dispositions, mais comme il n'est pas tout-à-fait remis de sa maladie et que depuis quelques jours il en eût un accès assez violent, les médecins ont jugé que rien n'avancerait tant sa guérison que le changement d'air et la satisfaction de revoir sa famille. Il s'en va dans peu de jours à Innspruck pour revenir au mois de Février en famille. Je ne puis pas m'empêcher de dire à Votre Altesse Royale que Monsieur Poltney a fort fait son devoir partout, et fort satisfait à l'honneur qu'il a d'être né sujet du Roi. Je suis avec un profond respect,

Monseigneur, de Votre Altesse Royale

le très-humble et très-obéissant serviteur

F. Taaffe.

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## Francis Taaffe, Earl of Carlingford to . . . . . .

Osnabrug ce 6. Decembre 1701.

J'aime mon neveu tous les jours de plus en plus, et je Vous assure, Madame, que ce serait un plaisir extrême pour moi que de pouvoir passer le reste de mes jours avec lui. Dès que je me trouverai fixé quelque part, j'en chercherai le moyen, et cependant

il faut travailler à mettre nos affaires en Irlande, qui sont la base de tout, dans le meilleur état qu'il se peut. Profitons des bonnes dispositions du Roi et du favori, et de l'amitié de Monsr. Hill. — Mylord Albemarle m'a envoyé de la part du Roi un lit fort magnifique avec des chaises qui l'assortissent, je l'ai prié d'en faire à Sa Majesté mes remercîments très-respectueux. Mais j'écris plus franchement à Monsr. Hill que rien n'est plus beau que le lit, mais qu'il est si exhaussé qu'il n'y a point de chambre ni ici, ni à Nancy, où on le puisse tendre, et beaucoup moins dans mon vieux château en Irlande, démoli après la guerre par ordre de la Régence, et qu'ainsi le Roi pour soutenir son bienfait et le rendre complet, semblait s'être obligé à me faire donner de quoi bâtir une maison, où je le puisse placer dignement, en m'indemnisant de la démolition de la mienne, et de l'argent que j'ai avancé à mon frère dans un temps, où il allait du service de Sa Majesté de le faire sortir de la Cour Impériale; c'est là où je souhaiterais placer le présent du Roi comme un nouveau titre de noblesse à ma famille, et un monument de sa considération pour moi, et le Roi le fera s'il en est bien recherché. Un placet présenté au Roi par ma nièce, soutenu du favori et des bons offices de notre ami Monsr. Hill feront l'affaire. Vous aurez appris, Madame, par les lettres de mon neveu, l'état de ma santé et de mes affaires, et Vous apprendrez aussi de lui l'attachement inviolable dont je suis tout à Vous.

# Second Chapter.

## 1695 — 1704.

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### The Earl of Carlingford to Monsr. de Parisot.

Monsieur,

Je vous suis fort obligé, Monsieur, de l'honneur de votre cher souvenir, et vous souhaite de tout mon coeur cette année et beaucoup d'autres comblées de toute sorte de bonheur. Son Altesse Sérénissime Monseigneur le Prince Charles m'ont ordonné de vous assurer de leur estime, et de l'envie qu'ils ont de vous en donner des marques dans les occasions qui s'en présenteront.

Je suis de tout mon coeur

Votre

très-humble et obéissant serviteur

Carlingford.

Inspruck ce 9. de l'an 95.

Je vous prie, Monsieur, de faire tenir l'incluse à Monsieur Monsieur de Tordecillas après y avoir mis son titre.

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My Lord,

Ayant mandé à Son Altesse Royale mon Maître les obligations que j'avais à Monsr. de Saraz, Elle m'ordonne de vous prier de sa part de souffrir, qu'il retourne à la Haye pendant le cours de la négociation. Je crois même, que la lettre qu'il vous écrit n'est que pour vous prier de recommander ses intérêts à vos amis; c'est pourquoi My Lord je me donne l'honneur de vous demander vos bons offices en faveur d'un Prince qui mérite assurément la protection des hauts Alliés; Je connais là-dessus les sentiments des deux Généraux, et je suis persuadé que vos recommandations ne feront qu'augmenter le désir, qu'ils ont de

soustenir la justice des prétentions de Son Altesse Royale, surtout dans le temps, où il semble que les Français n'attendent que la fin de la campagne pour tâcher de renouer la négociation pressée par la misère de leurs peuples.

Je vous supplie, My Lord, de vous employer et vos amis pour nous faire comprendre dans les préliminaires; les conjonctures sont favorables, et rien ne peut être plus avantageux à la cause commune; me réservant à vous informer à fond du détail des intérêts de mon Maître, lorsque j'aurai l'honneur de vous voir; mais souvenez-vous, My Lord, que la restitution de la Lorraine est absolument nécessaire à la barrière de l'Empire. C'est la grâce que je vous demande, et celle de me croire avec toute la passion possible, My Lord, etc. . . .

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Monsieur,

J'ai reçu pendant la campagne de Son Altesse Sérénissime au Rhein deux de vos lettres avec un détail des affaires d'Espagne que les suites que nous en voyons depuis ne vérifient que trop. Son Altesse Sérénissime les a lues avec plaisir et je vous en suis bien obligé; la Reine, Son Altesse Sérénissime et l'Empereur m'ordonnent de partir dans huit ou dix jours en Lorraine, pour en prendre possession et y établir quelque Régence jusqu'à l'arrivée du Duc; s'il y a quelque chose de votre service par là vous me trouverez partout,

Monsieur,

Votre très-humble et obéissant serviteur

Carlingford.

Vienne ce 31. Novembre 97.

Son Altesse Sérénissime a donné une lieutenance à Monsr. votre fils avec plaisir.

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## The Earl of Carlingford to Monsr. de Parisot.

Monsieur,

Ce mot est pour vous apprendre la pitoyable nouvelle de la mort de Sa Majesté notre incomparable Reine, laquelle entre

les 4 et 5 heures du matin du 17. de ce mois ayant été touchée d'apoplexie rendit l'âme à Son Sauveur avec une singulière résignation à la volonté divine. Dans quel pitoyable état nous mette cette mort, vous pouvez juger vous-même. Cependant comme le recouvrement de la Lorraine est à cette heure le principal point, auquel il faut songer, je pars par ordre de l'Empereur pour en prendre la possession et y établir quelque forme de Régence en attendant que Son Altesse Sérénissime y puisse arriver. Pour ce qui est des affaires de cette Cour-là et du Grand Priorat, vous recevrez à l'avenir les ordres de la main de Son Altesse Sérénissime même. Dans quatre semaines je pourrai être à Nancy là où je serai bien aise de trouver de vos nouvelles et vous pouvoir rendre quelque service étant,

Monsieur,

Votre très-humble serviteur
Carlingford.

Vienne le 23. Décembre 1697.

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## Count Convonges to the Earl of Carlingford.

À Paris ce 8. Janvier 1698.

J'ai reçu, Monsieur, vos trois lettres des 19., 20. et 23. du passé, qui me font croire que celle-ci vous trouvera bien près de Nancy, ce qui me la fait adresser à Monsr. de Mahuet. Vous trouverez ci-joint la copie de la lettre que je me donne l'honneur d'écrire à Son Altesse Sérénissime et à Monsieur votre frère, avec la copie de la lettre que j'envoie à Son Altesse Sérénissime de la main du Roi. Je n'ai rien à vous ajouter sur le mariage, sinon que je ne puis assez vous dire combien il est désiré ici de tout le monde et particulièrement de Mademoiselle, qui est une Princesse très-accomplie, et dont je suis sûr que Son Altesse Sérénissime sera content, aussi bien que Ses États et toute Sa Cour; J'espère qu'aussitôt que j'aurai reçu les lettres de remercîments de Son Altesse Sérénissime pour le Roi, Monsieur, Madame et Mademoiselle, et que je les aurai présentées, vous voudrez bien, Monsieur le Comte de Carlingford et vous, me permettre d'aller vous rendre mes devoirs pour vous

rendre compte de mille détails pour l'exécution, qui ne se peuvent écrire et pour que l'on prenne les mesures nécessaires, car il y a déjà ici mille gens qui prétendent suivre Mademoiselle et être à celle, et j'estime qu'il n'est pas à propos qu'elle ait personne et qu'il est nécessaire que Son Altesse Sérénissime lui fasse sa maison de Lorrains et Lorraines, et pour cela il faudra prendre des mesures avec le Roi, qui donnera toute satisfaction là-dessus à Son Altesse Sérénissime. Madame la Princesse de L'Islebonne est nommée pour la mener en Lorraine, où l'on conte que le Roi l'enverra, comme l'on a envoyé Mdme. de Savoye: Enfin il faudra un peu raisonner là-dessus et cependant ne s'engager à personne pour sa maison venant de ce pays-ci, cela étant de grande conséquence par les esprits qu'on pourrait lui donner.

Quant aux affaires qui regardent l'État, je n'en ai encore parlé que conditionnellement; je vais travailler à un mémoire pour le donner aussitôt que j'aurai donné part de la mort de la Reine, dans lequel je n'oublierai rien suivant mon instruction; mais je crains fort que l'on ne puisse rien obtenir sur les murailles de Nancy, le Roi et les Ministres s'en faisant une affaire d'État, et je n'ai plus de ressource qu'en Madame de Maintenon, que je n'ai pû voir qu'un moment, mais qui m'a promis une audience; c'est une peine incroyable de la voir; à l'égard des autres articles j'espère qu'on en pourra tirer quelque chose, comme de la prévosté de Longwy, espérant que l'on pourra se contenter du jus praesidii de la place; Je me suis fort attaché à faire déloger les troupes et je vais travailler à faire ôter la cavalerie de Nancy et voir ce qui se pourra obtenir pour l'infanterie qui y reste, et pour que l'autorité de Son Altesse Sérénissime soit reconnue dans sa capitale au plustôt. Je ferai aussi mes plaintes sur la manière, dont les fermiers agissent pour les domaines et salines et pour tâcher d'obtenir quelque chose sur les revenus de 1697. Je suis ici accablé de gens qui demandent les fermes de Lorraine, qui offrent de grandes avances et qui les désirent; je prendrai leurs mémoires pour vous les envoyer ou vous les porter, estimant qu'il faut écouter tout le monde pour voir le plus grand avantage de Son Altesse Sérénissime.

Enfin, Monsieur, je n'oublierai rien pour le service du Maître de tout ce qui sera en mon pouvoir et attendrai vos ordres sur tout, vous suppliant de me les bien expliquer et de me croire très-parfaitement,

Monsieur,

Votre très-humble et très-obéissant serviteur

Convonges m/p.

J'envoie le paquet des lettres pour Son Altesse Sérénissime à Monsieur de Chantreine pour Vienne par la voie de Basle, en l'adressant à Raillard.

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## Count Convonges to the Earl of Carlingford.

Paris ce 15. Janvier 1698.

J'espère, Monsieur, que Votre Excellence aura reçu toutes les lettres que je me suis donné l'honneur de lui écrire les 25. du mois passé, 1. et 8. de ce mois, par lesquelles je lui rendais compte de tout ce que j'avais fait depuis mon arrivée en cette Cour; ainsi je ne vous en ferai ici aucune répétition en détail, et me contenterai en répondant à l'honneur de la vôtre du 4. de ce mois, en lui disant premièrement que j'ai exécuté ce que Votre Excellence m'a ordonné par ses dernières, ayant suivi les termes de mon instruction, nonobstant la triste perte que nous avons faite de la Reine.

J'avais donc rendu les premières lettres de la Reine et de Son Altesse Sérénissime avant cette triste nouvelle et rendu presque toutes les visites qui m'étaient prescrites, et j'avais parlé aux Ministres et même au Roi des secondes touchant le mariage, par lesquelles j'avais pris jour pour avoir ma seconde audience.

Je ne répéterai point à Votre Excellence, comme j'avais été bien reçu et comme le Roi m'avait marqué qu'il était bien disposé à être sincèrement des amis de Son Altesse Sérénissime et à lui en donner des marques en ce qu'il pourrait, désirant d'être de ses amis de bonne foi. Je vous ai déjà dit que j'avais trouvé ici à mon arrivée grand bruit du mariage que l'on savait

que j'y devais arriver pour en faire la demande, et l'on y ajoutait sans condition que cette condition venait de Hollande.

Le jour que j'appris la funeste nouvelle de la mort de la Reine par Bruxelles, j'allai à l'instant à Versailles en donner part aux Ministres qui le dirent au Roi, lequel me fît dire qu'il me donnerait audience le lendemain matin pour faire la demande.

J'eus cette audience, dans laquelle je présentais les lettres de la Reine et de Son Altesse Sérénissime; le Roi me répondit qu'il recevait cette demande avec plaisir, qu'il accordait Mademoiselle à Son Altesse Sérénissime, à qui il donnerait toutes les marques de son amitié qui seraient en son pouvoir, me répétant ces derniers mots et y ajoutant: car il y a des choses que je ne puis accorder pour le bien de mon état, à quoi je répondis de mon mieux. Il me demanda ensuite, si cette mort ne changerait rien aux sentiments de Son Altesse Sérénissime et si je croyais qu'il voulut sincèrement s'attacher à lui et aux intérêts de la Couronne; je l'en assurai et même sur ma tête, croyant que c'était l'unique parti que Son Altesse Sérénissime devait prendre; il me dit que c'était le bon pour lui et qu'il ferait ensorte qu'il ne s'en repentirait jamais.

Tout ceci s'est passé sans entrer dans aucun détail, ayant crû qu'il n'était pas temps, me paraissant tant au discours du Roi que des Ministres, qu'on avait de la défiance de Son Altesse Sérénissime et que l'on craignait qu'il ne se retira du mariage et qu'il ne s'attacha à Vienne, et même l'on disait qu'il ne voulait pas venir dans ses États; j'ai donc crû avant toutes choses qu'il fallait détruire ces faux bruits et établir la confiance de Son Altesse Sérénissime et assurer qu'il viendrait aussitôt qu'il pourrait.

Il me paraît présentement que l'on le croit, mais que l'on a grande impatience de son arrivée, et que l'on ne fera rien pour lui qu'il n'y soit et qu'il ne donne des assurances, qu'il veut s'attacher à la France, car l'on me fait entendre que quand il prendra d'autre parti, il recevra bien des chagrins pour les raisons que je déduirai ci-après.

Aussitôt que j'ai eu les lettres de Son Altesse Sérénissime pour donner part de la mort, j'ai demandé audience pour la

notifier, ce que je n'ai pû faire que le 13. de ce mois, parceque la Cour était à Marly, où personne ne va que ceux qui sont nommés. Le Roi m'a témoigné un grand déplaisir de la mort de la Reine et en prend le deuil aujourd'hui.

Je n'ai pas laissé de donner un mémoire aux Ministres, dont je joins ici la copie, pour savoir de quelle manière l'on veut évacuer l'État; peut-être vous ne le trouverez pas bien, mais j'ai crû qu'il fallait s'en contenter pour le premier et parler avec soumission, ne nous restant d'autre voie que celle-là. Il n'est pas encore répondu, et je vais après-demain à Versailles pour en savoir la réponse. Cependant Monsr. de Pomponne m'a dit que vous pouviez entrer en Lorraine, même aller à Nancy, où vous seriez reçu, et qu'on vous mettrait l'État en mains, quand vous voudriez, que le Roi était résolu de le rendre de bonne foi, et de faire tous les plaisirs qu'il pourrait à Son Altesse Sérénissime.

Je vois peu d'apparence à empêcher la démolition de Nancy, et à espérer aucun adoucissement là-dessus, quelqu' instance que j'en aye faite; car l'on en fait une affaire d'État pour les temps à venir, et de laisser une aussi grande place que celle-là, où l'on pourrait mettre quinze mille hommes dedans; c'est le langage que l'on tient ici; j'ai proposé qu'on laissa du moins les courtines, mais je trouve une grande dureté là-dessus, je ne m'en désisterai pas pourtant, et je chercherai toutes sortes de voies pour y parvenir, quoiqu' avec peu d'espérance.

Les ambassadeurs de France qui m'ont promis en termes généraux des merveilles, ne disent plus rien ici, sinon que leur mission est finie, et en effet ils ne sont plus que des particuliers, qui ne sont plus écoutés.

Je crois donc que puisque l'on n'a de ressource que de recevoir la loix de cette Cour ici, que Son Altesse Sérénissime étant trop engagé doit venir le plutôt qu'il pourra et faire de nécessité vertu; j'ai dit qu'il ne pouvait demeurer à Nancy pendant cette démolition et le séjour des troupes: l'on en convient, et le Roi même, mais qu' il peut être dans quelque ville de son État en attendant, et tant qu'il ne viendra pas, je vois bien qu'on aura des soupçons de lui.

Parcequ'il est ici grand bruit d'une Ligue que l'on dit être signée pour la succession d'Espagne, qui fait grand fracas et qui donne grand ombrage, surtout parceque l'on a donné la Vice-Royauté de Catalogne au Prince de Darmstadt, le Gouvernement de Milan à Monsr. de Vaudemont et la Vice-Royauté de Naples que l'on dit devoir être donnée à un Prince de Neubourg, et Monsr. de Mansfeld Gouverneur des armes sous lui, Tout cela fait presser le départ du Marquis d'Harcourt nommé à l'ambassade d'Espagne, pour porter les Grands d'Espagne à ne pas consentir à ces dispositions et à empêcher que l'on n'y reçoive l'Archiduc Charles pour successeur de cette Couronne. L'on assure même que le Duc de Savoye a signé cette Ligue, dont on est fort mal-content ici, et l'on y a fait courir le bruit que Son Altesse Sérénissime y était entré; j'ai fort soustenu le contraire, car vous voyez bien que cette opinion ne peut que nuire à ses affaires, qui dépendent absolument de cette Cour ici.

Il n'a pas encore été question des conditions du mariage, parceque je n'ai aucune instruction là-dessus, et que j'ai dit en gros, que Son Altesse Sérénissime s'en remettait absolument à la bonne volonté du Roi; il paraît que l'on y fera des avantages là-dessus, mais pour ceux qu'il peut espérer de son État, je ne crois pas que l'on fasse rien avant son arrivée et qu'on soit plus sûr de ses sentiments, parcequ'on le croit fort attaché à Vienne.

Du reste tout le monde a ici grande joie du mariage et surtout Mademoiselle, qui est une Princesse très-bien faite de corps et d'esprit, et qui marque des sentiments très-obligeants pour Son Altesse Sérénissime et pour tout l'État, me témoignant une grande envie de lui plaire en tout. L'on s'empresse fort ici à lui donner des femmes, et à lui faire une maison, mais j'ai marqué doucement, que c'était à Son Altesse Sérénissime à lui donner des gens, en sorte qu'elle n'amenera personne pour demeurer avec elle, estimant qu'il est dangereux de lui laisser des Françaises et qu'il ne lui faut que des Lorrains et Lorraines: elle s'y porte de la meilleure grâce du monde, et parle comme nous le pouvons désirer. Enfin, Monsieur, je crois qu'il est nécessaire que j'aye l'honneur de voir Votre Excellence pour lui

rendre compte de mille détails, qui ne se peuvent écrire, mais quelqu' impatience que j'en aye, j'estime qu'il faut que j'attende réponse des lettres que je me suis donné l'honneur d'écrire à Son Altesse Sérénissime et de celle que le Roi lui a écrite, ayant pris la liberté de lui dire d'écrire au Roi, à Monsieur, à Madame et à Mademoiselle des lettres de remercîments, et qu'il faut que je les présente avant mon départ, à moins que vous n'en ordonnez autrement, car je recevrai vos ordres, et les exécuterai avec toute la fidélité et la sousmission que vous doit celui qui veut vivre et mourir,

Monsieur, de Votre Excellence
le très-humble et obéissant serviteur
signé: Convonges.

J'oubliais de dire à Votre Excellence que l'on me donne ici des vents de faire traiter Son Altesse Sérénissime de même que l'Empereur a traité Monsieur le Duc de Savoye, c'est-à-dire comme toutes les têtes couronnées et d'Altesse Royale: on l'a fait ici à l'exemple de l'Empereur, et l'on ne doute pas que si Sa Majesté Impériale le fait, cette Cour-ci en usera de même; la conjoncture est favorable, parcequ'on n'est pas content de Monsr. de Savoye; j'en écris à Monsr. de Chantreine au long, vous y ferez s'il vous plaît attention.

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## Mémoire pour Monseigneur le Duc de Lorraine.

Les Commissaires de Monsgnr. le Duc de Lorraine étant prêts d'entrer dans Ses États, Son Envoyé extraordinaire auprès du Roi demande quand et comment il plaira à Sa Majesté de les faire mettre en possession des dits États, et s'il lui plaît qu'ils entrent dans la ville de Nancy et qu'ils y fassent reconnaître l'autorité de leur Maître pour la justice, parceque ceux qui commandent pour Sa Majesté en Lorraine, se déclarent ne vouloir pas les reconnaître sans ordres exprès. On demande aussi, qu'il plaise à Sa Majesté de faire donner les ordres nécessaires pour les faire mettre en possession des domaines, et de marquer en quel temps il lui plaît, que cette possession

commence, espérant de la bonté de Sa Majesté qu'elle voudra bien ordonner à Ses fermiers de payer à Monseigneur le Duc de Lorraine au moins la dernière demi-année de 1697, puisque le traité a été signé dans ce temps-là, et pour aider Monseigneur le Duc à soustenir la dépense qu'il est obligé de faire, et à s'établir.

Il supplie aussi Sa Majesté de vouloir bien ordonner que les gens préposés pour recevoir les nouveaux droits établis et les finances de nouvelles charges, cessent d'en poursuivre le payement, ce qu'ils font avec beaucoup de vigueur, les exigeant même par avance jusqu'au mois d'Avril prochain. Il supplie aussi Sa Majesté de faire faire défense au Parlement de Metz et autres jurisdictions subalternes de juger les procès indécis des sujets de Lorraine, le dit Parlement les pressant avec vexation pour les juger avant que les procès soient en état, ce qui cause un grand intérêt aux parties.

Monsieur l'Évêque de Seez qui jouit de l'église primatiale de Nancy et de l'abbaye de l'Isle par ordre de Sa Majesté, laquelle a eu la bonté de promettre d'en faire jouir celui qui est nommé par Monseigneur le Duc, est toujours en possession des dits bénéfices, et s'en fait payer tous les revenus avec violence, laissant tous les biens dépendants des dits bénéfices dans le dernier désordre, n'y ayant fait aucune réparation.

Et comme l'abbaye de Bouzonville est de collation Ducale et que Monsr. l'Abbé le Begue en a des bulles, il supplie Sa Majesté de lui en laisser la jouissance aux termes de ses bulles, comme tous ceux qui en ont obtenu des bénéfices de Lorraine, qui en ont besoin.

Monseigneur le Duc de Lorraine supplie très-humblement Sa Majesté de vouloir faire régler la manière de démolir la ville neuve de Nancy, s'en remettant absolument à la bonté de Sa Majesté, espérant qu'elle voudra bien décharger cette pauvre ville de la fourniture que l'on l'oblige de donner aux troupes, et faire déloger la cavalerie qui y est présentement.

Comme Monseigneur le Duc a une grande impatience de rentrer dans Ses états pour être plus à portée de rendre Ses respects à Sa Majesté et pour pouvoir jouir de l'honneur qu'elle lui fait de le recevoir dans son alliance, ne sachant ni où

se loger, ni où s'établir, il supplie très-humblement Sa Majesté de trouver bon qu'il puisse être à Nancy avec quelque dignité.

Le dit Envoyé auprès de Sa Majesté ne parle pas présentement de ce qui est remis à des commissaires, pour les équivalents non plus que pour les autres choses, qui concernent les péages établis de nouveau contre la facilité du commerce, espérant que Sa Majesté voudra bien les faire régler, Monseigneur le Duc de Lorraine ne voulant rien tenir que de la bonté et générosité de Sa Majesté, à laquelle il Se remettra absolument, espérant aussi qu'elle laissera les places de Birch et de Hombourg en l'état où elles étaient, lorsque Ses armes les ont occupées. Il espère aussi que Sa Majesté voudra bien faire défendre que l'on ne transporte ni ne dispose de tous les matériaux de Nancy et des autres places à démolir.

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## Mr. le Begue to the Count de Convonges.

18th January 1698, in answer to his of the 8th.

Arrivant, Monsieur, à Saverne dans le temps que la poste en part, je me sers d'un moment de loisir que je trouve, pour vous accuser la réception de votre paquet du 8. du courant, qui m'a été rendu à Haguenau; j'ai donné à Son Excellence la lettre qui y était pour lui, et il a lu toutes vos dépêches; il eût fort souhaité, et moi de même, que l'agrément du mariage eût été accompagné des adoucissements et des avantages qu'on a fait espérer, et c'est ce qui doit être remis à vos soins conformément à votre instruction et à la copie de la lettre écrite à Monsr. Canon, que je vous ai envoyée pour addition à votre instruction, car enfin, Monsieur, comment soustenir une Princesse de ce rang dans un pays qu'on épuise, et outre cela chargé de tant de dépenses, comment la loger décemment, si on ôte les murailles du lieu de sa demeure; ce sont tout des réparations, qui doivent faire effet dans la bouche de Madame aussi bien que dans la vôtre en parlant de feu votre bonne Reine.

Quant à vos dépêches de Vienne, nous ne pouvons y écrire que Samedi ; je ne sais pas, quelle résolution on y prendra, vous

en aurez plustôt des nouvelles que nous. Monsr. le Comte de Carlingford vous a écrit de Guesseling les sentiments où l'on était à Vienne, quand il en est parti, et qu'on avait tort de prendre des arrière-pensées de Son Altesse Sérénissime, lequel quoique jeune Prince connait assez qu'il ne peut vivre en Lorraine ni en jouir sans les bonnes grâces du Roi.

Nous avons peine ici d'accorder toutes les caresses que l'on fait à présent, avec la déclaration, que les officiers de Sa Majesté ont fait faire qu'ils n'avaient point d'ordre de remettre l'état entre les mains du Milord, et encore moins avec ce que Monsr. de Bissy lui a fait dire, qu'il ne lui conseillait pas d'entrer en Lorraine, de sorte qu'on est fort embarrassé à prendre parti, vos lettres invitant d'avancer toujours, et le Gouverneur de la province de ne pas avancer; tirez-nous promptement de cet embarras par les ordres nécessaires; cependant dites-moi, je vous prie, votre sentiment sur le gouvernement des domaines, et sur les moyens d'avoir quelqu' argent pour donner lieu à Son Altesse Sérénissime de venir; car sans cela il ne peut sortir de Vienne, quelqu' empressement qu'on en ait; j'avais pensé à quelque levée, mais il faut être chez soi, et il faut du temps; pour prendre des avances, ce sera payer cent pour cent; nous verrons, quand nous serons un peu plus avancés; cependant Monsr. le Comte de Carlingford désire que vous lui donniez avis des moyens d'avoir de l'argent.

Une chose que je ne puis omettre de vous dire est que l'ingénieur de Saarlouis a reçu des lettres de Paris, qui portent que l'on ne doit ruiner que les bastions, et laisser les courtines, dont vous devriez être averti; le Gouverneur en a usé le plus honnêtement du monde, et nous trouvons de la dureté à l'entrée de la Lorraine; si on fait difficulté de laisser les commissaires de Son Altesse Sérénissime agir, on ne doit pas pour cela cesser d'évacuer l'état et de le leur remettre en mains; si Son Altesse Sérénissime vient comme vous le désirez, où voulez vous qu'il loge et qu'il demeure; enfin faites de votre mieux. Le premier pas à faire est que Son Excellence puisse entrer dans le pays, en second lieu, que l'on remette l'état aux commissaires de Son Altesse Sérénissime, et à l'égard de la

demeure à Nancy, s'il y a quelque embarras, il ne doit pas faire différer l'exécution du traité parcequ'il y a des tempéraments à prendre.

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## Mr. le Begue to the Count de Convonges.

21. January 1698.

Le Président Mahuet apporta, Monsieur, avant-hier à Luneville vos lettres du 15. de ce mois pour Son Excellence et pour moi. Après les avoir lues et raisonné sur leur contenu trouvez bon, Monsieur, que je vous dis qu'elles ne nous donnent pas de joie, parceque nous ne voyons pas les méliorations que nous espérions; il semble même que vous gardiez des mesures pour les demander, quoiqu'on ne puisse déplaire à un grand Roi en lui représentant les intérêts d'un Prince, qu'il veut bien avoir pour son neveu, et pour lequel il vous a dit qu'il ferait avec plaisir tout ce qui était en son pouvoir, ce qui vous doit donner une liberté entière de parler à Messrs. ses Ministres des choses dont vous êtes chargé, d'autant plus que les ambassadeurs de France à la Haye n'ont pas seulement trouvé les prétentions de la Reine justes et raisonnables, mais après en avoir écrit à la cour, ils se sont expliqués aux ambassadeurs de l'Empereur qu'après la paix le Roi accorderait en faveur de ce mariage ce que l'on avait prétendu et au-delà, de manière que ce n'est point manquer de respect au Roi, d'entrer dans ce détail avec Messieurs ses Ministres par une confiance toute entière en sa générosité.

Comme vous n'avez pas delà que des gens qui veulent rendre tout aisé par ne rien prétendre, et qui croient faire leur cour en vous détournant de demander, vous ne devez pas les écouter; nous estimons au contraire que vous vous attirerez plus de gloire et d'estime de Sa Majesté d'insister avec sagesse et honnêteté à procurer à Mademoiselle et à Son Altesse Sérénissime les agréments et les adoucissements qu'on a donnés comme pour sûrs; car d'en parler faiblement étant envoyé pour cela, ce ne serait pas agir comme il est dû à la gloire du Roi et

à l'intérêt d'une Princesse, pour qui vous savez que Sa Majesté a de la tendresse.

Le mémoire que vous avez présenté touche les points essentiels si faiblement qu'il semble qu'on en abandonne la demande et qu'on n'ose les prétendre, au lieu que nous croyons que cette omission serait une marque que l'on n'a pas assez de confiance en sa grandeur, que ses ministres à la Haye n'ont pas parlé suivant les intentions de leur Maître, que la Reine, qui a fait fond sur des démonstrations si publiques et qui vous a donné ordre d'y insister, s'est trompée dans son jugement, et qu'enfin ce serait négliger le soin que feu Sa Majesté et son Conseil prenaient de procurer les agréments dûs à la naissance de Mademoiselle et à son mérite.

Nous croyons même que c'était par là que vous deviez avoir commencé cette affaire et qu'en demandant une seconde audience, il fallait entrer dans le détail en déduisant le fait à Monsieur de Pomponne, puisqu'il en était bien informé de la Haye, de sorte que ce silence paraît être pris pour un désistement, que si les ambassadeurs de France sont à présent des particuliers, comme vous le mandez qu'ils ont dit, ils étaient pour lors autorisés, et quoique personne ne soit pas en fonction, leur caractère ne laisse pas d'être imprimé sur ce qu'ils ont dit.

Ce sera au Roi de décider selon son bon plaisir; car c'est de sa bonté et de sa générosité que l'on attend tout; mais de ne demander pas du tout, nous ne pourrions pas en répondre.

On n'a jamais prétendu à Vienne donner la loix au Roi, ni manquer de respect dans aucune expression, les lettres que vous avez rendues, n'ont point déplu; votre instruction est conçue en termes, qui ne peuvent désagréer à personne; cependant on y parle du fait et des choses proposées et demandées, comme on a parlé à la Haye.

La conservation des murailles de Nancy, le départ de Longwy et de Saarlouis en conservant le droit d'y mettre garnison, l'abolition des péages établis du temps de Charles IV. et depuis, l'équivalent ou la restitution de Marsal, la route de 1661, qui est inutile depuis le passage illimité, la saline de Moyenice en fournissant les sels, aussi bien que la Primatiale,

les abbayes de l'Isle et de Bouzonville, et les trois dignités de la Primatiale, qui sont des bénéfices de patronage lai demandés par Son Altesse Sérénissime, en un mot tous les points portés dans votre instruction à la réserve de la route, les ministres du Roi n'en ont pas fait une affaire à la Haye, n'y en ayant aucun qui diminue en rien sa grandeur, mais ils font honneur à Son Altesse Sérénissime et lui donnent des marques de l'amitié de Sa Majesté.

Ce qui nous surprend le plus, est cette défiance dont vous parlez, laquelle à la vérité nous a désolés d'autant plus que nous croyons être convaincus, qu'un homme de bon sens ne peut entrer dans des sentiments si peu conformes à l'état et à Son Altesse Sérénissime, comme si un Prince de 18 ans, qui se jette entre les bras du Roi, qui lui demande Mademoiselle pour marque de sa confiance, qui n'a ni troupes, ni places, ni munitions de guerre, ni peuples, ni biens dont il puisse jouir, sans les bonnes grâces du Roi, était capable de donner à une cour comme celle de France la moindre inquiétude pas même en songe.

Croyez-moi, Monsieur, ce sont des choses, qui se disent sans fondement, qui ne méritent pas de réponse, et qui se gâtent même en y répondant, parceque ce serait faire tort à la grandeur du Roi et aux intentions de Son Altesse Sérénissime de mettre en doute des choses évidentes, et toutes les déclarations qu'on peut faire sur cela, sont plustôt nuisibles qu'utiles. Nous ne comprenons pas les assurances dont vous parlez, elles sont essentiellement dans la puissance du Roi et la situation de la Lorraine, comme Monsieur de Crecy l'a bien dit à la Haye sans aller plus loin.

Vous voulez que Son Altesse Sérénissime vienne; il n'a ni maison pour loger, ni argent pour venir, ses gens n'ont pas le pouvoir d'en trouver, ils ne peuvent empêcher la continuation des levées, qui se font encore en Lorraine, ils n'ont pas l'autorité d'exercer le moindre acte de jurisdiction, de sorte qu'au lieu de procurer quelque agrément à un jeune Prince qui met toute sa confiance dans la bonté du Roi, vos lettres l'affligeront aussi bien que le Mémoire que vous avez fait, parcequ'il paraît que vous craignez d'offenser Sa Majesté en lui représentant

l'espoir que Son Altesse Sérénissime a fondé sur sa bonté, qui est le plus grand agrément qu'il attend d'avoir en Lorraine.

Ce n'est pas à mon sens une affaire d'à présent de penser à la cour de Mademoiselle; il faut établir les agréments solides du mariage et ce qui convient à sa dignité; car elle ne manquera jamais de gens, qui disputeront à l'envie l'un de l'autre l'honneur de la servir.

Le traitement d'Altesse Royale à Son Altesse Sérénissime et des têtes couronnées est à ménager, si Sa Majesté veut bien lui donner, et ne sera pas une chose difficile; cela est mieux dû aux Ducs de Lorraine qu'aux Ducs de Savoye; mais ne quittons pas les méliorations solides pour les honneurs, et allons à l'un et à l'autre solidement.

Nous ne savons aussi, comme vous avez fait des avances pour Son Altesse Sérénissime d'aller à la cour, où prendre de l'argent pour cela; nous qui en manquons pour le faire venir d'ailleurs, il faut ménager le traitement dont il jouit à Vienne chez l'Empereur, et des choses dont il n'est point fait mention dans votre instruction, ne faites pas d'avances.

Nous sommes au reste toujours sans exercice, et il n'y a pas encore d'ordre de remettre l'état; Monsgr. l'Évêque de Seez soutient sa prétention sur ce qu'en ayant écrit en cour, il est sans réponse, et il nous en est venu ici faire sa déclaration, et qu'il fallait avant qu'il se déporta que Sa Majesté en décida.

Je suis etc. . . .

St. Nicolas le 21. Janvier 1698.

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## Count Convonges to the Earl of Carlingford.

À Paris ce 22. Janvier 1698.

Monsieur,

Je trouvais hier ici arrivant de Versailles la lettre que Votre Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de m'écrire le 13. du courant de Saverne, et j'espère que celle-ci trouvera Votre Excellence à Nancy, puisque les ordres ont été expédiés pour remettre l'état à Votre Excellence, Messrs. les Ministres m'ayant

assuré que le Roi avait ordonné qu'on vous en mit en possession et qu'on vous y laissa exercer toute l'autorité et jouir de tous les domaines du jour de l'échange des ratifications, et qu'on cessa de faire aucune levée de telle nature qu'elle puisse être sur les sujets de Son Altesse Sérénissime, et que les commandants pour le Roi ne se mêlassent plus que du commandement des troupes qui restent pour la démolition de Nancy; ainsi, Monsieur, je crois présentement Votre Excellence en possession de tout.

Je ne ferai pas de redite à Votre Excellence de tout ce qui s'est passé et de tout ce que j'ai pû faire depuis mon arrivée en cette cour, espérant que Votre Excellence aura reçu toutes mes lettres, par lesquelles je lui ai rendu un compte exact de tout ce que j'ai fait, assurant Votre Excellence que je n'ai rien oublié pour tâcher de procurer à Son Altesse Sérénissime toute la satisfaction qu'on avait fait espérer à ses ministres à la Haye ; mais j'ai déjà eu l'honneur de dire à Votre Excellence que je n'ai trouvé jusqu'à présent que des termes généraux, qui marquent que l'on est ici disposé de vivre avec Son Altesse Sérénissime dans une grande union et amitié, et qu'on lui en donnera toutes les marques possibles aux occasions, pourvu qu'il s'attache de bonne foi à cette couronne, et il me paraît que son long séjour à Vienne leur est suspect, et qu'on craint qu'il n'y change de sentiment parcequ'on leur écrit delà; c'est ce qui m'a fait prendre la liberté de lui mander et à Votre Excellence qu'il doit ne pas perdre de temps à venir dans ses états, s'il veut établir ici quelque confiance et y être avec tranquillité et quelque agrément.

Votre Excellence a vu par la copie du mémoire que j'ai présenté, ce que j'avais demandé; le traité étant signé, il m'a paru qu'il ne nous restait plus que la voie de prier et de s'en remettre à la bonne volonté du Roi.

L'on m'a répondu là-dessus que le Roi le remettrait dans ses états et voulait lui donner des marques de son amitié *et lui donner lieu d'être content*, que pour les démolitions de Nancy c'était une chose arrêtée, qu'on ne pouvait changer pour la sûreté de la France, *non pas que l'on se défiât de Son Altesse*

*Sérénissime*, mais que les temps peuvent changer. J'ai dit là-dessus tout ce que j'ai pû pour adoucir cette démolition, et j'ai employé tout ce que j'ai crû avoir quelque pouvoir pour faire changer cette dureté, mais j'y vois peu d'apparence jusqu'à cette heure, quoique j'en aie parlé à Madame de Maintenon, qu'on ne voit qu'avec des peines incroyables: je n'ai pas pû encore pénétrer, si elle obtiendra quelque chose là-dessus, *mais c'est la seule ressource, que j'y vois*, m'ayant témoigné un grand désir de servir Son Altesse Sérénissime.

Sur l'article des bénéfices l'on m'a répondu que le Roi voulait bien que ceux qui ont besoin de bulles en obtiennent sur la nomination de Son Altesse Sérénissime, et en jouissent, comme la primatiale, le doyen, chantre et écolâtre, et l'abbaye de Bouzonville, et que pour ceux qui n'ont pas besoin de bulles, le Roi prétendait que les pourvus par lui en jouissent aux termes du traité.

À l'égard des finances j'ai été renvoyé à Monsieur de Pontchartrain, que je n'ai pû voir; ainsi je remets au premier ordinaire à en rendre compte à Votre Excellence. J'insisterai à ce *que l'on nous laisse quelque jouissance de l'année dernière*, mais je doute de l'obtenir. Quant au mariage, j'ai déjà dit à Votre Excellence que ne s'étant pû traiter à Risvick comme un mariage d'intérêt, *j'ai fait la demande suivant mon instruction; j'ai pourtant insinué aux ministres les besoins de Son Altesse Sérénissime, et qu'il espérait par-là des adoucissements suivant ce que les ministres en avaient parlé* en Hollande; mais on m'a dit que le Roi ferait là-dessus tout ce qu'il pourrait, sans s'expliquer davantage; il me paraît que l'on mariera Mademoiselle comme les petites filles de France, qu'on lui donnera un million de livres *ou quatre cent mille écus argent comptant*, et peut-être que le Roi pourra donner quelque somme au-delà *par gratification à cause de la conséquence;* mais tout cela n'est encore que conjecture, car il faudra remettre cela au temps que l'on parlera du contrat, *et que Son Altesse Sérénissime sera dans ses états.* Monsieur l'Abbé le Begue m'a mandé que Votre Excellence désirait savoir mon sentiment sur les moyens d'avoir quelque argent présentement; elle est bien plus éclairée que

moi pour voir ce qui est le mieux, mais puisqu' elle veut que je lui dise ma pensée, *j'estime qu'il ne faut pas commencer le règne de Son Altesse Sérénissime par faire des impositions sur le peuple, qui soient d'une grande charge et vexation, mais l'on pourrait prendre quelques avances* sur les fermes des domaines et salines en les laissant, et il y a plusieurs compagnies, qui pensent à les prendre tant en Lorraine qu'ici, et qui pourront avancer jusqu'à quatre ou cinq cent mille livres en leur payant l'intérêt à dix pour cent et même à plus bas prix; mais je crois qu'il ne se faut pas presser, *et que vous pouvez tirer un quartier de ceux qui sont en place* et qui jouissent, et leur laisser cette année seulement, pendant laquelle on pourra prendre de plus justes mesures.

Quelque envie que j'aie d'aller rendre mes devoirs à Votre Excellence, je ne crois pas devoir partir d'ici que je n'aie reçu *des lettres de Son Altesse Sérénissime en réponse de celle que le Roi lui a écrite, qui le remercie sur le mariage*, parceque si celle ne venait pas et que je partisse sans cela, l'on croirait qu'il a changé de sentiment, ce que l'on ne publie que trop, et Votre Excellence en connait mieux que moi les conséquences; cependant je suiverai ses ordres exactement, et désire avec passion d'être déchargé de cette commission, à laquelle je réussis si peu, ne doutant pas qu'un autre ne s'en acquitte mieux et plus adroitement que moi; car quand on est obligé de demander grâce après un traité signé dans une cour aussi dure et aussi difficile que celle-ci, je vous assure qu'on y est bien empêché. Donnez-moi donc, Monsieur, vos ordres, lesquels j'exécuterai avec toute la fidélité et l'exactitude possible et avec tout le respect que vous doit,

Monsieur,

Votre très-humble et très-obéissant serviteur
Convonges m/p.

J'oubliais de vous dire que Monsr. de Torsy m'a dit de la part du Roi que Sa Majesté espérait que Son Altesse Sérénissime ne toucherait pas à l'arrêt qu'il avait rendu lui-même sur les affaires de Remiremont, desquelles je vous rendrai compte,

lorsque j'aurai l'honneur de vous voir, étant une chose qu'il a fort à coeur.

Il voudrait aussi que l'on ne permit pas à Madame de Courdonné de retourner à Remiremont, laquelle en est sortie par ordre du Roi, parceque l'on prétend qu'elle y entretient la division.

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## Mr. le Begue to the Count de Convonges.

24. January 1698.

Nous attendons, Monsieur, avec impatience l'ordinaire d'aujourd'hui pour voir ce que vous aurez fait et obtenu; Monsr. de Bissy a envoyé le Major de Nancy faire compliment *au Comte de Carlingford,* mais rien au-delà, et Son Excellence ayant rendu le compliment et fait demander s'il avait reçu ordre de remettre l'état, il a répondu que non.

*Nous voilà donc en Lorraine depuis 13 jours,* comme de bons marchands en attendant que nous puissions agir; il y a peu de personnes de qualité et d'autres qui ne soient venus ici, mais tout se passe en compliments. Je me suis donné l'honneur de vous écrire la grosse réception que nous avons eue de Madame de Convonges, et en même temps je vous ai dit vaguement nos sentiments sur la conduite que vous avez à tenir, parcequ'il nous a semblé que le chemin que vous prenez, ne suffit pas, et qu'il ne s'agit point seulement du mariage, mais des méliorations, que nous ne voyons pas jusqu'à présent; il paraît au contraire des défiances désolantes; car enfin, Monsieur, où voulez-vous que Son Altesse Sérénissime soit aujourd'hui, comme je vous l'ai mandé par mes dernières.

J'ai eu l'honneur de voir avant-hier Madame de Convonges que j'ai entretenue de ce que je savais; vous jugez bien qu'il est peu agréable d'être ici, comme nous y sommes, d'autant plus que les officiers du Roi nous renvoient à vous pour l'expédition des ordres, disant que ce n'est point à eux de les prêter; voilà ce que je puis vous dire, et que ce pays-ci a des jaloux, des envieux, comme les autres; je vous en conjure premièrement de nous faire donner possession, et ne séparez pas le mariage des

méliorations. Messieurs Mahuet sont ici tout deux fort assidus, et d'autres aussi; en un mot on voit tout le monde s'empresser. Je vous embrasse de tout mon coeur etc. . . .

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## The Earl of Carlingford to Count Convonges.

Monsieur,

Mon voyage a été retardé par la mort imprévue de la Reine, qui nous a jetés tous dans une si grande affliction qu'il a fallu quelque temps pour nous remettre avant de songer aux mesures nécessaires à prendre après ce coup fatal.

Son Altesse a jugé qu'il ne devait rien altérer, Monsieur, dans vos instructions et dans vos lettres signées de la Reine, qu'il fallait les rendre toutes telles qu'elles sont, et qu'il ne pouvait sans manquer de respect à une si bonne mère rien changer à ses dernières volontés.

Monsr. de Lilienrood lorsqu'il a proposé le mariage, a ajouté que c'était un mariage d'intérêt; Monsr. de Harlay a promis que le Roi ferait des choses étonnantes en faveur de cette alliance, et même plus que le Duc ne pouvait demander.

Peut-on trouver mauvais qu'on sollicite de la générosité du Roi les effets de ses promesses, qu'apparamment on n'aurait osé avancer sans son aveu, et on a crû qu'il était plus important de le faire au nom de la mère que du fils, et que Madame aurait la bonté d'y entrer sur le même pied.

Ceux qui veulent inférer de ceci quelqu'arrière-pensée dans le Duc, raisonnent mal, et peut-être malicieusement; Son Altesse connaît très-bien qu'il ne peut ni posséder ses états, ni en jouir que par les bonnes grâces du Roi; mais il lui serait fort fâcheux de rendre malheureuse une des premières et plus accomplies Princesses du monde, s'il ne pouvait fournir à la décence dûe à sa grandeur.

Je me console, Monsieur, de voir l'affaire en si bonnes mains; personne n'est plus capable que vous de ménager les avantages des parties intéressées; j'attends de vos nouvelles à Nancy, où vous me ferez faute; j'y trouverai les soirées bien

longues sans vous, à moins que vous n'ayez la bonté, Monsieur, de m'y recommander à vos amis, quoique je doute fort qu'il y en ait qui puisse vous suppléer. Je suis avec beaucoup d'estime et de passion, Monsieur, etc . . .

Guesseling le 25. Janvier 1698.

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## Count Convonges to the Earl of Carlingford.

1er Février 1698.

Je me donnais l'honneur d'écrire à Votre Excellence par l'ordinaire dernier, que j'allais à Versailles pour éclaircir ce qui est cause du retardement, que l'on apportait à ce que Votre Excellence n'était pas mis en possession de l'état. J'en parlais à Monsieur de Barbesieux le plus fortement qu'il me fût possible, lequel m'assura avec serment, qu'il en avait envoyé ordre à Monsr. de Bissy le 15. Janvier et qu'il avait reçu réponse de lui, qui en accusait la réception; il me dit qu'il lui avait mandé de vous laisser exercer tout le commandement et la jurisdiction même de Nancy, et de ne se plus mêler de rien que du commandement des troupes qui restaient au dit Nancy pour la démolition; ainsi, Monsieur, il m'a protesté que Monsr. de Bissy devait exécuter les ordres, et qu'il lui allait encore réitérer par cet ordinaire, ce qui ne me laisse pas douter que Votre Excellence ne soit présentement en pleine possession; mais s'il y avait encore quelque difficulté, Votre Excellence peut me faire l'honneur de me le mander, et je le ferai lever aussitôt; car tous les ministres m'ont assuré que c'était l'intention du Roi et qu'il l'avait ordonné il y a plus de 15 jours, par où Votre Excellence peut voir qu'il n'y a pas de ma faute.

Je vis ensuite Monsr. de Pontchartrain, auquel j'avais été renvoyé pour ce qui regarde les finances, et à qui j'avais donné un mémoire, par lequel je demandais que l'on accordât à Son Altesse Sérénissime la demi-année de 1697, que l'on fasse cesser toutes les levées, tant de la subvention que ce que l'on demandait aux villes pour le rachat des nouvelles charges et autres impositions faites tant sur le peuple que sur les particuliers; il

me dit avoir lu le mémoire au Roi, qui avait répondu qu'il était toujours très-disposé de faire à Son Altesse Sérénissime tous les plaisirs qu'il pourrait, mais que les affaires ne lui permettaient pas de lui faire présentement des présents et gratifications, qu'il voulait que Son Altesse Sérénissime entrât en possession de tous les revenus du jour de la ratification, qu'à cet effet il allait ordonner aux intendants de Nancy et de Metz de les faire payer aux ordres de Votre Excellence depuis ce jour-là et de restituer ce que l'on aurait touché, comme aussi de défendre toute levée à l'avenir; mais il y apporte une distinction, qui est que les communautés et particuliers, qui se sont engagés de payer les charges, qu'ils ont prises de gré à gré, et qui sont convenus de payer par terme, en acheveront les payements, mais que celles qui auront été imposées, en seront quittes, ce qui se doit régler avec ceux que Votre Excellence nommera avec les intendants, qui en feront le détail; c'est, Monsieur, ce que j'ai pû obtenir après avoir bien disputé.

J'allais ensuite chez Monsieur de Torsy pour lui parler des équivalents et des méliorations que les ambassadeurs de France à Risvick ont fait espérer, et lui donner un mémoire là-dessus suivant mon instruction et les dernières lettres de Monsieur le Begue. Je trouvais Monsr. de Pomponne qui entrait chez Monsr. de Torsy, auquel je parlais; il me dit que le Roi n'avait encore rien déterminé là-dessus et qu'il fallait rentrer dans les états et en être en possession auparavant, qu'il me conseillait de n'en pas parler avant ce temps-là, me faisant connaître que pour obtenir quelque chose il fallait que Son Altesse Sérénissime fût rentrée dans ses états, me marquant qu'il conseillait qu'il ne perde pas de temps d'y venir, ayant remarqué qu'on l'y désire avant de ne rien faire; ce qui m'a fait retarder à donner mon mémoire là-dessus, en attendant les ordres de Votre Excellence, que je suiverai avec toute l'exactitude et la sousmission possible. Je vous supplie donc, Monsieur, de me marquer ce que je ferai et si je donnerai le mémoire ou si je différerai, et en cas que Votre Excellence ordonne le dernier parti, je crois qu'aussitôt que j'aurai reçu les lettres de Son Altesse Sérénissime en réponse de celles que je lui ai envoyées du Roi, de Monsieur et de

Madame sur le mariage, que n'y ayant plus rien de pressé, si Votre Excellence me permettra d'aller lui rendre compte de ma commission et de l'assurer du respect et de l'attachement, avec lequel je veux vivre et mourir etc. . . .

Depuis ma lettre écrite je reçois celle de Votre Excellence du 28. du mois passé, qui me donne bien du chagrin de la savoir indisposée, m'intéressant à sa santé plus que je ne puis dire, et prie le Seigneur qu'il la lui renvoie bientôt très-parfaite.

Je n'ai rien à ajouter à ce que je me donne l'honneur de vous dire à Votre Excellence ci-dessus, si non que je la crois présentement à Nancy, que je retourne demain à Versailles pour presser encore que l'on réitère les ordres.

À l'égard des méliorations j'assure Votre Excellence que j'ai déjà dit et fait ce que j'ai pû, et cherché tous les moyens de parvenir à faire avoir satisfaction à Son Altesse Sérénissime, mais jusqu'à cette heure je ne vois rien de positif, et l'on compte pour rien les paroles des ambassadeurs à Risvick. Je ne cesse de représenter de toutes mes forces ce que Votre Excellence m'ordonne; mais encore une fois: si Son Altesse Sérénissime n'est pas dans ses états, je ne crois pas qu'on puisse rien obtenir pour les raisons que j'ai déjà dites tant de fois; car l'on ne se laisse pas ici persuader.

Quant aux démolitions de Nancy, je trouve toujours tant de fermeté et de rigueur que je n'ose m'en rien promettre, quoique j'emploie toutes les voies secrètes et publiques dont je me suis pû aviser; du reste je ne crois rien omettre de ce que je puis m'aviser pour contenter Son Altesse Sérénissime et Votre Excellence; peut-être un autre serait mieux que moi.

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## Count Convonges to the Earl of Carlingford.

À Paris le 5. Février 1698.

Monsieur,

Je suis si pressé de répondre à la lettre que Votre Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de m'écrire par l'ordinaire dernier, que je ne puis lui dire que l'ayant reçue depuis, que j'ai remarqué tant par celle-là que par celle que j'ai reçue de Monsr. l'Abbé le Begue

du premier de ce mois, que Votre Excellence continuait à n'être pas content de ma conduite, dont je suis au désespoir, n'ayant d'autres vues que de faire mon possible pour procurer à Son Altesse Sérénissime tous les avantages qu'il peut attendre de cette cour.

J'avoue que j'ai peu de capacité et je prendrai la liberté de vous répéter que j'ai toujours bien prévu que la commission dont je suis honoré, est au-dessus de ma portée et que le plus grand plaisir, qu'on puisse me faire, est de m'en décharger, ne pouvant faire plus par la connaissance que j'ai de cette cour et par la dureté qui s'y rencontre; mais j'ai cru que n'ayant plus d'autre voie que la seule prière, il fallait aller doucement et lever les défiances qu'on pouvait avoir, et tâcher à y établir la confiance avant toute chose.

Votre Excellence me dit qu'il faut presser sans relâche d'avoir des adoucissements au traité et de faire en sorte que Son Altesse Sérénissime soit contente; pouvez-vous croire, Monsieur, que je ne le fais pas et que j'en perde aucune occasion? Mais c'est qu'on répond, qu'il y a un traité signé qu'il faut suivre, qu'on ne veut pas entrer dans les promesses verbales, que les ambassadeurs ont données, et dans les espérances qu'ils ont laissé prendre, qu'on ne les écoute plus; dites-moi, je vous supplie, ce qu'il y a à faire là-dessus.

L'on me reproche que je n'ai pas suivi mes instructions sur la proposition du mariage, que je ne devais pas en parler, que je ne sache ce que l'on voulait faire pour Son Altesse Sérénissime. À quoi je réponds que j'ai trouvé avant mon arrivée, qu'on avait mandé de la Haye que je devais parler du mariage sans conditions, qu'on avait refusé d'en traiter par l'Empereur et par les médiateurs, que la négociation en avait été renvoyée ici, et qu'il fallait la remettre au Roi, surtout que l'on s'attendait à la cour que j'en fasse la proposition, qu'à moins que Son Altesse Sérénissime ne se remette à la volonté du Roi, il n'y avait rien à espérer, que l'on disait qu'il avait des arrière-pensées, et qu'il ne pensait qu'à s'attacher à Vienne et même ne voulait pas venir dans ses états, ce que l'on croit encore; ayez la bonté de me dire, si sur ces dispositions-là je n'eusse pas parlé du

mariage, quel moyen y avait-il d'obtenir quelque chose, et même la restitution des états, la paix étant signée, et l'Angleterre, l'Espagne et la Hollande s'étant déclarées qu'elles ne la romperaient pas pour cela. J'ai donc cru que l'unique moyen pour persuader que Son Altesse Sérénissime voulait bien vivre avec la France, et y établir la confiance, était de proposer le mariage, d'autant plus que mon instruction porte de le faire, et si j'eusse tardé davantage, la défiance augmentait tous les jours, et tout le monde me disait, pourquoi je ne le faisais pas. — Les ministres à qui j'ai parlé des méliorations et avec qui j'ai voulu entrer là-dessus, avant toute chose m'ont dit que tant qu'on ne parlerait pas du mariage et qu'on ne se remettrait pas à la volonté du Roi, il n'y avait rien à espérer. C'est donc ce qui m'a fait prendre ce parti-là, l'ayant cru l'unique, et n'en ayant plus d'autres; si j'ai manqué, il n'y a qu'à me dédire et à me punir, étant tout prêt d'en recevoir tous les châtiments que l'on voudra. La suite fera peut-être voir qu'il n'y avait pas d'autre parti à prendre, et si Votre Excellence voulait envoyer quelqu' autre ici, comme je l'en supplie, peut-être trouverait-il plus de facilité que je n'en trouve.

Depuis cela je me suis attaché à faire déloger les troupes du pays, ce que j'ai obtenu avec assez de peine; après j'ai sollicité que l'on remette les états à Votre Excellence; les ordres sont envoyés pour cela, et s'il y a eu du retardement, c'est Monsieur de Bissy, qui l'a causé; mais j'ai vu sa réponse, par laquelle il mande qu'il les a reçus; si Monsr. de Vaubourg fait des difficultés, il doit avoir à cette heure des ordres de n'en faire aucune, ce qui me fût hier assuré.

J'ai déjà eu l'honneur de dire à Votre Excellence que j'avais voulu donner un mémoire pour les méliorations du traité et pour les équivalents, sur quoi Monsr. de Pomponne m'a dit que le Roi n'avait encore pris aucune résolution là-dessus, et qu'il fallait attendre que Votre Excellence fût en pleine possession, sur quoi j'attends ses ordres, que j'exécuterai à l'avenir sans répliquer, sachant bien obéir.

Je frappe à toutes les portes et emploie tout ce que je puis pour obtenir des adoucissements sur les démolitions de Nancy;

jusqu'à cette heure je trouve le Roi si ferme que je n'ose rien espérer, quoique je n'en désiste pas.

Voilà, Monsieur, toute ma conduite, étant au désespoir qu'elle ne soit pas telle que vous désirez; mais si vous voulez considérer que l'on dépend absolument de cette cour ici, qu'il ne reste que la voie de prière, et que Son Altesse Sérénissime ne peut être dans ses états et en jouir paisiblement sans y être bien et en dépendre, ce que l'on y connait parfaitement, vous trouverez peut-être que je n'ai pas tant de tort et que mes intentions ont été plus droites qu'on ne veut vous persuader; car il est aisé de blâmer de loin et de parler sans connaître les gens, à qui l'on a à faire. Encore une fois, Monsieur, tirez-moi d'ici, je vous en prie, puisque je réussis si mal, et permettez-moi de vous aller rendre compte de mes actions et vous assurer que, quoi qui arrive de ma malheureuse destinée, je serai toujours avec tout le respect possible,

Monsieur, de Votre Excellence

le très-humble et très-obéissant serviteur

Convonges m/p.

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## Mr. le Begue to the Count de Convonges,

8. February 1698.

Vos lettres, Monsieur, du 1^er^ du courant nous trouvent à Nancy, où Monsr. de Bissy et Monsr. de Vaubourg ont déclaré à Son Excellence qu'ils avaient ordre de lui remettre tout le commandement de la province, l'administration de la justice, celle des finances et de la police, et dès aujourd'hui il y aura conseil pour régler le rétablissement du Parlement, du Bailliage, de l'Hôtel de ville et de la Chambre des Comptes, qui sont les premières choses à faire, et ensuite Son Excellence passera au reste.

Vous verrez par les ci-jointes de Son Altesse Sérénissime, comme le 25. du passé il n'avait pas encore reçu la lettre du Roi, et qu'ainsi on ne doit pas l'accuser de retardement. Pour vous montrer, combien il désire d'être ici, je vous envoie en original sa dernière, que vous me renverrez, s'il vous plaît, afin d'ôter toute sorte d'ombrage par-delà, si on en prenait encore, quoiqu'il soit assez clair à tout le monde que l'unique intérêt de

Son Altesse Sérénissime le porte à venir, quand il n'y aurait pas d'autres considérations.

Quand nous aurons de l'argent, Son Excellence prend tant d'expédients pour les remises, que j'espère qu'il en touchera bientôt, moyennant quoi il pourra venir, et il le fera d'autant plus volontiers qu'il connaît par les lettres du Milord l'état de son pays et l'amour de ses peuples; les honnêtetés qu'on reçoit ici à présent, sont aussi des choses qui gagnent plus Son Altesse Sérénissime que je ne puis vous dire.

Ainsi il paraît à Son Excellence que l'on ne doit pas à cause de son absence désister de demander des adoucissements, surtout dans l'exécution du traité, qui est une chose essentielle, à quoi l'on va travailler, et pour cet effet il faudra commencer par demander des commissaires pour régler l'équivalent de Longwy, si l'on ne veut point se contenter du jus praesidii.

Cependant on va rétablir incessamment la justice partout, et on envoie des ordres dans tous les lieux possédés en l'an 1670, ce qui sera la pierre de touche pour les difficultés que nous craignons; on fera la même chose pour les finances; cependant agissez pour la conservation de la ville neuve sur le pied des quatre dégrés que je vous ai marqués, savoir le corps de la place, comme il est, ou du moins les courtines, terrassées ou non terrassées, ce qui ne serait que conserver la muraille sèche, qu'on peut rébâtir; faites agir sur cela Madame et Mademoiselle, qui peuvent employer Madame de Maintenon, pour évacuer Nancy et décharger le bourgeois du logement; nous pourrions nous charger de l'argent que le Roi donne. Pour la démolition j'ajouterai encore que si on trouvait le moyen d'évacuer la vieille ville, Son Excellence n'en sortirait plus pour la commodité de tout le monde.

Quant aux autres adoucissements, qu'on remet à l'arrivée de Son Altesse Sérénissime, ne pourriez-vous pas représenter que rien ne l'arrêtât à Vienne que l'impossibilité d'en partir, comme il le confirme dans toutes les lettres de sa main? On pourrait toujours profiter des bonnes dispositions en faisant connaître à Messrs. ses Ministres qu'on n'en doute pas, et tenir ainsi nos prétentions et nos sollicitations toujours vives.

À l'égard des domaines je vous ai mandé d'écouter et de recevoir les propositions, et qu'on voudrait trouver moyen que les prétendants s'échauffassent, ce qui sera difficile à régir; ainsi il faudrait avoir les propositions de ceux qui vous ont parlé.

Pour fournir aux dépenses de Son Altesse Sérénissime à Vienne, on a résolu de demander un joyeux avènement sur le pied de la capitulation, ainsi qu'il en a été convenu par les principaux; car les dépenses dont Son Altesse Sérénissime est chargée inévitablement, sont extrêmes.

Monsieur le Comte de Carlingford est fort satisfait de ces Messieurs et du zèle des bourgeois de Nancy, la cour ne lui déplaît pas pour une ancienne maison; je me suis logé chez vous avec votre permission, où je serai le plus commodément du monde; je vous en remercie mille fois, c'est ce que j'ai le loisir de vous écrire à mon arrivée au milieu des embarras de tout le monde dans votre belle petite chambre. N'attendez point de lettres du Milord, qui est sorti tout malade de St. Nicolas; pour ne perdre pas de temps, il me charge de vous prier de l'excuser étant accablé de visites et des honnêtetés de tout le monde.

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## Count Convonges to the Earl of Carlingford.

1698.

Monsieur,

J'ai reçu avec une joie extrême la lettre que Votre Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de m'écrire le quatre de ce mois; elle serait parfaite, si j'avais pû me trouver en Lorraine à votre arrivée pour vous y rendre mes respects et vous y offrir tout ce qui dépend de moi. J'ai mandé à Madame de Convonges de suppléer à mon défaut et de vous y rendre tous les devoirs et les services qu'elle pourra; disposez donc, Monsieur, librement de tout ce qui m'appartient, puisque je ne puis avoir plus de satisfaction que de vous être bon à quelque chose et de vous donner des preuves de mon respectueux attachement pour Votre Excellence.

J'avais déjà vu par mes instructions ce que Votre Excellence me fait l'honneur de me mander, tant sur les méliorations du

traité que sur les conditions du mariage; mais le traité étant signé, les ambassadeurs sont devenus des particuliers qui ne se mêlent de rien et qui ne répondent de rien; ainsi il faut s'adresser aux ministres qui ne s'expliquent pas. J'ai présenté le premier mémoire que je joins à cette dépêche, sur lequel l'on ne m'a pas encore répondu; je vais demain à Versailles pour quelques jours, pour voir ce que l'on voudra me dire, et attendrai vos ordres pour le reste; cependant Monsr. de Pomponne m'a assuré que vous l'avez reçu à Nancy, et que l'on ne ferait nulle difficulté de vous mettre en possession de l'autorité.

Je ne vois nulle apparence à rien sauver des murailles de la ville neuve pour les raisons que j'explique dans la grande lettre que je me donne l'honneur d'écrire à Votre Excellence; du reste il faudra tâcher de les faire expliquer par les mémoires que vous m'ordonnerez de leur présenter. Il y a apparence qu'ils pourront laisser la prévôté de Longwy en gardant la ville, mais rien n'est sûr ici que de belles paroles sans effet.

Quant au mariage l'on mariera Mademoiselle, comme les petites filles de France ont été mariées; mais l'on se laisse entendre que l'on fera des libéralités en argent ou en meubles, je n'ai pourtant encore entré en aucun détail, n'en ayant pas d'ordre, et je crois qu'il faut que j'aie l'honneur de vous voir avant qu'on décide rien là-dessus, dont je meurs d'impatience, pour vous assurer mieux que je ne puis rien faire ici, et que je serai toujours avec le dernier respect,

Monsieur, de Votre Excellence

le très-humble et très-obéissant serviteur

Convonges.

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## Count Convonges to the Earl of Carlingford.

À Paris le 12. Février 1698.

Monsieur,

Je viens marquer à Votre Excellence la joie que j'ai du rétablissement de Sa santé et de ce qu'elle est enfin entrée en possession de la Lorraine, espérant qu'elle aura reconnu que le retardement que l'on a apporté, ne vient pas de ma faute, ni

d'aucune négligence, puisque j'ose assurer à Votre Excellence que je fais ce que je puis pour l'avantage de Son Altesse Sérénissime et la satisfaction de Votre Excellence; mais on est bien éloigné de faire ce que l'on veut, et je ne cesserai de vous supplier d'envoyer un autre, qui soit plus heureux et plus habile que moi, et qui y réussisse mieux.

J'arrivais hier de Versailles, où j'ai entrepris et tenté tous les moyens possibles pour obtenir quelques adoucissements sur la démolition de Nancy, mais jusqu'à cette heure je trouve le Roi et ses Ministres si fermes que je n'ose m'en rien promettre; je suivrai encore tous les dégrés que Monsr. l'Abbé le Begue me prescrit par l'ordre de Votre Excellence, et ne me lasserai pas d'y persister.

Je retournerai Dimanche pour présenter un mémoire pour les autres choses que Monsieur le Begue me marque, puisque Votre Excellence le juge à propos. Je demanderai des commissaires pour les équivalents et tâcherai de savoir les sentiments du Roi, tant sur Marsal que sur Longwy, les bénéfices et sur toute autre chose, et ferai mes efforts pour ne rien oublier. Mais j'ose encore répéter à Votre Excellence que tant que Son Altesse Sérénissime ne sera pas dans ses états, je doute qu'on puisse rien obtenir, pour les raisons que je vous ai tant de fois marquées, et avec tout cela je n'ose répondre que les choses aillent mieux, tant l'on s'attache ici au traité; mais il est sûr que si l'on a à faire quelque chose, que ce ne sera qu'après son arrivée, et c'est ce qui m'avait fait vous proposer d'attendre ce temps-là et la conclusion du mariage comme le plus favorable; mais puisque Votre Excellence ne le juge pas à propos, j'obéirai sans répliquer. J'ai mandé à Monsr. le Begue par l'ordinaire dernier ce que j'avais pû découvrir pour les finances et comme j'avais donné des lettres à des gens qui n'ont trouvé Votre Excellence pour lui faire des propositions; j'en ai fait le portrait que je ne répéterai pas ici. Il y a encore d'autres gens qui ont envie des fermes et de faire d'autres établissements, dont je rendrai compte à Votre Excellence comme de tout ce qui viendra à ma connaissance. Le Milord Portland est ici, qui paraît vouloir prendre de grandes liaisons avec la France; il fait fort la cour et tâche de s'y rendre agréable.

Le Roi d'Angleterre a défendu à tous ses gens de n'avoir aucune communication avec ceux qui sont venus avec le Milord Portland, et même de ne pas venir à Paris pendant qu'il y sera, de peur de quelque querelle entre les gens de cette nation. Cependant j'ai vu le Milord Galmoy, qui m'a fort chargé de faire ses compliments à Votre Excellence et de lui dire qu'il fera son possible pour l'aller voir; il me paraît dans la résolution de voir le Milord Portland et de tâcher par son moyen de retourner sur ses biens; il y en a plusieurs autres dans le même dessein, et l'on ne doute pas qu'ils ne l'obtiennent avec les conditions que l'on tiendra avec eux, tant il est vrai qu'il n'est que de rentrer chez soi, ce qui me fait encore répéter à Votre Excellence qu'il est de nécessité que Son Altesse Sérénissime y revienne le plustôt qu'il pourra, et qu'il paraisse quel traitement qu'on lui fasse de vouloir y rester et bien vivre avec cette cour ici, espérant que le reste viendra après.

C'est, Monsieur, ce que peut dire à Votre Excellence pour cette fois celui qui est et sera le reste de ses jours avec le dernier respect,

Monsieur, de Votre Excellence
le très-humble et très-obéissant serviteur
Convonges m/p.

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## Count Convonges to the Earl of Carlingford.

Paris le 19. Février 1698.

Monsieur,

J'ai à répondre aux deux lettres que Votre Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de m'écrire les 13. et 14. de ce mois, la dernière par le Sieur Narval, qui m'a rendu celles de Son Altesse Sérénissime avec son portrait, sur quoi je rendrai compte à Votre Excellence de ce que j'ai fait depuis mes dernières.

Le Sieur Narval m'est venu trouver à Versailles dans le temps que je donnais un mémoire aux ministres sur ce que Votre Excellence m'ordonnait; je demandais une audience au Roi, qu'il me donna hier dans son cabinet; je lui présentais la lettre de Son Altesse Sérénissime et lui exprimais de mon mieux

ses sentiments, lui disant qu'il n'avait d'autres intentions que de lui donner des preuves de son attachement inviolable pour sa personne et sa couronne, desquelles il devait être persuadé par toutes les démarches qu'il faisait, et par l'envie qu'il avait d'entrer dans son alliance, espérant par-là non seulement d'entrer sincèrement dans l'honneur de ses bonnes grâces, mais encore recevoir des marques de sa bonté, ne voulant tenir que de cette seule bonté et générosité les adoucissements et méliorations que ses ambassadeurs à Risvick avaient fait espérer à ceux de Son Altesse Sérénissime.

J'entrais ensuite dans le détail, lui répétant ce que j'avais demandé plusieurs fois sur les murailles de Nancy, sur quoi il me répondit qu'il avait la meilleure intention du monde de donner à Son Altesse Sérénissime des preuves de son amitié, et de faire tout ce qui lui pourrait être agréable, pour gagner la sienne, mais que pour les murailles de Nancy il m'avait déjà dit qu'il devait à son état de ne le pas laisser exposé à souffrir une grande place, laquelle dans les temps à venir pourrait nuire à son royaume, non pas de son temps, ni de celui de Son Altesse Sérénissime, en qui il prendrait confiance par l'assurance que je lui donnais de ses sentiments, puisque pour lui il croyait être en état de ne rien craindre, mais qu'en la place où il était, il devait prévoir l'avenir. À quoi je lui répondis que sa puissance était si grande et celle d'un royaume aussi puissant que le sien, qu'il n'y avait rien à craindre d'un Duc de Lorraine, quel parti il puisse prendre, que l'expérience ne nous avait que trop fait voir ce qu'il nous en avait couté, lorsqu'on avait voulu prendre un contraire, que c'était une plaie qui ne saignait que trop par l'état où était réduit notre pays, et mille autres raisons que je tâchais de lui représenter le mieux qu'il me fût possible, que je lui demandais en dernière grâce pour mon maître, et en faveur du mariage de Mademoiselle, qui ne pouvait voir qu'avec douleur cette capitale toute délabrée, sur quoi il me répondit les propres termes: Vous me trouvez sans doute dur et trop ferme, mais je vous assure que la seule raison d'état me fait vous refuser plustôt que mon inclination. Après avoir répondu à ses dictions, je me retranchais sur les courtines, lui faisant

voir qu'en démolissant seulement les bastions et y faisant à la gorge de simples murailles, ce serait une ville sans défense, qui ne pouvait donner aucun ombrage, sur quoi il me dit qu'ayant un gros rempart derrière, les bastions seraient rétablis en peu de temps, et qu'il ne pouvait non plus accorder les courtines. Me voyant donc refusé de tout, je lui proposais du moins qu'en ôtant les terres il pourrait nous laisser les murailles des courtines, qui ne seraient plus que la même qui était accordée par le traité et qui déchargerait mon maître de la dépense d'en faire une autre, que j'espérais qu'il ne me refuserait pas cette grâce, puisque je ne la demandais que pour éviter la dépense; il me répondit qu'il se ferait rendre compte de cela, et qu'il ferait son possible pour la satisfaction de mon maître et qu'en ôtant les contre-forts il pourrait faire quelque chose. Je lui parlais ensuite de l'équivalent de Longwy et lui demandais de nous laisser la prévôté et de se contenter du jus praesidii de la place, ce que par-là il n'y aurait qu'un petit équivalent à nous donner; il me répondit qu'il ne le pouvait pas à cause du Luxembourg et qu'il lui fallait une frontière en ce canton-là, mais qu'il nous donnerait un équivalent à la satisfaction de mon maître, qu'il voulait non seulement exécuter le traité de bonne foi, mais donner à Son Altesse Sérénissime toute la satisfaction qu'il pouvait, et qu'il ferait examiner mon mémoire et m'y ferait répondre de manière à nous contenter avec des paroles très-honnêtes.

Je lui parlais ensuite du portrait et de l'impatience que Son Altesse Sérénissime avait d'être dans ses états, sur quoi il me marqua grande satisfaction, me témoignant qu'il avait aussi impatience de l'y savoir arrivé et de le voir son neveu; il me dit de porter le portrait à Monsieur, qu'il était juste que lui et Mademoiselle le voient les premiers et qu'après Monsieur le lui porterait et qu'il le verrait avec plaisir.

Je revins donc hier ici et le portais à Monsieur, qui le reçût avec grande joie et mille marques de bonté et d'amitié et l'enferma dans son cabinet et ne le voulût montrer à personne, que Madame et Mademoiselle ne soient venues, lesquelles allèrent le voir aussitôt et trouvèrent Son Altesse Sérénissime très-bien faite et avec un grand air; tous ceux qui le virent, en fûrent

charmés, surtout Mademoiselle, qui reçût la lettre de Son Altesse Sérénissime avec grande démonstration de joie. Monsieur, Madame et Mademoiselle font ce qu'ils peuvent, mais la dureté est si grande que personne n'a de crédit.

Voilà, Monsieur, tout ce que j'ai pû faire, étant au désespoir de ne pouvoir mieux; mais c'est une chose cruelle que d'être réduit à des simples prières; je garderai le Sieur Narval jusqu'à ce que je sois de retour de Versailles et j'irai Dimanche pour voir la réponse à mon mémoire, afin d'en rendre compte à Son Altesse Sérénissime et à Votre Excellence et de recevoir vos ordres, auxquels je serai toujours très-soumis, étant avec tout le respect que je dois,

de Votre Excellence
le très-humble et très-obéissant serviteur
Convonges m/p.

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## Mr. le Begue's answer to the above letter.

22. February 1698.

Je commence ma lettre, Monsieur, par vous dire que la votre du 19. a contenté Son Excellence, quoique vous n'obteniez rien; vous ne pouvez errer en demandant, ni en faisant connaitre à Monsieur et à Madame que 1500 ou 1600$^{m}$ de rentes ne donneront pas lieu de faire une grande dépense en Lorraine, où il faut tout bâtir et faire tout à neuf, si le Roi ne nous aide en toutes manières.

Continuez à faire ce que vous pourrez pour sauver nos pauvres murailles et les terrasses pour les promenades de Mademoiselle, mais si cela ne se peut, il faut nous contenter des murailles; je ne sais, si ce que Sa Majesté a appelé contre-forts, ce sont certains éperons, qui soustiennent par le dedans le talus des courtines, donc la muraille tomberait sans cela; enfin faites tout de votre mieux; pensez aussi à Marsal. Nous avons ici obtenu du Chevalier d'Enonville de faire cesser la sape des courtines et d'appliquer tous les ouvriers aux bastions et au-dehors, de sorte qu'il faut tâcher d'obtenir bientôt l'ordre de les conserver; c'est ce que j'ai le loisir de vous dire aujourd'hui sur les affaires publiques.

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## Mr. le Begue to the Count de Convonges.

28. February 1698.

Je n'ai rien à ajouter, Monsieur, à mes dernières ni à ce que le Milord vous écrit, et je me réduis à vous envoyer une liste non signée, que Cuny nous a donnée de l'artillerie qui était à Nancy; celle de Marsal nous doit être aussi rendue comme vous le savez avec toutes les munitions de guerre et de bouche qui étaient dans cette place en 1663. Voyez donc de nous obtenir incessamment des ordres pour qu'on n'emmène pas le peu de canons, qui sont ici et qu'on y laisse quelque munition, parcequ'il y a ici un commissaire qui a ordre de tout emmener jusqu'à trente mille palissades coupées dans nos bois, et on nous demande trente chariots par jour pour en faire la voiture de l'arsenal au Kroue sans payer, de sorte que nous nous voyons encore tous les jours chargés; on nous demande même des brouettes à 30 sols, ce que nous avons refusé, mais bien de fournir des chariots et brouettes en payant au prix dont le Milord conviendra avec les officiers du Roi; enfin si on n'a pitié de ce pauvre pays et si on ne donne pas une interprétation douce au traité, il est impossible d'y résister; ménagez donc le soulagement du pays le mieux que vous pourrez, et parcequ'il y a mille choses à quoi vous ne pouvez fournir, le Milord croit que vous auriez besoin de quelque second pour vous aider; si vous êtes de ce sentiment, mandez-moi, qui vous croiriez propre à cela, et croyez-moi comme je le suis etc. . . .

Nancy le 28. Février 1698.

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## Mr. de la Fond to the Earl of Carlingford.

Monsieur,

Étant arrivé hier dans cette ville pour faire la fonction d'intendant de la province d'Alsace, Monsr. de la Grange m'a remis une lettre que vous lui avez fait l'honneur de lui écrire au sujet des peuples de Saint Hypolite et ses dépendances, que vous croyez ne devoir être plus compris dans les charges publiques de la dite province d'Alsace; je ne suis pas encore assez

instruit de cette matière pour pouvoir vous en rendre un compte positif, cependant il me paraît qu'au terme des articles quatre et trente et un du traité de paix conclu à Riswick que j'ai lus exactement, la souveraineté du dit lieu de Saint Hypolite doit demeurer à Sa Majesté; dans peu de temps je serai plus en état de vous marquer mon sentiment, et j'ai l'honneur d'être avec respect,

Monsieur,

Votre très-humble et très-obéissant serviteur

de la Fond.

À Strasbourg le 1. Mars 1698.

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## Count Convonges to the Earl of Carlingford.

À Paris le 30. Juin 1698.

Monsieur,

J'ai reçu la lettre que Votre Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de m'écrire le vingt-trois de ce mois, par laquelle je vois la bonté qu'elle a de s'intéresser à une santé aussi inutile que la mienne pour votre service, mais que je voudrais pouvoir employer au gré de Son Altesse Sérénissime et de Votre Excellence. Il me paraît par cette lettre que Son Altesse Sérénissime est satisfaite de ma conduite au sujet de Monseigneur le Duc Delbeuf, mais je vois en même temps qu'il a envoyé un gentilhomme auprès d'elle pour lui demander des lettres qui le justifient sur ce qu'il a avancé au Roi de sa part, et il se vante ici de les avoir, ce qui serait absolument contraire à ce que Son Altesse Sérénissime et Votre Excellence m'ont ordonné de dire au Roi; car vous vous souviendrez, s'il vous plaît, Monsieur, que vous m'avez ordonné devant Son Altesse Sérénissime de le dédire surtout, et ayant trouvé en arrivant ici qu'il avait engagé Son Altesse Sérénissime à y venir et qu'il avait dit au Roi qu'il le voulait absolument et qu'il voulait même partir avec lui, j'ai dit à Sa Majesté que Son Altesse Sérénissime ferait toujours ce qui lui plairait, et lui serait agréable, mais je lui ai représenté les raisons et les inconvénients qu'il y aurait à ce voyage, sur quoi le Roi me répondit fort obligeamment qu'il ne l'avait pas exigé et qu'il n'y avait consenti que sur les presses que

Monseigneur Delbeuf lui en avait faites de sa part, entrant avec bonté dans les raisons pour ne pas faire ce voyage ainsi que j'en ai rendu compte à Son Altesse Sérénissime et à Votre Excellence, qui aura la bonté de remarquer que je n'ai eu l'honneur de voir le Roi qu'après que Monsgnr. Delbeuf lui avait demandé permission de retourner en Lorraine, qu'il lui refusa avec les circonstances que j'ai marquées par toutes mes lettres; il est vrai que j'avais eu l'honneur de voir Monsieur par hazard, à qui j'avais expliqué les sentiments de Son Altesse Sérénissime, qui les avait dits au Roi, et qui se sont trouvés si peu conformes à ce que Monsgnr. Delbeuf avait avancé au Roi, que c'est ce qui lui a attiré ce dont il est si touché.

Il faut aussi remarquer que Monsieur de Borsolle revenant d'auprès de Son Altesse Sérénissime le Roi lui demanda s'il était vrai qu'il ait tant d'envie de venir à la cour; il répondit à Sa Majesté qu'il n'en avait pas ouï parler, que Son Altesse Sérénissime ne lui en avait pas dit un mot, et qu'il n'y avait vu aucune apparence: ce qui a confirmé ce que j'ai dit.

Il est donc question de savoir si Son Altesse Sérénissime veut venir ou non, puisque Monseigneur Delbeuf soustient qu'il a dit vrai au Roi et que c'est moi qui ai menti; car si Son Altesse Sérénissime lui a donné des lettres qui confirment ce qu'il a avancé, ou Votre Excellence, il faut absolument se dédire de l'ordre que l'on m'a donné et me faire trouver menteur; je laisse à juger à Votre Excellence quel coup c'est pour moi et quel effet cela fera pour les affaires de Son Altesse Sérénissime dans la suite de la commission dont il m'a honoré, qu'il faut absolument me révoquer et me renvoyer en quelque coin de terre sans jamais me montrer; car il n'y a pas de milieu en cela, puisqu'il faut une fois vérifier, qui a dit vrai, ou Monseigneur Delbeuf ou moi, et si Son Altesse Sérénissime trouve que c'est lui, il faut qu'il exécute ce qu'il a avancé de sa part et qu'il vienne ici.

À l'égard des commissions Votre Excellence me dit que Monsgnr. le Duc Delbeuf s'en départe et qu'on me les laisse, comme si c'était une chose que je désire; je la supplie aussi de se souvenir de ce qu'elle m'a dit là-dessus en partant et même de m'en décharger, si elle croit que lui ou un autre s'en acquitte

mieux que moi; il a dit partout qu'il en avait pour 400^m livres, pour lesquelles il avait des lettres de change, et il avait mis tous les marchands de Paris en oeuvre là-dessus.

Les choses sont ici si chères que j'ai honte de m'en mêler, les beaux velours de Venise étant de prix de cinquante livres l'aune et le reste à proportion; j'ai commandé deux carrosses du corps pour Mademoiselle, l'un de ville et l'autre de campagne, et deux pour Son Altesse Sérénissime, l'un grand et un autre coupé, croyant que l'on a des carrosses de delà, qui peuvent servir pour la suite en les faisant raccommoder.

Quant aux chevaux dont Votre Excellence me parle, je conviens qu'il est de nécessité d'avoir un attelage tel qu'elle le marque, mais je crois qu'on le tirerait plus aisément et à meilleur marché de Hollande; Votre Excellence ordonnera là-dessus ce qu'elle jugera à propos.

Pour les autres choses à acheter, comme vaisselle, toilette, habits et ce qui regarde la garderobe, j'ai envoyé un mémoire à Son Altesse Sérénissime, comme il me l'avait ordonné en partant, contenant ma pensée, et je supplie Votre Excellence de m'en faire envoyer un spécifique et bien détaillé afin que je suive exactement les ordres que l'on me donnera là-dessus.

Il faut aussi, s'il vous plait, penser de bonne heure aux présents à faire aux officiers du Roi qui ameneront Mademoiselle.

Et pour le portrait à diamants que Votre Excellence propose d'envoyer, c'est une coutume qui n'est nullement en usage ici et dont l'on se moquerait, mais l'on est accoutumé d'envoyer un présent de pierreries aussitôt que l'on a accordé la demande faite, et l'on s'est ici étonné qu'il ne soit pas déjà donné; c'est ainsi que Monseigneur le Duc de Savoye en a usé.

Votre Excellence peut juger mieux que moi la nécessité où je suis d'avoir quelqu'un ici pour m'aider et être avec moi dans les visites que j'ai ordre de faire aux ministres étrangers dans les affaires de la cour, et si l'on obtient la qualité d'ambassadeur pour la signature du contrat de mariage et la conduite de Mademoiselle; c'est ce qui m'a fait proposer de laisser ici Monsr. Villemin avec moi; c'est à Votre Excellence d'en ordonner, et si elle juge à propos qu'il reste, d'ordonner quelque

chose pour sa subsistance; je la supplie de me répondre là-dessus. J'ai envoyé à Monsr. l'Abbé le Begue un mémoire de Monsr. de Cheuremont. Votre Excellence en jugera, mais si l'on veut s'en servir, je crois qu'il est nécessaire qu'il fasse un voyage de delà, auquel cas il faut lui ordonner quelque chose pour son voyage, car il ne partira pas sans cela.

Les vers de Monsr. de Raigecour sont assez beaux pour les montrer à Mademoiselle, mais l'on a le goût ici si délicat que je ne puis dire quel succès ils auront.

Cette lettre-ci n'étant déjà que trop longue, je n'importunerai pas davantage Votre Excellence, remettant à Monsr. le Begue à lui rendre compte du reste des affaires de Son Altesse Sérénissime; je me contenterai donc d'assurer Votre Excellence de la continuation des respects de celui qui sera toujours très-parfaitement,

Monsieur, de Votre Excellence
le très-humble et très-obéissant serviteur
Convonges m/p.

Depuis ma lettre écrite j'apprends que Monsr. Delbeuf a reçu par son courrier des lettres de Son Altesse Sérénissime et de Votre Excellence, dont il donne copie à tout le monde, par lesquelles il paraît qu'il n'a rien dit que par les ordres de Son Altesse Sérénissime; si cela est ainsi, c'est bien le contraire de ce que Son Altesse Sérénissime et Votre Excellence m'ont ordonné de dire ici.

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## Count Convonges to the Earl of Carlingford.

À Paris le 2. Juillet 1698.

Monsieur,

Quoique je me sois donné l'honneur d'écrire une assez longue lettre par l'ordinaire dernier à Votre Excellence et que je doive craindre de me rendre enfin importun, je ne puis m'empêcher de lui dire que Monsgnr. le Duc Delbeuf continue à me déchirer partout, voulant me faire passer pour un menteur et pour un homme qui a dit au Roi ce que Son Altesse Sérénissime ne m'avait pas commandé de lui dire; il publie même avoir des

lettres de Son Altesse Sérénissime et de Votre Excellence, qui me dédisent de tout ce que j'ai avancé, et il a assuré si fortement cela dans le monde offrant de faire lire vos lettres, que je vous avoue que j'étais au désespoir et que j'étais résolu à me porter à toute extrémité; mais la lettre que Son Altesse Sérénissime m'a fait l'honneur de m'écrire et celle de Votre Excellence que j'ai reçue hier, par lesquelles je vois que l'un et l'autre approuvent ma conduite, m'ont rendu la vie et m'ont mis l'esprit en repos, quoique Monsr. Delbeuf dit qu'il attend le retour de la cour de Marly pour montrer les lettres de Son Altesse Sérénissime et celle de Votre Excellence au Roi, qui le justifient et m'accablent à ce qu'il dit; mais je ne crains plus cela, espérant que le Roi ajoutera autant de foi à ce que j'ai eu l'honneur de lui dire de la part et par ordre de Son Altesse Sérénissime qu'à ses paroles; ainsi je n'en parlerai plus.

Au moment que le Roi sera de retour de Marly, j'irai à la cour pour faire les visites que je n'ai encore pû faire aux Princes et presser l'évacuation de Nancy et travailler aux autres points de mon instruction, en attendant Monsr. Parois pour les affaires du Comte de Ligny et les autres.

J'attends avec impatience le mémoire répondu que j'ai envoyé à Monsr. Mahuet pour les commissions, à quoi il n'y a pas de temps à perdre, surtout pour les carrosses et la vaisselle, si Son Altesse Sérénissime en veut. Je me donne l'honneur de lui marquer les carrosses que j'ai commandés suivant le sentiment de Mademoiselle et lui demande ses ordres sur le reste, que je supplie Votre Excellence de me faire donner.

Je fais à Monsr. Mahuet le détail de tout le reste, qui en rendra compte à Votre Excellence, ainsi je ne l'importunerai pas davantage et me contenterai pour cette fois de lui réitérer les assurances du respect, avec lequel je serai toute ma vie,

Monsieur, de Votre Excellence

le très-humble et très-obéissant serviteur

Convonges m/p.

Luneville ce 8. Août 1698.

Monsieur,

J'accuse la dette, Monsieur, et le répit trop long que je me suis pris pour la payer. J'ai reçu plusieurs de vos lettres et j'ai toujours différé d'y faire réponse en attendant que je la puis faire juste et satisfaisante; mais la difficulté que nous éprouvons de faire tenir des lettres à Monseigneur le Prince Charles et d'en tirer des réponses, par l'infidélité des postes, est cause qu'encore à cette heure je ne sais rien de positif à vous mander. Une lettre du Prince Charles arrivée par hazard marquait qu'il était porté à accorder le congé, que vous demandiez, à vos instances réitérées et que ses amis lui conseillaient de remettre à votre place Monsr. l'Abbé Ayroldi. Si Son Altesse a fait les pas nécessaires pour cela (ce que je ne crois pas se pouvoir bien faire sans un concert pris avec cette cour), vous pourriez revenir avec Monsieur le Baron Chauviray, qui va envoyé extraordinaire de Son Altesse Sérénissime à Sa Majesté Catholique, et je vous assure que ce pays-ci et le service du Prince a grand besoin de gens comme vous. Son Altesse Sérénissime à son audience de congé a demandé par grâce à l'Empereur qu'il voulût interposer ses offices en Espagne pour me faire avoir l'honneur de la toison d'or, et Sa Majesté Impériale a promis de le faire tant à Son Altesse qu'à d'autres qui lui en ont parlé. Je vous prie de vous informer, si on a tenu parole, et en cas que l'ambassadeur en eût reçu quelqu' ordre, vous pouvez offrir à la favorite deux ou trois cents pistoles pour l'affaire faite. Je vous demande le secret dans cette affaire en cas que l'Empereur n'eût point écrit.

Je suis très-sincèrement,

Monsieur,

Votre très-humble et très-obéissant serviteur

Carlingford m/p.

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Nancy ce 3. Octobre 1698.

Monsieur,

Son Altesse Sérénissime a commandé qu'on vous envoie par l'ordinaire d'aujourd'hui les dépêches nécessaires pour votre

retour. Vous les auriez eues plustôt, si on avait sû ici la résolution de Monsgnr. le Prince Charles. Revenez donc en bonne santé à jouir de votre air natal, qui apparemment vous remettra dans vos premières forces. Son Altesse Sérénissime a besoin ici de sujets de votre expérience et de votre capacité, et vous pouvez compter que je contribuerai de mon côté tout ce que je pourrai pour votre satisfaction.

Notre ami commun le Président Canon est mort d'apoplexie ces jours passés après avoir assisté le même jour au conseil.

Les noces ne se feront qu'à la fin de ce mois à Bar.

Vous pouvez envoyer l'argent du Prince Charles que vous avez en main, par Paris à Nancy.

Je suis très-sincèrement

Votre très-humble et très-obéissant serviteur

Carlingford m/p.

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## The Earl of Carlingford to His Royal Highness.

25. March 1699.

Monseigneur,

On ne peut rien ajouter, Monseigneur, à la réception de Monseigneur Son frère, tant à Metz qu'à Thionville, et on est toujours plus convaincu de la vérité de ce que le Roi a dit au Président Mahuet, qu'il voulait que Votre Altesse Royale soit bien traitée dans tout ce qui n'intéresserait pas l'essentiel; si c'est à Monsieur de Turgot à expliquer cet essentiel, il le poussera loin. — Comme on n'a pas trouvé à propos de presser pour l'aveu du Roi en faveur de l'Altesse Royale, on pouvait bien s'en abstenir dans des mémoires, qui devaient paraître devant lui, et je me souviens que Monsieur en avait averti nos envoyés. Pour Monsieur le Prince de Condé je ne sais comme on veut que les ministres de Votre Altesse Royale le traitent, et sans doute ils ignorent que Monsieur de Turgot traite familièrement Votre Altesse de Monsieur de Lorraine dans ses mémoires. Tout ceci ne donne pas un bon préjugé pour l'équivalent, et rien ne serait plus pernicieux que le renvoi de cette affaire dans la province sous la direction de Monsieur de Turgot; on ne

finira jamais avec lui, et à mon avis il vaudrait mieux s'en remettre à l'équité du Roi, puisqu' aussi bien on y sera obligé à la fin par l'impossibilité qu'il y aura de rien conclure avec Turgot. Je sens mon éloignement de Votre Altesse Royale plus vivement et plus tendrement que le respect ne me permet de le dire, et je l'assure que je n'aurai jamais de repos que je ne me retrouve à Ses pieds; cependant je tâcherai de la servir dans la personne de Monseigneur son frère, et en faisant des voeux pour votre santé et pour celle de Madame la Duchesse Royale. — Monseigneur le Prince Charles va demain jusqu'à Trèves. Je suis avec un attachement inviolable et un profond respect,

Monseigneur, de Votre Altesse Royale

le très-humble et très-obéissant serviteur

Carlingford m/p.

Sierque ce 25. Mars 1699.

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Nancy ce 27. Avril 1700.

Monsieur,

Cher ami, une atteinte de goutte est cause que je réponds plus tard que je ne devais à vos chères lettres, outre que j'ai attendu une commodité sûre pour vous pouvoir écrire librement et sans ambages. On envoie ordre pour le payement de 30 mille écus, et on souhaiterait que cette petite somme pût porter quelque profit au Prince Josef pour sa subsistance, par l'intérêt qu'on lui en pourrait assigner. C'est un petit commerce, qui peut avoir de la suite, et ne fera point de bruit. Sapienti pauca. On vous envoyera aux premiers jours une provision de vins de Champagne et de Bar pour ceux de nos amis, qui en voudront boire. On attend les vôtres de Tockay, dont on fait bien plus de cas à Paris que nous n'en faisons ici. C'est le plus grand régal qu'on puisse faire au Roi, à Monsieur et à Monsieur le Dauphin, sans parler des Dames qui en font un nectar. C'en est un pour les Dames de notre cour de Lorraine que de leur donner de vos nouvelles.

Vous pouvez compter sur tout ce que nos Princes pourront jamais faire pour votre service. Le Prince Charles sera à Osnabrug pour la fin du mois de Mai, et j'aurai l'honneur de l'y

suivre en conformité des ordres de Sa Majesté Impériale. Son Altesse n'attend que l'ouverture pour pourvoir Monsieur votre fils d'un canonicat.

Je suis à jamais,

Monsieur,

Votre très-humble et très-obéissant serviteur

Carlingford m/p.

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Luneville ce 3. Mars 1702.

Nous n'avons pas encore de réponse positive de France sur l'offre de neutralité, que Sa Majesté Impériale a faite avec tant de bonté. Nous savons seulement que Monsieur de Torcy et le Roi lui-même ont dit que les affaires avaient bien changé de face depuis le temps qu'il en a été parlé. Vous pouvez juger par-là, à quoi nous nous devons attendre. Au-delà du Rhin tout va sens dessus dessous; le Maréchal de Villars assiège Kehl à la barbe du Prince Louis, et promet dans peu de jours de s'en rendre le maître. On juge par l'abandonnement où on voit le Rhin que l'Électeur de Bavière doit être bien pressé.

J'écris fort au long à Monseigneur l'Évêque d'Osnabrug les sentiments de Son Altesse Royale touchant la campagne du Prince Josef. Je vous prie de dire à Monsr. Valentini que Son Altesse Royale est très-satisfaite de ses attentions pour l'affaire de Monsieur; on ne peut rien ajouter à la conduite que vous y tenez. On envoie ce paquet par un exprès à Basle pour plus de sûreté.

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Luneville ce 26. Janvier 1703.

Nous sommes toujours dans l'état où vous nous avez laissés, où nous voyons plus à craindre qu'à espérer nonobstant l'exacte discipline qu'on observe à Nancy, où la garnison paye jusqu'aux utensiles, et on nous promet la même exactitude dans les troupes logées le long de la Saar. Les Hussards logés à Hombourg et dans le comté de Bitsch n'en usent pas de même, quoiqu'ils ayent des ordres très-précis et très-sévères du Prince Louis d'en user bien.

Je suis ravi qu'on soit content de moi par-là, et ambitionne si peu de m'y trouver parmi les désordres que je vois régner, que si j'étais obligé à me retirer d'ici, je suis résolu d'aller finir tranquillement mes jours auprès de Monsgnr. le Prince Charles. J'enrage du mauvais train que prennent les affaires d'Italie. Je dirai cependant pour l'honneur du Prince Eugène que les officiers français lui rendent justice en tout et soutiennent que cette dernière campagne, qu'il a si glorieusement soutenue à partie si inégale, lui fait plus d'honneur que la précédente, qui a tant brillé. Monsieur le Maréchal de Villeroy se loue beaucoup du Prince Eugène et du traitement qu'on lui a fait durant sa captivité. Comme Monsieur Valentini mande qu'on a dépêché l'intimation du traitement royal du Duc de Lorraine à la chancellerie de l'Empire, Monsieur Henkelmann va à Mayence pour y mettre la dernière main. Le billet ci-joint vous fera rire. Il est du Maréchal de Villars à sa femme. Nous l'avons de Paris, où beaucoup d'officiers choqués de la préférence qu'on lui a donnée, sont aises de lui donner un ridicule. Adieu.

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Luneville ce 2. Février 1703.

Nous sommes dans l'impatience, Monsieur, du retour de Monsr. Sureau et du Chevalier de Vitrimont pour savoir de vos nouvelles et des détails, qui sont trop longs pour être écrits, et qui cependant sont très-importants à Son Altesse Royale par la tendresse extrême qu'elle a pour Messeigneurs ses frères. Nous ne doutons pas que l'Empereur n'entre dans tous les partis, qui pourront porter du soulagement à Son Altesse Royale; mais je suis persuadé qu'ils ne seront acceptés de la France qu'autant qu'il conviendra au bien de leurs affaires. Comme cependant Monsr. de Calliers a prétexté le refus de la neutralité de la part de la cour Impériale pour la cause mouvante de l'occupation de Nancy, il est bon de les mettre entièrement dans leur tort. Jusqu'à présent on observe une très-exacte discipline à Nancy et sur la Saar, où on a occupé tous les postes. Nous avons sujet d'appréhender la férocité du Maréchal de Villars, qui est fort à la mode depuis l'affaire de Fridlingen. Il affecte l'esprit de Monsr. de Louvois, qui prétendait que la raison d'état, quoique

souvent mal conçue, justifiait toute sorte de violence. Mes compliments, s'il vous plaît, à Monsieur Valentini et mes respects très-humbles à Monsgnr. le Prince Josef; Madame Royale se plaint de ce qu'il lui écrit avec trop de façon et de cérémonie, elle veut qu'il lui écrive familièrement et de la même manière que fait Monseigneur le Prince Charles. Adieu.

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Luneville ce 16. Février 1703.

L'arrivée de Monsr. Sureau et de Monsr. Vitrimont a été d'une grande consolation à nous tous par les assurances qu'ils nous ont apportées de la parfaite santé de Leurs Majestés Impériales et de celle de nos chers Princes.

Rien n'est plus gracieux ni plus tendre que les résolutions de l'Empereur en faveur de Son Altesse Royale; nous sommes dans une grande impatience d'apprendre, comme elles seront reçues en France, où notre envoyé a ordre d'en presser la réponse. Monsieur Valentini a tort de croire qu'on ne fait pas la réflexion qu'on doit aux avis, qu'il donne touchant le Monsieur. Je lui ai mandé les sentiments de Son Altesse Royale, et on n'a rien à ajouter à l'attention qu'il a de découvrir et de rompre les cabales, qui se forment au préjudice des droits si clairs de Son Altesse Royale.

Continuez toujours sur le même train, et surtout ne donnez point dans des équivalents, qui ne soient solides et réels et toujours ad referendum.

À l'heure que je vous écris, trente mille Français passent le Rhin aux ordres du Maréchal de Villars, pour tenter la jonction avec l'Électeur de Bavière, ou faire une grosse diversion en sa faveur. J'aurai soin des intérêts du neveu de Monsr. Telliers à Roziers. Je suis fort obligé à Monsieur le Comte de Mansfeldt de l'honneur de son souvenir.

La campagne de Monseigneur le Prince Josef me paraît résolue, et on mandera un plus grand détail par l'ordinaire prochain. Je vous prie, Monsieur, de communiquer cette lettre à Monseigneur le Prince Charles, et de faire mes excuses à Monsieur Zeni et Monsieur Valentini de ce que je ne leur écris pas par cet ordinaire.

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Luneville ce 9. Mars 1703.

L'Électeur de Trèves s'étant déclaré à Monsr. Henkelmann qu'il n'attendait que l'intimation de la chancellerie Impériale pour traiter le Duc de Lorraine d'Altesse Royale, vous jugerez de la nécessité qu'il y a de solliciter cette intimation à Mayence, où on est tout disposé à la faire, pourvu qu'on en soit recherché par la moindre insinuation de la cour Impériale. Cela n'empêche pas que vous ne demandiez les ordres pour le même effet pour les ministres de l'Empereur, tant à sa cour que dans les cours étrangères, qui paraissent fort nécessaires, parceque jusqu'à présent de tous les ministres de l'Empereur il n'y a que le Comte de Caunitz qui donne l'Altesse Royale.

On n'a pas encore de réponse précise de France touchant la neutralité. On y attend peut-être l'évènement du siège de Kehl, qu'on dit être aux abois sans apparence de secours.

Le neveu de Monsr. Telliers succède à son père à Roziers. Son Altesse Royale a été bien aise de cette occasion de faire plaisir à notre ami.

Son Altesse Royale a donné au Prince de Vaudemont la pension qu'elle donnait du passé au brave Prince de Commercy.

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Luneville ce 23. Mars 1703.

Vous aurez sans doute appris de Monsr. Henkelmann qu'on soutient toujours à Mayence que le traitement royal n'aura point de cours dans l'empire, si l'Empereur ne le fait passer par cette chancellerie, et que l'Électeur s'offre à faire les pas nécessaires pour cela, moyennant une intimation de la cour, par laquelle il en soit recherché. Je ne crois pas que la cour en fasse difficulté, et Son Altesse Royale est d'avis qu'il ne faut rien omettre de ce qui peut contribuer à l'établissement d'une affaire déjà si avancée. La réponse du Roi de France sur la lettre de l'Empereur est vague et indéterminée, et marque bien qu'il n'y fera de réflexion que celle qui conviendra à l'état de ses affaires. Il est cependant vrai que jusqu'à présent la garnison de Nancy, aussi bien que les troupes françaises sur la frontière, observent une discipline exacte et payent tout. La dépêche, envoyée par un exprès de Basle et l'ordinaire ensuite, vous a porté les

sentiments de Son Altesse Royale touchant la campagne de Monseigneur le Prince Josef, qu'on soumet à ceux de Son Altesse Royale d'Osnabrug, qui en jugera mieux sur le lieu. Le neveu de Monsr. Telliers est pourvu de la charge de Boutavant à Roziers par la démission de son père.

Je ne sais quelles dispositions on fait à Vienne pour la campagne; celles qu'on voit sur le Rhin, font pitié.

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De Luneville ce 11. Mai 1703.

Monsieur,

Son Excellence n'étant relevée que depuis deux jours d'une légère atteinte de goutte, qu'elle a eue à la main droite pendant dix jours, elle ne vous écrit pas aujourd'hui; elle espère pourtant que vous aurez vu par celle que Monsr. Henkelmann vous a écrite par l'ordinaire passé, ses sentiments tant sur le traitement royal que sur l'affaire de Falkenstein, à laquelle elle se remet entièrement. Son Excellence écrit aujourd'hui à Son Altesse Sérénissime Monseigneur le Prince Charles touchant la campagne de Monseigneur le Prince Josef; mais comme elle craint que sa lettre ne le trouvera plus à Vienne, elle m'ordonne de vous mander que, puisque la cour Impériale a trouvé à propos que Son Altesse Sérénissime Monseigneur le Prince Josef fasse la campagne comme colonel à la tête d'un de ses régiments, on croit qu'il sera absolument nécessaire que Monseigneur le Prince Eugène y mette ordre et le destine à un de ses deux régiments; car s'il lui était libre de se mettre tantôt à la tête de l'un, tantôt à celle de l'autre, on croit que sa condition serait plus dangereuse et plus exposée à censure que celle d'un volontaire. Monsr. de Péron est arrivé ici avant-hier et parti aujourd'hui pour St. Michel. Monsieur de Vitrimont partît hier pour s'en retourner à l'armée Impériale en Italie, et si Monsgnr. le Prince Josef souhaite de l'avoir avec lui pendant la campagne, Son Excellence croit qu'on l'obtiendra facilement de Monseigneur le Prince Eugène. J'ai l'honneur d'être avec un attachement très-respectueux,

Monsieur,

Votre très-humble et très-obéissant serviteur

H. Meinders m/p.

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Luneville ce 18. Mai 1703.

Vous avez appris, Monsieur, par les dernières de Monsieur Henkelmann les sentiments de Son Altesse Royale sur le traitement royal, qui sont conformes aux vôtres, avec cette explication que les intimations pour les ministres de l'Empereur tant à sa cour qu'aux cours étrangères, et pour les tribunaux de ses royaumes et provinces héréditaires doivent immédiatement émaner de la cour Impériale; mais pour celles qui regardent Ratisbonne et Wetzlar, elles doivent indispensablement passer par la chancellerie de Mayence, sans quoi elles n'y seraient point reçues, et l'Électeur de Mayence s'y opposerait ouvertement comme à un tort manifeste aux prérogatives de sa charge, comme il s'en est déclaré à Monsr. Henkelmann. Ainsi, Monsieur, vous n'avez qu'à travailler dans cette conformité à l'accomplissement de cette affaire; on vous fournira par la voie de Basle les frais nécessaires à la cour Impériale, et nous tâcherons de nous tirer d'affaire le mieux que nous pourrons à Mayence. Son Altesse Royale est fort portée à faire plaisir aux personnes proposées pour l'investiture du Comté de Falkenstein, pourvu que ses droits y soient observés. Il importe aux partis intéressés que la chose se fasse dans les formes requises, sans quoi tout ce qu'ils font, court risque de nullité. Le dernier ordinaire ne nous a rien apporté de Vienne; on croit que les Bavarais l'ont intercepté; ce n'est pas le seul inconvénient, qui est à appréhender de la jonction du Maréchal de Villars avec eux. Je suis très-parfaitement à vous. Mes compliments à Monsr. Valentini et mes très-humbles respects au Prince Eugène; je ne serai pas en repos que je ne le voie en campagne. Je vous prie, Monsieur, de faire quelque compliment de ma part à Messrs. les Comtes de Mansfeldt et de Caunitz, s'ils ont le loisir d'en recevoir.

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Luneville ce 29. Juin 1703.

En lisant votre dernière lettre, Monsieur, je croyais lire une suite de la décadence de l'Empire d'Occident du P. Mainbourg. Meliora superi! Les Français ont quitté leurs anciennes maximes dont ils se sont si bien trouvés, de ne pas faire un pas

en avant sans avoir assuré les derrières; le Prince Louis a joint le Comte de Stirrum avec une armée supérieure en nombre à celle du Maréchal de Villars. Landau ne s'assiège pas. On se soutient en Italie; le Portugal s'est enfin déclaré. Voilà bien de l'embarras de tout côté, et croyez-moi que, quelle bonne mine qu'on fasse de part et d'autre, il n'y en a point qui ne souhaite être hors d'affaire avec honneur. On joue gros jeu, et les coups, qui se donneront cette campagne, seront fort décisifs. Dieu veuille que le changement de ministres à la cour apporte du changement à la conduite qu'on y a vue depuis le commencement de cette grande querelle, qui assurément a été pitoyable. Son Altesse Royale a été fort aise que le Prince Antoine commence à entendre raison sur le fait du Comte de Stainville. On ne peut pas l'avoir appelé de si loin pour lui préférer le Comte de Lodron, qui, quoique fort honnête homme d'ailleurs, convient moins à la charge, qu'on lui destine, que le Comte de Stainville, qui a tant fait de campagnes et entretenu lui-même de fort bons équipages. Travaillez, Monsieur, le mieux que vous pouvez à l'entier établissement du traitement royal avant qu'il arrive de plus grands troubles. Il est bon qu'on en soit dans une paisible possession avant qu'on vienne à des traités de paix. On ne manquera pas de fournir les frais que vous avez mandé y être nécessaires.

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Luneville ce 5. Juillet 1703.

Son Altesse Royale veut que vous acheviez enfin l'établissement du traitement royal de la manière que vous l'avez mandé; quand il sera conclu à la cour Impériale et dans tous ses tribunaux, et intimé à la chancellerie de Mayence, on sera le maître de s'en tenir là, ou de porter la chose plus loin, s'il est trouvé nécessaire. Pour les deux mille cinq cents florins de frais Son Altesse Royale croit que Monsr. Valentini est en état de les fournir; mais s'il ne l'était pas, vous les trouverez chez mon agent le Sieur Schindler, et on me les remboursera ici. Le bruit court ici que le Portugal s'est déclaré pour l'Empereur et que l'Archiduc Charles doit commander l'armée, qui agira dans ce pays-là; le Prince Antoine de Liechtenstein l'y suivera-t-il, et ce genre

de vie lui conviendra-t-il? Pour moi je ne vois pas, comment ceux qui sont attachés à sa personne, s'en peuvent dispenser avec honneur.

J'écris toujours par Basle, quoiqu' apparemment il y ait peu de sûreté, s'il est vrai que l'Électeur de Bavière se soit rendu maître du Tyrol.

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Luneville ce 13. Juillet 1703.

Je vous avais prié, Monsieur, de faire passer mon parent en Italie, mais ayant appris depuis peu que le passage était coupé par l'irruption de l'Électeur de Bavière en Tyrol, et que les recrues de mon régiment n'étaient pas encore arrivées, j'ai changé d'avis, et comme j'ai de mes amis à la cour de Monsgnr. l'Archiduc, qui seront bien aises de me faire plaisir, je vous prie de lui dire que je souhaite qu'il s'attache à la suite de ce Prince, s'il est vrai qu'il va commander l'armée, qui doit agir en Portugal.

Je fournirai volontiers aux frais du voyage, et suis persuadé que Sa Majesté Impériale en égard à mes longs services aura la bonté de l'honorer de sa puissante recommandation.

Monsieur le Prince de Darmstadt, qui servira à ce qu'on dit sous Monseigneur l'Archiduc, est fort de mes amis.

Je suis très-sincèrement,

Monsieur,

Votre très-humble et très-obéissant serviteur

Carlingford m/p.

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Luneville ce 20. Octobre 1703.

L'ordinaire de cette semaine ne nous a rien apporté de Vienne. Toutes les nouvelles d'ici roulent sur le siège de Landau par la même armée qui a pris Brisac, et on dit qu'on y a hier ouvert la tranchée. D'après la facilité que les Français ont trouvée partout ailleurs, on ne sait ce qu'on doit attendre d'une nombreuse garnison, d'un honnête homme commandant et de la saison fort avancée. Le Duc de Savoye depuis son changement est aussi

mal traité en France que l'a été le Prince d'Orange immédiatement après l'invasion d'Angleterre. Vous en jugerez par la copie ci-jointe, qu'on nous a envoyée de Paris d'une lettre du Roi de France écrite à ce Prince aussi laconique et aussi pathétique que vous en ayez vu.

D'où vient que l'accommodement de Monsieur le Prince de Salm avec cette cour ne se fait point? On le souhaite de part et d'autre, et cependant rien ne se conclut. C'est une honte de voir deux Princes amis et alliés en froid pour si peu de chose. Je ne doute pas que le nouveau diplome ne soit expédié. J'ai donné ordre à mon agent pour l'argent qu'il faut.

Je ne trouve pas mauvais que vous écriviez à qui bon vous semble tout ce qui bon vous semble. Mais je ne trouve pas bon que sur les points, que je vous écris par ordre de Son Altesse Royale, vous me renvoyez à la réponse que vous en avez faite à d'autres sans chiffre.

Ce que je vous ai écrit il y a quelque temps touchant un mien parent sans le nommer, était un chiffre trés-intelligible dans les circonstances où nous étions alors.

Il n'y a pas de si mauvais sourds que ceux qui ne veuillent pas entendre. Nous étions en peine du Prince Josef, et heureusement le P. Crestsen vous l'a mandé sans façon et sans circonlocution.

Nous sommes avertis qu'on ouvre toutes les lettres qui vont en Allemagne ou qui en viennent. L'adresse par Trèves est encore la plus sûre.

Mes compliments, s'il vous plaît, à Monsieur Valentini. J'ai rendu à Son Altesse Royale la lettre de Don Livio de Sirmio. Elle a peine à se résoudre à être le premier des Princes Souverains à le traiter d'Altesse, mais aussi ne sera-t-elle pas le dernier. Qu'il allègue quelqu' exemple; on le suivera avec plaisir par la reconnaissance qu'on doit au St. Pape Innocent XI.

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Luneville ce 30. Novembre 1703.

Je ne vous ai rien mandé, Monsieur, ni de votre rappel, ni de la continuation de votre séjour à Vienne, parceque comme vous savez on ne peut pas s'avancer ici à rien dire de précis sur

aucune affaire qu'elle ne soit faite. Je vous dirai à présent que le Comte Desarmoises, Chevalier d'honneur de Madame Royale, part dans trois jours pour résider à la cour Impériale en qualité d'envoyé extraordinaire, qu'on veut qu'il fasse figure, et que pour y fournir Son Altesse Royale lui donne par mois mille florins d'Allemagne, à compter depuis le quinze du mois de Septembre passé, outre la continuation des gages de ses charges à cette cour, qui vont à sept cent cinquante écus par an, et mille florins à part pour les frais du voyage. Comme il est un des cavaliers les plus accommodés de cette province, pour peu qu'il y veuille ajouter du sien, il fera honneur au maître et à lui-même. Tout dépendra d'une bonne conduite, et personne n'est plus capable de la lui inspirer que vous. Son Altesse Royale le recommande à vos soins; il a ordre de suivre vos directions, et vous savez combien il importe que la première entrée soit bonne.

Son Altesse Royale m'a commandé d'ordonner à Monsieur Mahuet qui est à Nancy, de payer incontinent la somme que vous avez avancée à Vienne, à vos assignations, et je le fais dès ce moment.

Comme la prise de Landau par les Impériaux avait été le prétexte de l'occupation de Nancy par les Français, on n'avait pas douté que la reprise de cette place ne nous dût rendre notre capitale; cependant il nous revient de plusieurs endroits qu'on n'est pas encore trop porté à l'évacuer. Nous en saurons bientôt le juste par le Marquis de Blainville, envoyé à Versailles pour le répéter.

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Luneville ce 14. Mars 1704.

Je risque celle-ci, Monsieur, pour que vous trouvant encore à Vienne, vous soyez averti, que Monsr. votre fils est arrivé ici du Piémont, envoyé par le Prince Josef pour faire ses compliments à Leurs Altesses Royales sur la naissance du Prince. C'est un garçon fort bien fait, fort sage, et de manières si honnêtes qu'il a l'approbation de toute notre cour.

J'ai fait voir votre prétention à Son Altesse Royale, qui en remet la décision à votre arrivée. Les sommes, que vous avez

trouvées à Vienne payables ici, seront très-nécessaires pour fournir à la campagne du Prince Josef.

Je suis très-sincèrement,

Monsieur,

Votre très-humble et très-obéissant serviteur

Carlingford m/p.

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À la Malgrange ce 6. Juin 1704.

Monsieur,

Son Altesse Royale est très-satisfaite, Monsieur, de vos négociations. Nous sommes si mal à Rome, qu'il serait à souhaiter qu'on pût faire la permutation des bénéfices sans être obligé d'y recourir, que pour demander des bulles de l'abbaye de Bouzonville au nom du Prince de Nassau.

Le Pape se mêle-t-il des canonicats de Liège? Vous savez qu'à Trèves on n'en a pas voulu du tout.

Dieu nous délivre enfin de l'Évêque de Toul. Le Roi de France l'a nommé à l'évêché de Meaux, et l'Abbé de Camilli pour son successeur.

Je suis très-sincèrement,

Monsieur,

Votre très-humble et très-obéissant serviteur

Carlingford m/p.

*Lord. Nicholas Taaffe.*

# OBSERVATIONS

ON

# AFFAIRS IN IRELAND

FROM

## THE SETTLEMENT IN 1691 TO THE PRESENT TIME

WITH

AN APPENDIX CONTAINING SEVERAL INTERESTING PAPERS.

BY

NICHOLAS LORD VISCOUNT TAAFFE.

(PUBLISHED LONDON 1766.)

Though I had been called early into Germany, I yet had more frequent occasion of being particularly acquainted with the state of affairs in my native country, than falls in the way of those, who through want of employment, or through religious differences, take their flight into foreign lands, and never return. Before religion became a disqualification, my family distinguished itself early on behalf of the British crown, and had obtained those national honours, which are the rewards of national services. My ancestors distinguished themselves also, through the success of their negotiations between Britain and several German courts; they have obtained ample possessions and dignities from the house of Austria and court of Loraine; and they compounded so well with fortune, that the principles, which excluded them from serving in their native country, were no obstacle to their being useful to Britain in another, where their influence was considerable, and where those principles were no disqualification. By blood I was the next in remainder to the Earl of Carlingford, and had consequently the prospect of a large patrimonial succession open to me. The expectations of my youth were hereby raised, and much as I had been employed in military services, I did not omit keeping an eye to the state of affairs in my native country, as it was there my expectations were in a considerable degree to be disappointed or gratified.

Were the knowledge I acquired personal to myself only, the public should not at this, nor at any time, be troubled on that account. But very considerable numbers of equally well affected subjects being involved in the causes and consequences of what determined the fate of my own affairs in this country,

I shall succinctly take a view of the state of things here, from the final settlement in sixteen hundred and ninety one to the present time; omitting however every particular, but what relates to the penal laws passed within this period; the provocations given to such laws, and the effect, both immediate and remote, which they had on the true interests of the nation.

It is the best legacy I can leave behind me, and the only service, which the established laws permit me to render my native country. — Sequestered by my religion from my seat in Parliament and stripped of most of the privileges of an Irish peer, I leave this pledge of affection to my king, to my country and to our present free constitution; and I may still be useful, if the time is come, as I trust it is, when true information can dare encounter every favourite error, and when prejudices equally worthless and unsociable, are renounced in favour of maxims, which experience has shewn to be the lessons of nature, and which alone can render nations happy.

My readers must not expect elegance of style in the account I am giving. Truth, in my opinion, requires no assistance from the ornament of words, but comes best recommended by its own native simplicity. The matter I have collected, has been digested by a friend, under my own eye, nor did I choose him for elocution, but for his fidelity, in conveying my thoughts, in the plainness I dictated them. I shall, therefore, content myself with a bare recital of facts, and such judgments as naturally flow from them. They are facts, of which I have been mostly an eye-witness, and where this advantage failed me, I took care to be well informed. The acts of Parliament, passed within the period I have prescribed to myself, shall be my principal guides, and with the reader, they shall be my vouchers; leaving him to the judgment, which he will doubtless exercise, on the justness or weakness of my reasonings on the effects and consequences of those laws.

When the Irish submitted to King William's government in sixteen hundred and ninety one, they were reluctantly drawn into a measure, which wisdom should make their choice, but which several incidents prevented their adopting, sooner than

they have done it. That monarch engaged to preserve entire to the Irish Catholics all the civil rights and immunities they enjoyed under Charles II. Such an engagement, just in itself, was the more commendable, as it was founded on the spirit of the revolution lately brought about, and grafted on the principles of toleration and civil liberty. It was an engagement which King William could never be persuaded to depart from, and it soon produced its natural consequences. The security he granted to religious dissenters of all denominations, restored industry and plenty of all things; useful arts were introduced; the land was cultivated, and a fine island, reduced to a desert by the late war, soon assumed a new face. In fact, Ireland was never happier than under that monarch. He saw, though others could not, or would not see, that the Irish Catholics might, by kind treatment, be rendered as good subjects as the Catholics in Holland, who served him faithfully, and fought under him against King James.

Neither the vicinity of King James, who still had friends in the kingdoms he abdicated, nor the power of Lewis XIV., who maintained an army of Irish, who followed the fortune of that prince, could influence King William to alter his conduct towards the Catholics, who submitted to his government. He trusted to their engagements with him, and to the security he gave them: and their steady adherence to those engagements brought him daily proofs, that his confidence was well placed.

This conduct of affairs, so immediately subsequent to a great revolution, ought not to be slightly passed over, without a few reflections. Numbers of those who followed the fortune of the late King James, were still alive. The attainders and forfeitures, consequent of their resistance and flight, rankled in the breasts of those unhappy men. The victories of Lewis XIV., in the war of that time, flattered them in the expectation of returning into their native country, and overturning the establishment. They had some retainers and friends ready to join them on any invasion, a set of people of all religions, who had nothing to lose, and something to expect in the convulsions of government. Then, if ever, King William was in danger from

subjects he so lately reduced by his arms. The appearances of it were never stronger; but that wise Prince trusted to the security he gave. He interested the people, in the subjection he extorted from them by the force of his arms, and they, on their part, preferred the stability granted to their properties, to the uncertainties of a new war, or the return of King James, who possibly could give no such stability. Such were the principles and effects of King William's policy; but that policy died along with him.

Anne, the daughter of the late King James, succeeded to King William. — The dangers, which through his whole reign surrounded him, were removed from her. The bulk of the people were reconciled to the late revolution. She entered into the confederate war against France, and conducted it victoriously to the end. All the efforts of that nation to disturb the domestic repose of her subjects, were defeated by the wisdom of her councils, and superiority of her fleets. The partizans of the late King James at home and abroad, were reduced in their numbers by death; and every event of the time reduced the survivors to the state of insignificance, which weakness adds to despair.

Thus we see, that not only the reality, but the appearances of danger to the government were removed: and yet, what was the consequence? — By a strange inversion of things our apprehensions increased, as every cause of apprehension vanished. The nation was alarmed anew. Old animosities have been revived, fresh panics were infused. The Irish Catholics, who embarked their whole fortune on the same bottom with the revolution, and whose only interest it was, that the state-bark should glide smoothly, were no longer to be trusted, and a maxim hath been established, that this state-vessel could not be safe, while such men had any unperishable goods on board. It was deemed, that the security and self-interest, which is the support of every government, could not be a rule to go by, when applied to them. To distress their minds, damp their industry, and render their property precarious, was deemed sound policy. This was the favourite system, opposed to that adopted by King

William; and conformably to this system it was, that Queen Anne was prevailed upon to annihilate the security he gave, and revoke the public faith, pledged to those Catholics, as the price of their submission at Limerick, in sixteen hundred and ninety one.

When Queen Anne gave her royal assent to the legal incapacities and penalties laid on the Irish Catholics, they formed more than two thirds of the nation; but in a situation however, which rendered labour and industry absolute necessary to their existence. Under so northern and unsteady a climate as ours, this necessity had demands on public encouragement, to lighten the burdens imposed by nature. Any additional weight laid on in such a case, renders the bearer uneasy and listless, and if it be great, he either sinks under it or flies from it. What therefore could induce to the necessity of reducing our catholic labourers, farmers and manufacturers to this alternative? What advantages, what honour hath this nation acquired by tying up the hands of a million of people, from cooperating with the public, in the public service?

It was not pretended at that time, that the Irish Catholics were restless or disobedient under the government. On the contrary, it has been acknowledged, that their visible conduct was unexceptionable, and time hath proved also, that they merited and improved the repose King William gave them. This conduct however served them in no stead. New burthens were laid on them, from time to time, and we can have but one solution for such a problem in politics: the danger of the public was found high at the time in question, and the legislature were induced to think, that constitutional security to such numbers, infected with the most virulent principles, would hazard the safety of the establishment; under such apprehensions no wise legislature can be inactive or careless. But it might happen in this instance, as in many other instances in the history of mankind, that greater cautions were used than the public good could bear. It might not be sufficiently adverted to, that the proofs of civil delinquency were not entire and complete enough to justify our apprehensions, that possibly

these objects of popular odium might be charged with principles they detested, and that very probably they professed the same principles with their brethren in Holland and Germany, who were not only tolerated, but rewarded for their civil orthodoxy.

Such considerations did not take place at the time we refer to. In Queen Anne's reign it was pressed home on the heads and hearts of the protestant fellow-subjects, that no faith was to be reposed in the peaceful conduct or avowed principles of Irish Catholics, that the latent and real principles of these men justified perjury in religion, and destruction to every civil government, wherein they had not the lead. Indeed the accusations on this head have been numberless. Volumes of printed books are full of them, and every species of civil iniquity (from which no party of mankind is absolutely exempt) hath been charged on the catholic religion, as the womb of all. — All this, I say, has been advanced and is advanced perseverantly to this day, and would to God, it was from simple ignorance (for that is reclaimable), and not from an aversion to knowledge, in those instances particularly, where knowledge proves shocking to our prejudices.

This is a part of my subject, not a deviation from it: unless the proofs of the wickedness ascribed to the civil principles of Catholics, be entire and complete, much injury may be done to the public, as well as to individuals, from the mistake of these principles. Other evidences should be called in, and listened to patiently, either to confirm or dissipate our apprehensions. They are at hand, and ought to be heard. Through this attention the infirmity of our human nature would be cured or guarded against. We would ourselves have the merit of opening the door to knowledge, a very unwelcome guest, when it forces its way in.

After all our researches concerning religion and government within the present century, it is to me amazing, as it will amaze posterity, that we should forego all the knowledge derivable from such inquiries, and admit other protestant nations to get the start of us, in resigning every species of superstitious policy to the public interest. In the protestant states of Germany

the public interest is carried on by the cooperation of all hands, through an agreement in the same summary of civil principles, things in themselves easily ascertained, and not subject to the controversies about dogmatical points of faith, or the mysteries attending it. In Ireland, in Queen Anne's reign I mean, it was deemed sound policy, to abridge the immunities granted by King William to the Catholics, to lessen their connexion with their native country, and lay the exercise of their religion under such restrictions as virtually amounted to a prohibition. By the laws passed in that reign they are interdicted to realize the produce of their industry, under the penalty of forfeiture, they are also excluded, under alike penalties, from leasehold interests except for thirty one years only, but this under considerable restrictions from the danger of trusting any durable property to such hands. The tenure is thus confined to a few years, and lest that should be too much, it has been enacted, that in case of their having more than a third penny profit in it, such tenure shall be forfeited to the sole advantage of the first protestant discoverer.

Thus are informers set on the watch, benefiting of a right by law, where nature gives none; and what still may be more aggravating, a son conforming to the religion established, is, by law, invested with a power over his father's inheritance, making that father but a bare tenant for life, under great restrictions, and bringing his grey hairs with sorrow to the grave! Not only purchased estates in land, but small tenements, even houses are discoverable by law, and given to the first protestant informer. Nay, a horse of five pounds value, in the hands of a Catholic, may upon legal information be carried away from the owner. Such were the encouragements then given, and such the incentives interposed, to excite the industry, win the affections, and ensure the connexion of this devoted people.

Were I to recite in this place the legal incapacities and penalties laid on the Irish Catholics, through the whole reign of Queen Anne, I should wear out the reader's patience, and my own, before half my task could be over. I refer to the statute books. I will only observe here, that those penalties and

interdicts had their natural effects in the dispeopling greatly the three fine provinces, wherein the bulk of Catholiks reside. They took their effect in putting a stop to the cultivation begun in King William's reign. — No sooner were the Catholics excluded from durable and profitable tenures, than they commenced graziers, and laid aside agriculture; they ceased from draining and enclosing their farms, and building good houses, as occupations unsuited to the new post assigned them in our national economy; they fell to wasting the lands they were virtually forbid to cultivate, the business of pasturage being compatible with such a conduct, and requiring also little industry and still less labour in the management. This business moreover brings quick returns in money, and though its profits be smaller, than those arising from agriculture, yet they are more immediate, and much better adapted to the condition of men, who are confined to a fugitive property, which can so readily be transferred from one country to another. This pastoral occupation also eludes the vigilance of our present race of informers, as the difficulty of ascertaining a grazier's profits is considerable, and as the proofs of his enjoying more than a third penny profit, cannot so easily be made clear in our courts of law. The keeping the lands waste also prevents, in a great degree, leases in reversion, what protestants only are qualified to take, and what (by the small temptation to such reversions) gives the prevent occupant the best title to a future renewal. This sort of self-defence, in keeping the lands uncultivated, had the further consequence of expelling that most useful body of people, called Yeomanry in England, and which we denominated Sculoags in Ireland. Communities of industrious housekeepers, who in my own time herded together in large villages, and cultivated the lands everywhere, till as leases expired, some rich graziers, negotiating privately with a sum of ready money, took these lands over their heads. This is a fact well known. The Sculoag race, that great nursery of labourers and manufacturers, has been broken and dispersed in every quarter; and we have nothing in lieu, but those most miserable wretches on earth, the Cottagers, naked slaves, who labour without food, and live

while they can, without houses or covering, under the lash of merciless and relentless task-masters.

The Catholics, as we have seen, keep their farms in a bad plight, as they are excluded, by law, from durable and profitable tenures, and they derive some advantage from a source, which brings infinite mischief to the nation. Agriculture, the mother of population, the nurse of every useful art, the support of commerce, is exchanged in Ireland for pasturage, the parent of inconsequence, and the purveyor of national indigence, an occupation (if we may call it one), which occasions frequent returns of famine, drains the kingdom of its specie, and occasions the emigration of numbers, who for want of employment at home, are yearly on the wing! — This is the price we pay for groundless panics, which sober reflexion despises, and which King William did despise.

It may be urged, that all this labour might be spared, that though the facts be fairly recited, and my reasonings on the consequences just in a general sense; yet that „we cannot pay too much for the internal peace, and public security of our country; that no composition for the public safety can be made with men, who are our enemies by principle, and that the sufferings of a nation on their account, must be borne, till they gradually fall off as the rotten branches of the community, or exchange their religious principles for those established by law".

To this it has been already answered, that such reasoning is founded on a supposed fact, which without clear and incontestable proof, recoils upon itself. To prove Irish Catholics irreclaimable enemies to this protestant government, it will be necessary to show that they profess different principles (religious and civil) from their brethren in Holland, from those who are endowed with so many civil immunities in his present Majesty's German dominions, or those under his Prussian Majesty, in the electorate of Brandenburgh. Without such a proof, the charge against Irish Catholics is unfair; it is shameful also, and if it be both, it is full time to lay aside groundless apprehensions, and recur to those judgments of nature, which sooner or later must blot out the comments of opinion, and impositions of prejudice.

Let us for once, and in God's name, commit a little violence on our favourite preoccupations, and listen to the voice of nature, and of truth. Catholics may doubtless become rebellious to protestant princes; they have, at times, proved rebellious to catholic princes; but their religion forbids such public iniquity under the severest penalties. This is that most important truth, for which I bespeak the closest attention of the public, and for which chiefly I have been at the pain of giving it this trouble. In vain will it be to object, that some popes and some Roman doctors have run counter to this doctrine. If they have done so, the fact will only prove, that such popes, and such casuists have followed the Lesbian rule, mistakenly bringing their holy religion to countenance their worldly policy, instead of reconciling that policy with their religion. It is a species of civil superstition to view such occasional deviations in any other light, or think otherwise on this head. It is such a civil superstition, as the protestant states of Germany have long since got rid of, and cannot be retained in Ireland, without the manifest disadvantages it must ever drag along with it.

I have asserted, and cannot repeat it too often, that the catholic religion forbids (under the severest penalties) public rebellion, or private treachery towards this or any government; a gunpowder plot in England, or Irish massacre in Ireland, does not invalidate the eternal obligation of that religious prohibition.— If our human nature, at times, bursts the bounds this prohibition prescribes, what can be inferred, but that faction and violence prevail? Shall local incidents, and old pretensions bearing impressions of their own, and marked with colours peculiar to themselves, affect the present settled times, wherein no dispute about power or property exists or can exist? Shall the present innocent suffer, because their ancestors of another age were guilty? Nay, shall the public be kept in alarm, and (what is much worse) kept in a state of languor, indigence and animosity, because the Catholics of former times have fallen into civil iniquities, no way countenanced by their religion?—

The immunities and security granted to the Roman Catholics, on the surrender of Limerick, have been mentioned; the good

consequences of King William's adherence to the articles there signed, and the effects of Queen Anne's setting them aside, have been mentioned also: — on the demise of that Princess, a Prince ascended the throne, who, happily endowed by nature, wise by experience, and bred up in the principles of toleration, diffused the felicities of good government equally among his German subjects, protestant and catholic. On his accession to the British crown, he could not alter any law then in force. There was therefore but one remedy left for royal compassion to apply, in his newly acquired kingdoms, where German toleration found no ingression. He relaxed, as much as possible, the penalties annexed to the exercise of the catholic worship. From the persuasion he had, that the Irish Catholics professed no civil principles different from those of his German subjects, he permitted them to worship God in the way they deemed most acceptable to him.

George II. trod in the same steps of his royal father, the same spirit of toleration pervaded every act of his administration. He knew that „religion, good or bad, is the best security we can have for the probity of men", and that the ideal problems for justifying persecution, however they may tend to the advantage of a few individuals, have never a good effect relatively to the public happiness, or private morals of mankind; that denying the use, by reasoning from the abuse of things, is injurious as well as unfair, that men occasionally warped from their duty, by the heats of enthusiasm, by the mistakes of zeal, and by local circumstances, do naturally return to that duty, when the clouds of ignorance or folly are dissipated, and when the lights of religion and nature combined, are let in on the mind; and farther, that the wholesome severities, which prevent public disturbances, ought to be calculated so, as never to produce them.

To this knowledge, and to the feelings of his royal breast, the Catholics of Ireland owe the repose they enjoyed through the whole course of George II's reign. That great monarch graciously received the public assurances they gave him of their obedience and fidelity to his government. From these professions

of loyalty they were not known to depart, either during the flames of rebellion, or in the sunshine of public tranquillity. Let religious hatred, the parent of distrust and malevolence, now come forward! Let it say on its own blind authority, that this good conduct of the Irish Catholics was due more to the want of power, than of willingness to rebel; that they only impiously dissembled with a monarch, who protected them, as far as they could be protected, from the severities of the law; and that gratitude had as little hold of such men, as any principle favourable to the present constitution! I have, to my great concern, been an ear-witness of this righteous sentence, wherein we find the spirit and true features of its parent, that principle, I mean, which strips every merit of its reward, and finds the most detestable motives, lurking behind the most irreprehensible actions.

It hath been averred, that when Mr. Constans had instructions for making a descent on the western coast of Ireland, the Irish Catholics had early intelligence of the design, and entered into engagements for joining the enemies of their king and country. But glaring facts, facts of the greatest notoriety contradict this averment. What a few desperate men might hope from such an event, and what they would have done in consequence of its taking place, is here out of the question. Without any prejudice to the cause I have undertaken, I may safely grant, that men of that character would have acted the part here, which they have played in all ages and countries; far from running to save the house, they would hasten to plunder it when on fire. But the Catholics of Ireland had an interest in the safety, not in the destruction of their country, and on the earliest alarm of an invasion, adopted immediately the only measure proper for them to take. From every quarter, where they had any weight or property, they gave the most solemn assurances of their affection to the government. I refer to their addresses to his Majesty's Vice-roy on that occasion, and will only observe, that the sensible address of the Roman Catholics of Dublin gave so much satisfaction to the Lord-Lieutenant, that he graciously gave the most authentic proofs of it (dated from

Dublin-Castle, December 10. 1759; see the appendix) in a letter to the speaker of the House of Commons; I need not express, what joy such a testimony of confidence (given in so critical a conjuncture) gave all the Catholics in the kingdom.

From the surrender of Limerick, in sixteen hundred and ninety one, to the demise of his late Majesty, I have, I trust, given a satisfactory, though brief, account of the conduct of the Roman Catholics of this kingdom, and of the different treatment they received in the reigns of King William and Queen Anne. On the accession of his present Majesty, they have renewed their assurances of fidelity and loyalty. The insurrection of some of the cottagers in a few counties of Munster is no exception to the duty they owe, and pay to their sovereign; nor is it fair to reproach them with the madness of a rout of peasants, wearied with life, and desperate from invincible poverty. The whole body of Roman Catholics, however, have been reproached and are, in some degree, reproached still on this account. It has turned out a very serious and tragical affair, and had it not proved so, it would be cause of mirth to consider, how the appetite for popish plots must have been, which fed upon the idea, that France, on the conclusion of a treaty of peace with Britain, and evidently interested in the temporary observance of it, should immediately employ here the prevailing plenipotentiaries of money, arms, and officers, to conclude another private treaty with Munster rabble, and all this with the view of exciting a popish massacre and rebellion through every quarter of this kingdom! — Such is the idea, that has been propagated, and so sillily have some played their game, that they admitted every body, to look into their hands. It is happy, that they did so. Others were less to be blamed for being seduced to think, like Scrub in the play, that there must be a plot, because they knew nothing about it. But men of good sense, the friends of their country and of virtue, went upon surer grounds, showed no unwillingness to be well informed, and are now very successfully, pushing this affair into daylight. (A candid inquiry on this subject is now in the press, and will speedily be published, to that I refer.) In and out of Parliament they are doing good;

and may their country receive the full benefit of their moderation and patriotism.

The Irish Catholics easily foresaw, that the disorders of the Munster levellers would affect them, and, on the first rising of that mob, addressed the Earl of Halifax, then in the government, with the strongest assurances of their allegiance to His Majesty. The superiors of the Catholic Clergy in that province were, at the same time, edifyingly active in pressing the duty of obedience and loyalty on their people. This is well known. He of Waterford exerted himself, by giving the government the best and earliest intelligence he could get, of the intentions and motions of those miscreants. He of Ossory distinguished himself also, by excellent instructions (published in the public papers) for the civil conduct of the people under his care. They issued excommunications, and denounced in vain the most tremendous censures of the church against the incorrigible and obstinate. Such, I say, hath been the conduct of the Catholic Clergy, and in truth, danger to our civil government is not owing to their influence, but to the want of it, in such instances as this before us. Their influence operates only on those who approach the communion, and who are (God be thanked) the majority; it cannot reach the reprobates, who fly from their confessionals, and despise their censures, as much as their exhortations. For such reprobates, therefore, they are not accountable. In every other respect relative to their civil duty, they are highly commendable. Through every quarter of the kingdom they press the obligation of fidelity to the present government on the people under their care. (See the appendix, number I.) They have from their altars prayed for the present royal family, and in these acts the Clergy of the capital city have particularly distinguished themselves. Such men, I repeat it, do infinite good. They pursue and detect vice in its most hidden recesses, and produce the great effects of rewards and punishments, in instances, where human laws are either silent or ineffectual. Lenity of government has been extended to them very deservedly, and it will set the spirit of intolerance hard, to discover any one good, that can accrue to the public from

vilifying their characters, or letting the penalties of the laws loose against them.

The Irish Roman Catholics, clergy and laity, have no civil guilt to answer for; and if they have not, let us lay hand on our hearts, and confess, that civil punishment without a civil crime is the very essence of intolerance. Let us then no longer seduce ourselves, but extract from religious division all the good it could ever bear. Let us consider, that it has been permitted by God, for the exercise of our patience, of our humility, and of our forbearance with one another. Let us not admit it to be any longer our punishment, by producing no other fruit in these islands, but spiritual calumny, and animosity, its pestilent concomitant. We have lighted up a great fire, and fed it too long with oil. Let us make an effort, and throw cold water on the flames. Like our German neighbours the protestant states of Lower-Saxony and Brandenburgh, let us charge no civil crimes on those men but what are fairly deducible from their avowed principles, and the general tenor of their actions, consequent of them. In a word, as religion's union is a happiness not likely to be attained, let us compound with things, and make no difficulty of admitting the possibility, that Protestants and Roman Catholics may be made as unanimous, in one summary of civil faith, through these kingdoms, as they are known to be under the protestant governments I have mentioned.

I have drawn up this short state of affairs in Ireland, for seventy five years past, with the honest intention of opening my countrymen's eyes, so long and so fatally closed up, from the view of their immediate and unalterable interests. Before I end, I deem it proper to touch again on a point slightly handled above, because it is of the highest importance, for deciding at once and for ever the merits of prejudice, which though discarded by experimental knowledge in the protestant countries I have known abroad, yet prevails still here at home, in its full and obnoxious force. It is said of the Catholics in Britain and Ireland, that „they are warranted by papal dispensations to hold up one set of principles to the public, and retain another for

their private conscience; the one avowed, only to deceive; the other concealed, only to destroy."— This is a hard charge. But where are these papal dispensations, and these destroying creeds of private conscience to be found? — Let it be answered ingenuously and honestly. They are to be found in the libraries of British controversists, in monthly magazines, in weekly journals, and in the mouths of public orators, who are either ignorant of the truth, or have an interest separate from it. The Catholics renounce, and they detest also, such dispensations and creeds. They are the coinage of base materials, and every wise man will leave it on the hands of the coiners, till they provide better metal, and learn to make honester payments.

Let such as too fatally resign their judgments, without examination, rouse and recall on the present occasion the prerogative of judging for themselves, and consider, whether common honesty would not loathe the detestable doctrine we have mentioned, in any country; and whether common sense would not renounce it in our own? In our own, I say, where great legal penalties are incurred for professing the religion of Rome, and where the benefits of the civil constitution are conferred on those who renounce it for the religion established by law? Whether Catholics would profess openly, what they suffer for, or forego the great advantages offered them, if they were tolerated to dissemble their principles? Whether their open profession of a religion, which offers them no advantage, but what is merely spiritual, which renders their persons odious, and their worldly property precarious, be not equal to the most positive proof, that they have no dispensations for duplicity and perjury? Whether the public would not be benefited, or at worse undeceived by taking those people for what they really are? Whether that public may not be wronged, and sacred truth violated, by taking them for what they are not? Whether the taking them for what they are not (since Queen Anne's accession) had not the consequence of perpetuating unrelenting animosity, of multiplying legal incapacities, and preventing public prosperity, so far as it could be effected by legal restraints on so numerous a body of people?

The reducing such numbers to the necessity of leading a pastoral life, the decay of houses, improvements and plantations, where they reside, the inconnexion and emigration of many, the languor occasioned by insecurity, the despair of all! — such things we see. — But is there no remedy? or is the cure of the distemper, so long since applied by the electors of Hannover and Brandenburgh, impossible in our case? — are Irish Catholics alone irreclaimable?

Some men of sense, indeed, who wish well to their country, have proposed to mitigate the rigor of some penal laws, and for preventing the great drains of our people, have proposed to admit the Catholics to take a permanent property in our uncultivated wastes, those large and useless tracts, offensive to the eye, reproachful to our industry, and noxious to the health of the inhabitants in their present state. But no attention was given to this proposal, though it be evident, that the wealth and revenue of the kingdom would receive a great increase from the execution of such a scheme, and prove the best security on earth, for the connexion and good behaviour of the people, intended to be benefited by it.

It hath been likewise proposed in heads of a bill brought into the House of Commons, to grant Catholics some stable security, besides a personal and precarious one, for the sums of money they might lend out at legal interest. Even this favour was refused, though many worthy and able members voted for it, and though many without doors could hardly conceive, how the public could be injured by any effectual law for obliging individuals, in such pecuniary contracts, to fulfil their engagements with one another.

After all, it is not to be denied, but at all times to be maintained, that penal laws are absolutely necessary in every country, particularly where the civil constitution is exposed to danger from restless men, whose principles, civil and religious, lead to the overthrow of the established government. In such a case, the commonwealth must be preserved, however it may be effected by the restraints and incapacities laid on the industry and property of such men. But in this, as in other cases of such

importance, mistakes are fatal, the public interest in some instances resembling a sickly body, which requires skilful attention through the various stages of the disorder. Remedies once absolutely necessary, may become mortal by constant application. When the fever is over, such remedies should be suspended, cordials and restoratives should be administered. Our political fever, relative to power and property, hath been long over. It is nearly eighty years since a new settlement hath been made. All are now apparently reconciled to it, most are really so, and such as are not, may be detected, by putting them to the test of their civil principles, such as may be sufficient for quieting the fears of the public on their account.

Such a civil test the Catholics of Ireland have given formerly: and King William was satisfied with it. Such a test they are ready to give, at the present time, and we must have the stronger conviction of their sincerity, as the principles of their religion press the obligation of such a duty upon them.

„They are ready, when called upon, to profess all civil obedience to his present Majesty, to renounce the pope's supremacy, relatively to any temporal authority or jurisdiction within these realms, and to oppose to the utmost him, or any other prince or person, who should make any attempt upon his Majesty's crown, authority, or dignity; that they renounce also any papal dispensations from the discharge of these duties, and abhor the damnable crimes of perjury, mental evasions, and all equivocations in so religious and solemn a test of their loyalty.“

Such a test is undoubtedly equal to the importance of its object; and should any Irish Catholic refuse to give it, it is against such a delinquent, and such alone, that our penal laws should operate in their full force. By such a trial of principle, the government would be in possession of the mighty advantage of making an entire separation between its friends and enemies; nor would it be a moment in danger of committing any mistake in the distribution of rewards and punishments, these mighty sanctions, which form the strength, and secure the stability of every civil establishment.

While the Irish Catholics are at present, and long have been in the disposition of giving government such a test of their loyalty as is here set down, it can be no fault of theirs, if this disposition be not improved to the advantage, as well as quiet of the public, now so needlessly and indeed so strangely alarmed on their account. Through this period of near eighty years, they have paid a long quarantaine of politieal health; and if all this does not entitle them to eome on the shore of common safety, yet their conduct, surely, gives them some right to be considered as guiltless men!

The quiet they have obtained, nay their existence in this land of their birth, they owe to the compassion and lenity of government towards them, ever since the accession of his present Majesty's great grand-father to the throne of these realms. With great sensibility, and with great gratitude they acknowledge it. They see with interested gladness his throne established on as firm a foundation as the hands and hearts of men can lay, and good subjects of all denominations, undeniably, interested in the support of it.

Toleration, the known and exerted prineiple of His Majesty's royal house, has taken its proper and full effect in those parts of his dominions, where the royal hand is not restrained by antecedent laws. Such a principle is the impregnable fort, into which all parties enter for common safety, and wherein alone the weak can find any shelter. Intolerance, on the other hand, may be likened to the house of calamity, wherein suspicion governs, and into which peace never enters. In that habitation suspicion finds crimes without foundation or reality, and criminals consequently, in the abundance it ehooses. In such a house innocent men, but obnoxious to law, may sojourn. Sooner or later they must fly from it!

Let North-America be the mirror to reflect the benign face of universal indulgence to conseience: that monitor within, which, when it suggests our proper duty as members of the community, ought to remain uncontrolled from all human restraints. In that part of the world, so lately conquered by His Majesty's arms, peace and order join their hands. The Catholics

there, though habituated to a Catholic government, have reconciled themselves to the government of a Protestant monarch, who permits them to worship God in their own way, and abridges them of no civil privileges, for so doing. What have Irish Catholics, born under the present establishment, and ever obedient under it: what, I say, have such men done, or what civil guilt can be produced against them, to distinguish their case from that of their brethren in Canada?

Whereever the spirit of intolerance prevails, it spreads immediate evils about itself, and sows the seeds of many more. In Germany, this spirit has been happily dispossessed. There, no subject forfeits the civil rights of the community, because he dissents from the established mode of worship. In most of the states, of which that great empire is composed, it could hardly be conceived, that the alternative liberty or slavery should be the lot of any citizen, just as he believed or rejected this or that set of religious principles; no more than civil orthodoxy is required in those countries; and the deviation from that, and that alone, is penal. By this policy (adopted among the Catholic and Protestant states) civil rewards and punishments are directed to their proper objects, and the great mischief of exposing men to the danger of hypocrisy, or infidelity, from insincere conversions, is avoided. In a word, religious hatred is confined to private breasts, and the rights of conscience are preserved inviolate. The house of Austria in particular, hath in my own time, derived inexhaustible strength from this measure. It is a measure, that hath been invariably pursued, by the Emperor Charles the VI. and her apostolic Majesty (the heiress of his wisdom and virtues, as well as of his kingdom) has reaped such mighty advantages from it, that further arguments in favour of toleration would be but a waste of words, after setting before our eyes the effects it had on that great queen's affairs, in the day of her distress. Her moderation, and the equable conduct she held, won the affections of her Protestant subjects, and the resentment of the wrongs she sustained, armed all Hungary in her cause. By reigning thus in the hearts of her subjects, she triumphed over her enemies, and this she owed in a great degree to her not

requiring conformity to her own religion, as the only qualification for enjoying the civil rights, which her Protestant subjects possess in common with the Catholics. These facts I have collected for the information of my countrymen, and I heartily wish, they may edify them. They are facts, of which I have been long an eye-witness, and I may presume upon obtaining more credit from readers of all persuasions, than a legion of mercenary pamphleteers, who write to please a party, and pick up, as they propagate any falsehood, for that end.

The Roman Catholic religion has been long established in the world. Let us admit hypothetically, and to put the case as strong as possible, that this religion is a compound of idolatry and superstition; yet is that alone a sufficient warrant for persecution or prosecution? Involuntary error, which includes no civil evil to the public, is not the proper object of pains and penalties. It is only, when the religious error affects the peace of civil society, that civil incapacities are justifiable; and to show, that Irish Catholics are in this light culpable, it will be necessary to prove, that they maintain principles different from those of their brethren in Germany. I have touched on this matter before, and it is attended with pain, to consider, that it cannot be inculcated too often.

In the present short representation, I had no other view, but the good of my king and country. If I have offered any one good argument in favour of either, the trouble I have taken is amply compensated, and I thought the present task, weakly as I have executed it, the more incumbent on me, as others of better abilities have declined it. With the integrity of my intentions, and the deference, I owe to every legal authority as the appointment of God, I do not fear to give offence. In the access I had the honour of having to his late Majesty of glorious memory, he very graciously accepted from me the assurances I gave him of the loyalty and obedience of his Irish Catholic subjects, in the time of an open rebellion. The same assurances I repeated to His Majesty's Vice-roys, and other principal persons in authority in this kingdom. And I flatter myself, that I did not thoroughly labour in vain. I endeavoured to remove some

prejudices, which could never find place in the breasts of those I applied to, if they were not owing to mistakes and misinformations. To remove mistakes, which may affect the good and the peace of our country, is every man's duty, who has been so well informed, as I have been. The rest falls properly under the consideration of the legislature.

Let me conjure my fellow-subjects, the British and Irish Catholics, to continue steady in that loyalty, that subserviency to the ruling powers, which their religion prescribes; grateful to the sovereign, who protects them, patient and resigned under the laws, which punish them. Let their civil conduct, like their civil principles be such, as every government must approve, and which our own legislature may (possibly) one day reward. Should it however be deemed expedient, to continue the burthens they lie under, let them consider their sufferings as remedies, not as evils; as the preventives of crimes on the one hand, and as the punishment of their sins on the other. In a state of suffering, christians often fill their proper post, and of that post self-denial is the outguard. A state of prosperity is the state of danger, often as fatal, as it is flattering. Let us not, therefore, lose the merit of the sacrifice we make, that of worldly advantages, the bitterest acquisitions on earth, should we acquire them by dissimulation, or in other words, by the renunciation of principles, which are the best tests of human probity. Sincerity, insulted and punished sincerity, is a source of comfort in the world we inhabit. In a better state, we place our hope higher, nay, in an eternal reward. If we act in a manner unworthy of this hope, we are undone: we lose the merit of our sufferings, and thus criminal towards our God, how can we presume on favours from the governors, which he hath set over us?

# APPENDIX.

## Number I.

### Exhortation of the Roman Catholic Clergy of Dublin,

read from their altars on the second of October 1757.

(Taken from the Dublin Journal of October 4. 1757.)

It is now time, christians, that you return your most grateful thanks to the Almighty God, who after visiting you with a scarcity, which approached near unto a famine, has been graciously pleased, like a merciful father to hear your prayers, and feed you with a plentiful harvest; nor ought you to forget those kind benefactors, who in the severest times, mindful only of the public good, generously bestowed, without any distinction of persons, those large charities, by which thousands were preserved, who otherwise must have miserably perished the victims of hunger and poverty. We ought especially to be most earnest in our thanks to the chief governors and magistrates of the kingdom, and of this city in particular, who on this occasion proved the fathers and saviours of the nation.

But as we have not a more effectual method of showing our acknowledgments to our temporal governors, than by an humble, peaceful, and obedient behaviour, as hitherto, we earnestly exhort you to continue in the same happy and christian dispositions, and thus by degrees you will entirely efface in their minds those evil impressions, which have been conceived so much to our prejudice, and industriously propagated by our enemies. A series of more than sixty years, spent with a pious resignation under the hardships of very severe penal laws, and with the greatest thankfulness for the lenity and moderation, with which they were executed over since the accession of the

present royal family, is certainly a fact, which must outweigh in the minds of all unbiassed persons any misconceived opinions of the doctrine and tenets of our holy church.

You know that it has always been our constant practice, as ministers of Jesus Christ, to inspire you with the greatest horror for thefts, frauds, murders, and the like abominable crimes, as being contrary to the laws of God and nature, destructive of civil society, condemned by our most holy church, which so far from justifying them on the score of religion, or any other pretext whatsoever, delivers the unrepenting authors of such criminal practices over to Satan.

We are no less zealous than ever in exhorting you to abstain from cursing, swearing, and blaspheming, detestable vices, to which the poorer sort of our people are most unhappily addicted, and which must at one time or other bring down the vengeance of heaven upon you, in some visible punishment, unless you absolutely refrain from them. It is probable, that from hence some people have taken occasion to brand us with this infamous calumny, that we need not fear to take false oaths, and consequently to perjure ourselves, as if we believed, that any power upon earth could authorise such damnable practices, or grant dispensations for this purpose. How unjust and cruel this charge is, you know by our instructions to you, both in public and private, in which we have ever condemned such doctrines as false and impious. Others likewise may easily know it from the constant behaviour of numbers of Roman Catholics, who have given the strongest proofs of their abhorrence to those tenets, by refusing to take oaths, which, however conducive to their temporal interest, appeared to them entirely repugnant to the principles of their religion.

We must now entreat you, dear christians, to offer up your most fervent prayers to the Almighty God, who holds in his hands the hearts of kings and princes; beseech him to direct the counsels of our rulers, to inspire them with sentiments of moderation and compassion towards us. We ought to be more earnest at this juncture in our supplications to heaven, as some very honourable personages have encouraged us to hope for a

mitigation of the penal laws. Pray then the Almighty to give a blessing to these their generous designs, and to aid their counsels in such a manner, that, whilst they intend to assist us, like kind benefactors, they may not, contrary to their intentions, by mistaking the means, most irretrievably destroy us.

To conclude, be just in your dealings, sober in your conduct, religious in your practice, avoid riots, quarrels and tumults, and thus you will approve yourselves good citizens, peaceable subjects, and pious christians.

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## Number II.

### The humble address of the Roman Catholic gentlemen, merchants, and citizens of the city of Dublin, to His Grace John Duke of Bedford etc.

(From the Dublin Gazette, December 15. 1759.)

May it please Your Grace,

We His Majesty's dutiful and faithful subjects, the Roman Catholic gentlemen, merchants, and citizens of the city of Dublin, do, with the greatest respect, approach Your Grace, the illustrious representative of the best of kings, with our hearty congratulations on those glorious successes, by sea and land, which have attended His Majesty's arms in the prosecution of this just and necessary war.

We gratefully acknowledge the lenity extended to us by his most sacred Majesty, and by his royal father, of happy memory. Our allegiance, may it please Your Grace, is confirmed by affection and gratitude; our religion commands it, and it shall be our invariable rule firmly and inviolably to adhere to it.

We are called to this duty, at the present time in particular, when a foreign enemy is meditating desperate attempts to interrupt the happiness, and disturb the repose, which these

kingdoms have so long enjoyed, under a monarch, who places his chief glory in approving himself the common father of all his people; and we sincerely assure Your Grace, that we are ready and willing, to the utmost of our abilities, to assist in supporting His Majesty's government against all hostile attempts whatsoever.

Whenever, Mylord, it shall please the Almighty, that the legislative power of this realm shall deem the peaceable conduct of His Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects of Ireland, for many years past, an object worthy of its favourable attention, we humbly hope means may then be devised, to render so numerous a body more useful members to the community, and more strengthening friends to the state, than they could possibly have hitherto been, under the restraint of the many penal laws against them.

We most humbly beseech Your Grace to represent to His Majesty these sentiments and resolutions of His Majesty's faithful subjects, the Roman Catholics of this metropolis, who sincerely wish, that a peace, honourable to His Majesty, and advantageous to his kingdoms, may be the issue of the present war, and that the people of Ireland may be long governed by Your Grace, a Vice-roy, in whom wisdom, moderation, and justice, are so eminently conspicuous.

Dated this first day of December 1759.

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## Number III.

### His Grace the Duke of Bedford's answer to the address of the Roman Catholics of Dublin,

in his letter to the Right Honourable John Ponsonby, Esq., Speaker of the Honourable House of Commons.

(Taken from the Dublin Gazette, December 15. 1759.)

Dublin-Castle, 10. of December 1759.

Sir,

I beg the favour of you, to return my most sincere thanks to the gentlemen, the Roman Catholics of Dublin, for the address,

which you brought me from them this morning, and for the good opinion, which they have therein expressed of me.

The zeal and attachment, which they profess for His Majesty's person and government, can never be more seasonably manifested than in the present conjuncture.

It gives me the greatest pleasure to find, that they are so fully sensible of the lenity, which hath been extended to them, during the whole course of His Majesty's reign, and they may be assured, that so long as they conduct themselves with duty and affection to the king, they will not fail to receive His Majesty's protection.

I am, with great truth and regard,

Sir,

your most obedient humble servant

Bedford.

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## Number IV.

### To the King's most excellent Majesty.

### The humble address of the Roman Catholics of the Kingdom of Ireland.

(From the London Gazette, February 7. 1761.)

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We Your Majesty's dutiful and faithful subjects, the Roman Catholics of the Kingdom of Ireland, beg leave to approach Your Majesty with this humble tender of our unfeigned loyalty, on Your Majesty's happy accession to the throne of Your ancestors.

While Your Majesty's subjects, of all denominations, are now endeavouring to be foremost in the exertion of every duty towards Your Majesty's person and government, and while all

circumstances of affairs at home and abroad, unite for the present happiness and future glory of Your reign, permit us to condole with Your Majesty, and to pour out our sincere sorrow for the loss we have sustained, by the death of a monarch, who hath always approved himself the common father of all his people: a loss, the more sensible on our part, as the repose we have so long enjoyed, entirely proceeded from his royal clemency, and the mild administration of his government in this kingdom.

Ever since the accession of Your Majesty's royal house to the throne of these realms, we have in a particular manner experienced the paternal interposition of Your illustrious predecessors. We, most gracious sovereign, who are so unfortunately distinguished from the rest of our fellow-subjects, cannot subsist without a continuance of the royal favour and protection.

Sensible of the same hereditary compassion in Your Majesty's breast, we most humbly hope for that share in the happiness of Your reign, which our peculiar circumstances can admit; and we beg leave to assure Your Majesty of our grateful and constant return of affection and loyalty: a loyalty, which our conduct has proved, and our religion enforces; happy, might it entitle us to express a wish, that of all Your Majesty's dutiful subjects of this kingdom, we alone may not be left incapable of promoting the general welfare and prosperity of it.

May the Almighty so influence and direct Your counsels, through the whole course of Your reign, that they may be ever productive of real happiness to all Your people, and may that reign be as memorable for its duration and felicity, as for the greatness and variety of those blessings, which we have already so much reason to expect from it!

## Number V.

### Exhortation of the Roman Catholic Clergy,

read from their altars February 7. 1762.

(From the Dublin Gazette, Febr. 9. 1762.)

Dear Christians,

As it is our indispensable duty, so has it been our constant practice, strongly to inculcate the principles of a peaceful, humble, and obedient behaviour. We have done it lately, we do it now again, the more readily, because it is expected from us by those powers, whom the Almighty has placed over us, of whom St. Paul sayeth: „Let all persons be subject to higher powers, for there is no power but from God: obey those who are placed over you.“ And our blessed Saviour himself: „Give unto Caesar what belongeth to Caesar, and unto God what belongeth to God.“ Nor have we been wanting to raise in your minds a true sense of gratitude for the lenient hand of government in the execution of several of those penal laws, which particularly distinguish you from your fellow-subjects: laws, which however severe in themselves, yet give us an opportunity of feeling with grateful hearts the clemency of his present Majesty and his royal ancestors, whose generous indulgence hath, in a great measure, suspended the sharp edge of those laws, made before their accession to the throne of these realms, against a people, who from their dutiful, inoffensive behaviour, seem to merit a milder fate. — Wherefore, dear christians, urged by duty, gratitude and hope, we earnestly exhort you in the words of St. Paul, „to make supplications, prayers, intercessions, thanksgivings for all men, for kings, and all those who are in high stations, that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all piety and chastity.“ And as in these days of war and calamity His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and council have thought proper to appoint a general fast on Friday next, we order you to observe the same exactly, at this time of humiliation and penance, and that you will offer up your prayers for the spiritual and temporal happiness of his gracious Majesty, King George the III.,

and his royal consort, beseeching the Almighty God to assist his councils, to inspire and direct his ministers, that he may be the happy instrument of restoring a solid, lasting, and advantageous peace, and so put a stop to the further effusion of Christian blood. Nor can we without a breach of gratitude, as well as of duty, omit to implore heaven, to pour down its blessings on His Majesty's Vice-gerent, our chief governor here, whose noble heart, like that of his royal master, incapable of any partial prejudice, knows no happiness equal to that of rendering all His Majesty's subjects happy without distinction.

Count John Taaffe.

# JOHN TAAFFE'S

# CORRESPONDENCE

DURING

## HIS SOJOURN AT LISBON.

## Points d'instruction pour le Comte de Taaffe.

Comme vous êtes destiné à porter à Lisbonne la nouvelle du couronnement de mon fils Joseph, Je veux bien profiter de cette occasion, pour me procurer des notions de ce pays: persuadée, comme Je suis, que vous vous y appliquerez avec autant de zèle que de prudence.

Je vous charge en premier lieu de me faire une description exacte du caractère de l'Infante Cadette Marie Benoîte, en me marquant, quel est son extérieur et sa figure, de même que sa santé: si elle a déjà eu la petite vérole et la rougeole: quelle est l'éducation, qu'on lui a donnée tant par rapport à la religion, qu' à l'esprit et au coeur: quelle est sa façon de vivre, et la conduite, qu'elle tient en particulier; comment elle soutient sa personne en public: quelle est son humeur, ses sentimens, ses inclinations, ses amusemens: quel est le progrès qu'elle a fait dans les langues, sciences et connaissances, qui conviennent à sa naissance et à son âge.

Mais non content de me fournir des notions détaillées au sujet de l'Infante Marie Benoîte, vous devez les étendre aussi à tous les Princes et Princesses, qui composent la famille Royale, en me rendant compte de leur façon de penser et de vivre, de l'état de leur santé, des étiquettes et usages, de même que des intrigues de la cour.

Vous y ajouterez encore vos remarques sur le système politique du Portugal, sur ses liaisons avec les puissances étrangères, sur les forces de terre et de mer, sur la constitution intérieure du pays, sur l'état de son commerce, sur le crédit et les sentimens des ministres, qui sont à la tête des affaires, et sur les maximes, qu'ils suivent dans les différentes parties du gouvernement, sur les objets, qui les divisent en factions, ou qui lient leurs partis sur le dégré du pouvoir; où le Comte d'Oyeras

et sa clique se soutient, sur l'influence, que le clergé (soit régulier ou séculier) a dans les affaires, sur les égards, qu'on a pour la religion, sur l'affection ou l'aversion, que la noblesse et le peuple ont pour le souverain et pour les ministres: enfin sur l'opinion, que les gens du pays et les étrangers ont de la forme du gouvernement, des maximes des ministres et du fort ou faible du royaume. Comme je souhaite avoir préférablement des notions sur ce qui regarde l'Infante Marie Benoîte, vous pouvez m'en envoyer vos rapports, chiffrés par le chiffre, dont je fais vous pourvoir, en les adressant au Comte de Rosenberg à Madrid, qui sera chargé de me les faire parvenir.

Mais pour le reste des notions, que je vous demande, vous n'avez qu'à les rassembler pendant votre séjour de Lisbonne, dont la durée dépendra de votre choix, pour me les remettre à votre arrivée ici.

Le Comte de Tarouca vous parlera avant votre départ de ses intérêts en Portugal; Je vous les recommande de même, que ceux de sa belle-soeur, au mieux, souhaitant de coeur d'être utile à l'un et à l'autre; mais Je vous avertis, qu'en vous engageant à appuyer leurs affaires, vous deviez bien prendre garde de mesurer vos démarches avec la circonspection nécessaire, pour ne pas compromettre Ma Personne d'une façon, qui ne saurait me convenir. Vienne ce 26. Février 1764.

Marie Thérèse m/p.

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Vienne ce 15. Mars 1764.

Comte de Taaffe. Informé, comme vous êtes de la commission, dont Je vous ai chargé pendant le séjour, que vous ferez à Lisbonne, Je veux bien y ajouter encore, que Je viens de recevoir des notions fort avantageuses de la figure et des qualités de l'Infante de Portugal, quoiqu'on me dise, qu'elle est un peu méchante; Je suis donc d'autant plus empressée de savoir à fond ce qui en est, souhaitant, que vous me mandiez, le plutôt qu'il se pourra après votre arrivée à Lisbonne, votre rapport chiffré, aussi exact que détaillé, tant sur l'extérieur que sur les

qualités d'esprit et de coeur de cette Princesse, en le dirigeant ici par la voie la plus courte.

Je voudrais aussi avoir de bon tabac d'Espagne: vous pourriez m'en procurer une médiocre provision par le Comte de Rosenberg, qui pourrait me le faire parvenir à l'occasion de l'envoi d'un courrier, ou par quelque autre voie, ou bien vous le remettre à votre passage par Madrid, en retournant ici. Je vous assure de ma constante grâce et bienveillance.

Marie Thérèse m/p.

J'ai oublié que vous ne passez papar l'Espagne à cause du tabac.

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## John Taaffe's copies.

Sacrée Majesté, Madame,

Pour obéir aux ordres de Votre Majesté, j'ai l'honneur de lui mander qu'étant arrivé ici le 16. du courant, je fis les visites accoutumées aux ministres, eus mes audiences le 19. et fus reçu très-gracieusement de toute la famille Royale, comme Votre Majesté pourra le voir par ma relation à Monsr. le Prince de Colloredo.

La Princesse du Brésil, le Prince de Beira, son fils et les trois Infantes furent présentes à l'audience de la Reine; je fis un compliment à chacune, selon la coutume d'ici, mais comme je fus reçu en cérémonie, elles furent toutes debout et rangées selon leur rang à la gauche de la Reine et ne me répondirent qu'en peu de mots, de sorte que toute l'audience ne dura guère plus d'un demi quart d'heure. Elles sont généralement toutes bien faites; la Cadette, l'Infante Marie Benoîte, est jolie sans être une beauté régulière, elle est d'une taille médiocre et incline à devenir grasse, elle jouit d'une santé parfaite et eut la petite vérole il y a une couple d'années, je n'ai pu m'apercevoir si elle en était marquée, comme on tient ici les chambres à demi obscures à cause de la chaleur du soleil; on fait ici si peu de cas de

la rougeole, que je n'ai pu encore apprendre si elle l'a eue. Elle passe pour avoir de l'esprit, un caractère et une humeur admirables, ainsi que beaucoup de caractère. Dans celle dont Votre Majesté m'honora à Francfort en date du 15. Mars, Elle me fit l'honneur de me marquer qu'Elle avait appris que l'Infante était un peu méchante; Je m'en suis informé autant qu'il m'a été possible, et je puis assurer Votre Majesté que j'ai lieu de croire qu'on lui fait tort sur ce point et qu'on s'est selon toute apparence trompé dans la personne; on en taxe plutôt la troisième qui jouit d'une petite santé, ce qui peut y contribuer. La cour ne dine jamais en public, et les Princesses sont fort retirées; la Cadette aime beaucoup la musique, elle en fait son amusement principal, on dit qu'elle compose et chante fort joliment. Voilà tout ce que j'ai pu apprendre sur ce point jusqu'à cette heure; une indisposition qui m'est survenue le lendemain de mon audience, me fit garder la chambre quelques jours, mais j'ai appris que n'étant pas sur le pied de ministre étranger à cette cour, Leurs Majestés me permettront d'assister à un concert à la cour, où j'aurai l'honneur d'entendre les Princesses chanter et jouer et de les voir sans tout ce cérémonial d'usage dans les audiences. Je me réserve jusqu'alors l'honneur de donner à Votre Majesté des notions plus exactes et détaillées aussi bien sur ce point que sur les autres contenus dans mon instruction.

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Sacrée Majesté, Madame,

Je supplie très-humblement Votre Majesté de ne point l'imputer à un manque de zèle pour Son Auguste Service, si je n'ai pu jusqu'à cette heure Lui donner des notions plus exactes touchant la famille Royale, mais de l'attribuer à l'impossibilité causée par l'étiquette de la cour; un Portugais ne peut passer la première porte du palais sans que tous les yeux soient fixés sur lui et qu'on juge des raisons qui l'y amènent; la noblesse attachée à la cour n'en sort guère et ne reçoit pas de visite, de sorte qu'il n'y a de communication entre celle-ci et celle de la ville que dans le cas de la plus proche parenté. On m'avait fait

espérer que je pourrai aller aux concerts, qui se donnent de temps en temps à la cour, mais comme cela ne vint jamais à l'effet et que l'Infant Dom Pedro donne toutes les années à sa maison de campagne une fête à la famille Royale le jour de la St. Jean, je priai le Comte d'Oyeras de m'obtenir la permission de pouvoir y assister; je l'obtins, m'y rendis et fus reçu le plus gracieusement du monde, on me plaça partout de manière que je pouvais tout voir et entendre et fus pendant le feu d'artifice, qui dura près d'une heure, dans le même pavillon duquel la famille Royale et ceux qui étaient de service le virent. L'Infante donne une fête pareille le jour de St. Pierre, mais comme les ministres étrangers avaient obtenu cette même permission pour la première fois, je la vis avec eux dans une loge construite à cet effet.

Je donnerai en peu de mots à Votre Majesté dans celle-ci et mes suivantes un détail de ce que j'ai pu apprendre de la famille Royale depuis mon séjour ici, mais La supplie de croire que ce n'est que Son ordre précis, qui pourrait me faire parler avec cette franchise, ou même m'informer de cette façon des têtes couronnées et des familles Souveraines.

Le Roi est de moyenne taille et robuste, a un air gracieux, un caractère doux et bienfaisant et une grande vénération dans le fond pour la religion, quoiqu'on en pourrait juger autrement par divers arrangements pris depuis l'administration du Comte d'Oyeras; il est ferme dans ses résolutions et a peut-être un peu trop de faiblesse pour ceux en qui il a une fois placé sa confiance.

La Reine a infiniment de l'esprit, se mèle peu ou point du tout dans les affaires, a beaucoup de religion et élève ses enfants de même; pour ce qui regarde le reste de l'éducation, elle n'est point telle que Votre Majesté par ses soins indéfatigables la donne à Son Auguste Famille; la Reine est à la vérité très-sévère, mais, si j'ose le dire en parlant d'une Souveraine, elle pense trop aux amusements de la musique, de la chasse, des courses à cheval et en voiture, pour y donner tous ses soins; les Princesses eurent un Jésuite, homme de talent, qui les instruisit dans la géographie, les belles lettres, le latin, même la

philosophie et la physique expérimentale, mais lorsque les Jésuites furent bannis, on negligea de le remplacer par un sujet convenable.

Dom Pedro, frère du Roi, est affable, gracieux etc., — a beaucoup de religion, son bon goût brille dans toutes les fêtes, qu'il donne à Leurs Majestés, et l'ordre règne dans tout ce qu'il entreprend.

La Princesse de Brésil, son épouse, a un caractère doux et beaucoup de bonté, passe la plus grande partie de la matinée en prières ou en conversation avec son confesseur, un Carme, elle tient une conduite irréprochable envers Dieu, ses parents, son époux et le reste de sa famille.

L'Infante Marianne est plus jolie, a plus de talents et d'application; elle a profité des instructions qu'on lui donna, aime la lecture et a beaucoup de piété; elle a la plus belle voix, aime la parure, et est un peu économe, elle est résolue et naïve, à ce qu'on dit, mais a au reste pour chacun les égards nécessaires et convenables.

L'Infante Marie Dorothée est fort maigre, on dit qu'elle est un peu méchante, ce qui peut provenir de ses maladies continuelles; elle ne paraît en public que les jours de cérémonie.

L'Infante Marie Benoîte est incomparablement la plus jolie, elle est de moyenne taille, a de l'embonpoint et est bien faite, elle a le teint beau et quoiqu'elle soit un peu marquée de la petite vérole, ce n'est cependant pas de manière que cela la défigure le moins du monde; elle a un air de grandeur et se présente en public mieux qu'aucune de la famille Royale, ses amusements sont la musique, la broderie et autres ouvrages à l'aiguille, elle n'a pas la voix tout-à-fait aussi belle que l'Infante Marianne, mais chante très-bien et avec beaucoup de grâce; leur maître est un certain Perez, qui fût autrefois à Vienne. Elle jouit d'une santé parfaite, est vive, a un caractère admirable, beaucoup de piété et de souplesse dans son humeur, est gracieuse, généreuse et affable envers tout le monde. Je l'ai souvent entendu appeler par les noms de notre chère, notre adorable, notre belle Princesse, son âge peu avancé lorsque les Jésuites furent proscrits, l'empêcha de profiter autant que

l'Infante Marianne des instructions qu'on leur donna, mais on m'assure qu'elle a un désir et une grande facilité à apprendre tout ce qui peut convenir à son rang et à sa naissance. Elle ainsi que ses aînées ne parle que le Portugais coulamment, mais comprend très-bien le Français et l'Italien, de sorte qu'il ne lui couterait je crois guère de peine de parler ces deux langues en peu de temps. J'aurai l'honneur d'en donner encore quelques nouvelles à Votre Majesté avant mon départ et de lui remettre son portrait à mon arrivée.

Je me mets avec soumission aux pieds de Votre Sacrée Majesté et ne cesserai d'être avec le zèle le plus ardent pour Son Auguste Service etc. . . .

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La cour fût comme à l'ordinaire à la fête des taureaux Dimanche passé, les Infantes Marianne et Marie Benoîte fûrent renversées au retour, la Cadette eût une contusion assez forte au front et au bras gauche, mais montra beaucoup de courage et de résolution, et monta dans la même chaise pour s'en retourner au palais; on la saigna le lendemain, mais elle se porta si bien que le Roi et la Reine ne remirent point le parti de plaisir qu'ils s'étaient proposé à la maison de campagne de l'Infant; elle n'eut d'autre blessure qu'une bosse au front et une égratignure au bras, et ne garda le lit qu'aussi long-temps qu'on le croit nécessaire ici pour la saignée.

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## Count Pückler to Count John Taaffe.

Monsieur,

Je n'ai reçu qu'à Pressbourg, où je me trouve depuis le commencement de ce mois, la lettre du 29. de Mai, que vous avez bien voulu m'adresser, Monsieur, pour S. M., à qui je n'ai pas laissé de la remettre d'abord; j'ai en conséquence l'honneur de vous dire, que contente comme est Sa Majesté parfaitement du contenu de votre lettre, elle compte que sans vous arrêter

quelque part, ou en faire un long détour, vous ne tarderez pas, Monsieur, d'arriver bientôt à Vienne, pour vous trouver à portée, de faire de bouche votre rapport sur les particularités de votre voyage.

Sa Majesté vous supposant, Monsieur, déjà en chemin, je crois ne pouvoir mieux faire, que d'adresser ma lettre à Monsr. le Secrétaire Kaill, en le priant de vous la faire parvenir.

Rien ne saurait égaler mon empressement de vous renouveler, Monsieur, à votre retour les assurances du plus respectueux dévouement avec lequel j'ai l'honneur d'être,

Monsieur,

Votre très-humble et très-obéissant serviteur

Pückler m/p.

Pressbourg ce 16. Juillet 1764.

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Serenissimo e Potentissimo Senhor Imperador Meu muito charo e amado bom Irmão, e Primo. Por não dilatar nemhum só dia as primeiras expressões do summo prazer, que Vossa Magestade me annunciou pelo Conde de Taaffe com a noticia da feliz exaltação do Senhor Archiduque seu dignissimo Filho Meu bom Irmão, e Sobrinho ao Throno de Rey dos Romanos, encarreguei por hum expresso a Ambrozio Freire de Andrade e Castro Meu Ministro Plenipotenciario na corte de Vossa Magestade aquelles sinceros testemunhos do meu justo e natural contentamento: Reservando as ulteriores demonstrações do meu fervoroso jubilo para a partida de hum Ministro Extraordinario que logo destinei para completar na Real presença de Vossa Magestade as minhas vivas congratulações por hum tão fausto e interessante successo. Offerecendose porem agora a partida do Conde de Taaffe, não posso deixar de aproveitar tambem esta occasião de repetir a Vossa Magestade, que o meu contentamento tem sido em tudo igual aos grandes desejos que cultivo de ver accumuladas a esta felicidade as muitas outras que o meu fino e cordialissimo affecto espera ver na Imperial Familia de Vossa

Magestade. Devo com esta opportunidade testificar a Vossa Magestade, que o referido Conde de Taaffe, no tempo que residio nesta corte, deu nella claras provas de probidade, prudencia, e acerto, com que se me fez tão agradavel, como o julgo digno de todas as honras, e merces que a Real grandeza de Vossa Magestade lhe quizer conferir. Deos guarde a Vossa Magestade como desejo. Palacio de Nossa Senhora da Ajuda a 19. de Agosto 1764.

Bom Irmão e Primo de Vossa Magestade
Jozeph m/p.

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## Copia.

Eccelso Cesareo Regio Cãpte Consiglio.

Decembre 1765, Nr. 54. Praes. 13. Dec. 1765.

In seguito alli graziosi ordini di quest' Eccelso Consiglio si siamo portati per rilevare la facoltà relitta dal defunto Signor Conte Giovanni Battista de Taaffe, Cesareo Regio Aulico Consigliere, ed in tal' incontro presente il Signor Giuda Conte de Cobenzl intervenuto a nome della Signora Contessa Vedova de Taaffe, non furono ritrovati se non li pochi effetti della di lui particolar ragione apparenti dall' ingionta specifica, li quali furono consegnati come dalla sottonotata quitanza alla sudetta di lui relitta Vedova Signora Contessa Taaffe nata Contessa Chotek atteso che il di lui baggaglio formale viaggiava separatamente, fù pure ritrovato un plico di scritture, in cui non furono, se non alquante lettere particolari apparenti dalla stessa specifica, consegnate pure alla medesima Signora Contessa Vedova.

In quest' incontro s'ha ulteriormente a norma delle sovrane prescrizzioni indagato e rilevato che il prefato Signor Conte de Taaffe sia morto in questa mane alle ore 6 di convulsioni, d'età d'anni 33 ab intestato, con aver lasciato doppo di se la di lui Vedova Signora Consorte Maria Contessa de Taaffe nata Contessa de Chotek, e due figlj, l'uno di nome Rodolfo d'anni 4, e l'altro d'anni 1½ di nome Giovanni, come non meno una figlia d'anni 6 di nome Mariana.

Tanto in adempimento de' nostri doveri rassegnamo a quest' Eccelso Consiglio con tutt' ossequio dedicandosi

Di quest' Eccelso Cesareo Regio Cap̃te Consiglio

Devotissimo

Ottavio Barone de Terzi m/p.

Commissario ad acta.

Gorizia li 10. Decemb. 1765.

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## Letter of the Empress to Nicholas L. Viscount Taaffe.

Le mérite de feu votre digne fils M'était trop connu pour que je puisse Me refuser à partager avec vous les regrets de sa perte; il me sera toujours agréable de pouvoir contribuer à soulager votre juste affliction sur un évènement aussi fatal, et vous pouvez compter avec tout ce qui vous appartient encore, sur la continuation de Mon ancienne bienveillance.

Marie Thérèse m/p.

Vienne le 17. de Décembre 1765.

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## Letter of the Empress to Lady Anne Taaffe.

Ma chère Taaffe. Je suis très-sensible à la douleur dont doit vous accabler à si juste titre, la perte inopinée d'un fils qui devait vous être cher, et qui par son zèle, son attachement, et ses autres belles qualités avait su se rendre digne de Mon estime et de Ma bienveillance; Je connais par une triste expérience, quelle doit être l'amertume de votre situation, et je désire bien sincèrement que le Tout Puissant, auteur de toute consolation, vous fasse trouver dans votre vertu et dans votre religion tout le soulagement, dont vous avez besoin; soyez toujours bien persuadée de la continuation de Mes anciens sentimens pour vous, ainsi que de Ma constante disposition à en donner des marques à toute votre famille.

Marie Thérèse m/p.

Vienne le 17. de Décembre 1765.

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## Count Francis Taaffe to L. Clementina Taaffe-Bellew.

Dublin ce 15. de Juillet 1788.

J'ai été long-temps, tendre épouse, sans vous entretenir: quelques heures suffisent pour me faire éprouver une pareille sensation, je veux dire un besoin de jaser avec vous. Quoique j'ai résolu de ne vous parler dans mes lettres que, ou d'affaires, ou de ceux dont je suis content, je ne laisse pas que de prendre de petites notes que je conserve pour me rafraîchir la mémoire, quand j'aurai le bonheur de me trouver avec vous.

Ce matin Martyn, frère des notres, vint me voir; il est et plus grand et plus beau que Bob, il voulait voir si j'y étais, pour que mon Cousin Mac-Donnel (son oncle) pût venir me faire visite; le pauvre homme a trop de peine à se traîner pour que j'acceptasse l'offre. J'y fus dès que j'eusse achevé de m' habiller: j'y fus reçu, tant de lui que de son épouse avec la plus grande joie: nos deux officiers, dans la ferveur de leur reconnaissance, ont écrit Dieu sait quoi de nous à leur famille; pour vous, ma femme, vous seriez réellement fâchée, si je vous disais, de mon crû, la moitié de ce qu'on pense de vous. Si j'ai dit que Mac-Donnel a beaucoup à se traîner, ce n'est pas pour cela, que je le crois aussi dangereusement qu'on me l'a représenté: il souffre des nerfs, et ses craintes naissent de cette triste maladie: une chose me paraît même avantageuse, il n'est plus d'une corpulence aussi énorme, que ci-devant: ils me prièrent avec tant d'affection de diner avec eux, que je ne pus le refuser, j'en reviens dans ce moment. Mrs. Mac-Donnel est accompagnée d'une soeur de nos Chartins. Jamais je n'ai rien vu de mieux fait, le visage très-joli, quoique je soupçonne qu'il l'a été encore davantage il-y-a trois ou quatre ans, quoiqu'elle ne soit

pas avancée dans les vingt. Nous étions très-bien servis, et je ne me souviens pas depuis long-temps d'avoir goûté de si bon Bourgogne; en général en fait de vin je me trouve bien de ce voyage, ce que je crois contribuer beaucoup au bon état de ma santé; car d'ailleurs, je ne puis pas croire le climat sain, à celui qui est accoutumé à un air plus pur: des brouillards continuels, et depuis mon arrivée en Angleterre jusqu' aujourd'hui un seul jour sans pluie! dans ce moment il en tombe à verse: ma bonne mère avait bien raison, d'appeler ce pays, le pays des Canards; et ce qui est particulier, les bonnes gens ne se plaignent pas du tout: cela me passe après cette digression, à laquelle le bon vin de notre Cousin donna lieu; je dirai seulement, que je ne compte pas de me contenter de faire du dégât à sa cave; je n'épargnerai rien, pour faire une bonne saignée à sa bourse; s'il ne m'offre pas d'argent pour nos jeunes gens, je ne ferai aucune difficulté de lui en demander.

Qui osera dorénavant reprocher à la populace la basse crapule, quand elle peut se vanter d'exemples tels que vous trouverez dans la traduction littérale d'un paragraphe de la gazette d'aujourd'hui.

(Extrait d'une gazette.)

Londres ce 11. Juillet 1788.

Une fredaine d'un jeune personnage du plus haut rang, a manqué Lundi passé à Newmarket (aux courses des chevaux) d'avoir des suites très-désagréables. Son Altesse Royale dina avec le Duc d'Orleans et l'Abbé son frère, et une compagnie mêlée de Français et Anglais au café se promenant ensemble après diner, l'Abbé proposa une gageure, qu'en chatouillant un poisson qu'on voyait dans le bassin, il resterait immobile, jusqu'à ce qu'il le saisit: le Prince gagea contre, l'Abbé se baissant à cet effet, le Prince le fît tomber dans l'eau la tête la première. Le Duc d'Orleans outré de ce qui était arrivé à son frère, et armé d'un grand fouet courût après le Prince pour le châtier: celui-ci eut le temps de s'enfuir dans le café. L'Abbé tout trempé fût ramené chez lui: les Ducs de Queensberry, Grafton et Bedford s'interposèrent, ils réussirent à accommoder l'affaire par une déclaration au nom du Prince, qu'il était bien éloigné d'avoir jamais voulu l'offenser, et qu'il convenait qu'il avait plustôt trop bû: l'Abbé s'en contenta, et se promenait le lendemain matin bras dessus bras dessous par la ville avec le Prince. — Une pareille anecdote n'a pas besoin de commentaire.

Continué Mercredi 16.

Pendant que j'étais à diner tout ce qui restait de place à l'hôtel où je loge, fut occupé par des voyageurs qui arrivaient d'Angleterre: ils étaient partis Dimanche le soir de Holyhead, ainsi leur passage a duré environ quatre fois aussi longtemps que le mien: je n'en fais mention que parceque je me flatte d'avoir par cette malle de vos chères lettres. Dieu donne que le temps orageux ait cessé et rendu le calme à vos nerfs agités. Je ne sais comment cela me vient en tête, mais je m'imagine que j'entendrai quelque chose de notre nouveau chapelain, que le bon Spalek a recommandé.

Pendant que j'étais sorti hier, Mr. O'Reilly, frère du Lieutenant-Colonel, passa chez moi, à ce qu'il paraît, au lieu de répondre à la lettre que je lui écrivis en arrivant, il est venu lui-même en ville; m'ayant manqué, il reviendra ce matin, ainsi que vous aurez probablement de ses nouvelles avant la conclusion de la présente. L'anecdote du Prince de Galles vous pouvez communiquer au digne Pater Petra, et si vous voulez à Hussey, mais point à d'autres: J'ai honte au lieu du Prince de son ivrognerie. Le frère de notre ami Hussey passa encore chez moi hier. Je le trouve bien disposé; si Madame l'était de même, tout s'arrangerait aisément; il est certain qu'il est tourmenté, et sucé par les Avocats; c'est leur pays de cocagne, il y a par exemple un Mr. Scott, lequel, il y a vingt ans, n'avait pas, comme tout le monde en convient, dix L. St. de bien, dans ce moment possède en terres et dans les fonds pour la valeur de 16 mille L. St. de rente et le titre de Mylord Earlsford, et on croit qu'il va devenir Chancelier, poste qui rapporte L. 12000 de revenu! son frère est encore un Attorney, par où il commença lui-même. — Les gens de loi ont aussi leur place distinguée dans la note que je vous garde. Je parlerai plus en détail dans ma prochaine, et ne diffère de conclure celle-ci, que dans l'espérance de recevoir de vos chères nouvelles. —

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Je dois m'en passer jusqu'à l'ordinaire prochain; ces deux mers à passer ajoutent bien à mon chagrin de me voir séparé de vous, et à devoir craindre que le même sort retarde également mes lettres! — il faut se soumettre, mais qu'il en coûte! Vos souffrances à cette occasion, me vont encore plus à coeur que les miennes. Celui qui a permis notre séparation, nous rejoindra: confions en lui.

F. Taaffe.

# EXTRACTE

AUS DEN

# FELD- UND HOFKRIEGSRÄTHLICHEN ACTEN

DES K. K. KRIEGS-ARCHIVS

UND DEN

## PROTOCOLLEN DER HOFKRIEGSRÄTHLICHEN REGISTRATUR.

# I.

## Die Militär-Dienstleistung

des im Jahre 1704 verstorbenen

k. k. Feldmarschalls Franz Grafen Taaffe v. Carlingford

betreffend.

**1668 August:** kömmt zum ersten Male ein Gesuch des Rittmeisters Franz Grafen Taaffe des Carl Lothringen'schen Kürassier-Regiments vor, dass seine Compagnie auf dem Fusse belassen, und nicht reducirt werden möchte.

**1670 December:** erscheint der Graf Franz Taaffe von Carlingford bereits als Oberstlieutenant und Commandant des Carl Lothringen'schen Kürassier-Regiments.

**1672** befand sich das Carl Lothringen'sche Kürassier-Regiment unter Commando des Oberstlieutenants Franz Grafen Taaffe auf dem Marsche durch Böhmen zur k. k. Armee im Reich unter Commando des Generals der Cavallerie Grafen Montecuculi.

**1673 bis 1676:** während des Krieges Oesterreichs gegen Frankreich 1673 bis 1676 im Römischen Reiche und Elsass befehligte der Oberstlieutenant Franz Graf Taaffe das Carl Lothringen'sche Kürassier-Regiment, welches vor dem Feinde auf folgende Art verwendet wurde:

**1673 vom 6. bis 12. November:** war Oberstlieutenant Franz Graf Taaffe mit dem Carl Lothringen'schen Kürassier-Regimente bei der Belagerung von Bonn, welche Stadt sich am 12. November mit Capitulation an die Alliirten ergab.

**1674 15. Juni:** befand sich derselbe mit dem Carl Lothringen'schen Regimente in der Schlacht bei Sinzheim.

**1674 29. December:** hat sich der Oberstlieutenant Franz Graf Taaffe mit besagtem Kürassier-Regimente in dem Treffen bei

Mühlhausen am 29. December 1674 laut der vom F.-M. Herzog v. Bournonville eingeschickten Relation besonders ausgezeichnet.

**1675 26. und 27. Juli:** befand sich der Oberstlieutenant Franz Graf Taaffe mit dem Regimente unter Commando seines Inhabers, des Herzogs Carl von Lothringen, in der Affaire bei Sassbach im 1. Treffen, rechten Flügel.

**1675 1. August:** war derselbe mit diesem Regimente in der Affaire bei Attenheim und Goldschier.

**1675 18. September:** wurde der Oberstlieutenant Franz Graf Taaffe vom Gen.-Lieut. Raim. Grafen Montecuculi aus dem Feldlager bei Weissenburg an den churpfälzischen Hof mit dem Auftrage abgeschickt, gegen die vom besagten Hofe vorhabende Abschliessung eines Separat-Waffenstillstands- und Neutralitäts-Tractates mit Frankreich Gegen-Vorstellungen zu machen.

**1676 September:** war derselbe mit dem Carl Lothringen'schen Kürassier-Regimente bei der Belagerung und Eroberung von Philippsburg.

**1677 31. Jänner:** wurde dem Oberstlieutenant Franz Grafen Taaffe wegen dessen in allen feindlichen Affairen bezeigten Wohlverhaltens und sonstigen Meriten das Obersten- und Inhabers-Patent über das vom Herzog Carl von Lothringen zu dessen Gunsten resignirte k. k. Kürassier-Regiment gleiches Namens verliehen.

**1682 27. Juli:** wurde der Oberst Graf Taaffe vermöge kaiserlichen Patentes vom 27. Juli 1682 zum k. k. General-Feldwachtmeister befördert.

**1683 24. Juli:** wurde der General-Feldwachtmeister Franz Graf Taaffe von S. M. dem Kaiser mittelst Instruction ddo. 24. Juli 1683 an den Gen.-Lieut. Herzog Carl von Lothringen nach Ungarn abgeschickt wegen Beschleunigung des Succurses zur Befreiung der von den Türken belagerten Haupt- und Residenzstadt Wien.

**1683 12. September:** bei dem Entsatze der Residenzstadt Wien durch die k. k. Reichs- und königl. polnische Armee am 12. September 1683 befand sich der General-Feldwachtmeister Franz Graf Taaffe mit dessen inhabendem Kürassier-Regimente

bei dem linken Flügel der k. k. Armee unter Commando des Herzogs Carl von Lothringen, welcher die Türken in der Flanke angegriffen.

**1684 Mai und Juni:** befehligte derselbe bei der k. k. Armee in Ungarn unter Commando des Herzogs Carl von Lothringen im 2. Treffen, linken Flügel, dessen inhabendes Kürassier-Regiment.

**1684 27. Juni:** im Treffen bei Waitzen den 27. Juni wurde das unter Commando seines Proprietairs gestandene Kürassier-Regiment Taaffe von den Türken mit grösster Wuth angegriffen, dieser Angriff aber auf's Tapferste zurückgeschlagen.

**1684 22. Juli bis 24. September:** bei der 1. Belagerung von Ofen durch die k. k. Armee, und dem Angriff derselben auf die zum Entsatze der Festung angerückte türkische Armee, befehligte der General-Feldwachtmeister Franz Graf Taaffe einen Theil der k. k. Cavallerie des rechten Flügels.

**1685 10. August:** desgleichen beim Angriff auf das türkische Belagerungsheer vor der Festung Gran am 10. August.

**1685 5. September:** wurde der General-Feldwachtmeister Franz Graf Taaffe mittelst kaiserl. Patentes zum k. k. General-Feldmarschall-Lieutenant befördert.

**1686 22. Juni bis 2. September:** während der 2. Belagerung der Festung Ofen durch die k. k. und alliirten Truppen vom 22. Juni bis 2. September commandirte besagter F.-M.-L. abermals einen Theil der k. k. Cavallerie des 1. Treffens, rechten Flügels, worunter dessen inhabendes Kür.-Regiment befindlich war.

**1687 20. December:** wurde der F.-M.-L. Franz Graf Taaffe vermöge kaiserl. Patentes vom 20. December 1687 zum k. k. General der Cavallerie befördert.

**1689 24. August:** zu Folge eines kaiserl. offenen Patentes vom 24. August 1689 wurde dem General der Cavallerie Franz Grafen Taaffe die Convoyirung der in k. k. Kriegsdienste herübergetretenen irländischen Truppen nach Ungarn aufgetragen.

**1694 13. Mai:** wurde der General der Cavallerie Franz Graf Taaffe laut kaiserl. Patentes vom 13. Mai zum k. k. Feldmarschall erhoben.

**1704 18. August:** vermöge kaiserl. Patentes vom 18. August 1704 wurde dem Grafen Leiningen das durch Ableben des

Feldmarschalls Franz Mylord Taaffe von Carlingford erledigte Kürassier-Regiment gleiches Namens verliehen.

Gesehen.
Hannekart m/p.,
Oberst und Archivs-Director.

v. Egger m/p.,
Major, Director der Registraturs-Abtheilung des k. k Kriegs-Archivs.

---

## II.

## Die Militär-Dienstleistung

des im Jahre 1776 verstorbenen k. k. Feldmarschall-Lieutenants

Nicolaus Grafen Taaffe

betreffend.

**1726 März:** in den Acten der hofkriegsräthlichen Registratur vom Jahre 1726, Monat März, kömmt zum ersten Male ein Gesuch des Rittmeisters Nicolaus Grafen Taaffe vom k. k. Kürassier-Regimente Graf Hautois, an den Hofkriegsrath um die Bewilligung eines sechsmonatlichen Urlaubs nach Irland vor.

**1726 Mai:** bewilligt der k. k. Hofkriegsrath dem Rittmeister Nicolaus Grafen Taaffe die angesuchte Prolongation seines Urlaubs auf drei Monate.

**1729 October:** wurde vom General der Cavallerie Grafen Hautois die bei dessen unterhabendem Kürassier-Regimente erledigte Oberstlieutenants-Charge dem Rittmeister Nicolaus Grafen Taaffe verliehen.

**1730** erscheint derselbe im Militär-Schema vom Jahr 1730 als Oberstlieutenant des besagten Kürassier-Regiments.

**1732 3. Jänner:** wurde der Oberstlieutenant Nicolaus Graf Taaffe vermöge kais. Patentes vom 3. Jänner 1732 zum Obersten bei dem k. k. Kürassier-Regimente Lanthieri befördert.

**1734 März:** rückte das k. k. Kürassier-Regiment Lanthieri unter Commando des Obersten Nicolaus Grafen Taaffe bei der k. k. Armee unter Commando des Prinzen Eugen von Savoyen im Lager bei Philippsburg ein.

**1734 bis 1735:** während der Feldzüge gegen Frankreich vom Jahre 1734 bis 1735 war Oberst Nicolaus Graf Taaffe mit dem Lanthieri'schen Kürass.-Regimente bei der k. k. Armee im Reich.

**1736:** vor Ausbruch des Türkenkrieges 1736 bis 1739 befand sich der Oberst Nicolaus Graf Taaffe mit dem Lanthieri'schen Kürassier-Regimente in den Winterquartieren in Ungarn, im Baeser, Szolnaer und Neutraer Comitate.

**1737 1. Mai:** brach der Oberst Graf Taaffe mit dem Lanthieri'schen Kürassier-Regimente aus besagten Winterquartieren auf und rückte über Ketskemet, Futak und Peterwardein in's Lager der k. k. Armee bei Semlin.

**1737 14. Juli:** befand sich derselbe mit oberwähntem Kürassier-Regimente beim Truppencorps des F.-M. Grafen Seckendorf im Lager bei Baragin im 1. Treffen, rechten Flügel, unter F.-M.-L. Kavanagh und General-Major Löwenwalde.

**1737 1. August:** kömmt derselbe mit besagtem Kürassier-Regimente beim Corps des F.-M. Grafen Khevenhüller im Lager bei Nissa vor, und hatte hierauf bei dem Marsche dieses Corps gegen Widdin die Avantgarde mit diesem Regimente.

**1737 November:** beim Rückzuge der k. k. Armee hatte Oberst Graf Taaffe mit dem Lanthieri'schen Kürassier-Regimente die Arrièregarde und deckte bei dem Fort St. Elisabeth den Marsch der k. k. Artillerie und Bagage.

**1737 19. December:** bei Beziehung der Winterquartiere war derselbe anfangs mit besagtem Regimente auf Winterpostirung in Serbien, wurde aber in der Folge zum Corps des F.-M. Grafen Khevenhüller in's Temesvarer Banat beordert, wo er bis April 1738 verblieb.

**1738 2. September:** befehligte Oberst Graf Taaffe dieses Regiment in der Affaire bei Pallesch, 2. September.

**1738 2. September:** hat derselbe mit dem Lanthieri'schen Kürassier-Regimente unter Commando des G.-M. Ciceri den Rückzug der k. k. Armee gedeckt.

**1738 11. October:** befand sich besagter Oberst mit diesem Kürassier-Regimente beim Truppencorps des F.-M. Grafen Königsegg im Lager bei Semlin im 1. Treffen, linken Flügel, unter Commando des F.-M.-L. Balayra und G.-M. Ciceri.

**1738 27. October:** ist derselbe mit besagtem Kürassier-Regimente aus dem Lager bei Semlin aufgebrochen, um in die Winterquartiere in das Honter Comitat nach Ungarn einzurücken.

**1739 14. Jänner:** in dem Vorschlage des Hofkriegsraths-Präsidenten Grafen Harrach zur Bestimmung der für den Feldzug 1739 erforderlichen Generalität wird der Oberst Graf Taaffe vom Lanthieri-Kürassier-Regimente, als besonders hierzu tauglich, zum General-Feldwachtmeister vorgeschlagen.

**1739 11. Februar:** wurde der Oberst Nicolaus Graf Taaffe des Lanthieri'schen Kürassier-Regiments vermöge kais. Patentes vom 11. Februar 1739 zum k. k. General-Feldwachtmeister befördert, und demselben zugleich die angesuchte Urlaubsbewilligung nach England ertheilt.

**1739 11. Februar:** vermöge Standesausweises und Eintheilungsliste der k. k. Generalität und der Truppen zum Feldzuge von 1739 gegen die Türken, war der General-Feldwachtmeister Graf Taaffe zur k. k. Hauptarmee bestimmt.

Konnte bis 1748 in den Acten nicht vorgefunden werden.

**1752 2. Juli:** wurde der General-Feldwachtmeister Nicolaus Graf Taaffe vermöge kaiserl. Patentes ddo. Wien 2. Juli 1752 zum k. k. Feldmarschall-Lieutenant befördert.

**1772:** in einer Consignation über die pensionirten Herren Generäle, Stabs- und Oberoffiziere vom Jahre 1772 erscheint der F.-M.-L. Nicolaus Graf Taaffe im Pensionsstande befindlich.

**1776** ist besagter F.-M.-L. mit Tode abgegangen.

Gesehen.
Franz v. Hannekart m/p.,
Oberst und Archivs-Director.

v. Egger m/p.,
Major, Director der Registratur-Abtheilung des k. k. Kriegs-Archivs.

# POSSESSIONS.

The family of Taaffe since the beginning of English domination in Ireland had ample possessions in every part of this kingdom, their principal estates in Louth, Meath, Tipperary and Sligo, being more than sufficient to enable their owners to live according to the splendour of their rank as Peers of the realm.

Notwithstanding the subsequent civil wars, their different sacrifices for the Stuarts and adherence to Catholic Religion, most of the said estates still belonged to Francis Taaffe Earl of Carlingford and — though restrained by his will and encumbered by several debts — 1704 passed to his nephew Theobald, last Earl of Carlingford. The same dying without an issue, the Earldom of Carlingford grew extinct whilst the dignity of Viscount Corran and Baron of Ballymote devolved upon Nicholas Taaffe (next male descendant of John the first Viscount), whom the last Earl in his will had named his sole heir and executor.

Lord Nicholas Taaffe then took possession of the Corran-estates, when Robert Sutton, a Protestant and female relation to Theobald, raised a protestation, claiming the whole property for himself. In consequence of this, different lawsuits were brought before the Court of Chancery and several other Irish courts of justice, and finally were terminated by an agreement, according to which the estates of Ballymote, Ballyntuber, Ballyglass etc. were to be sold, one third of the product of sale falling to the share of Nicholas Lord Viscount Taaffe, for which he got a bond drawn by the hand of John Petty Fitzmaurice, afterwards Earl of Shelburne, whilst the other two by the latter were paid to the aforesaid Robert Sutton Esq.

The Carlingford-estates together with the Earldom of Tyrconnel, were granted to the family of Carpenter. (George III. 1761 May 28.)

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## Ballymote Castle.

Was built in the year 1300, by Richard de Burgh, the second Earl of Ulster, from his complexion commonly called the Red Earl. This nobleman, the first for possessions and power in the kingdom, after most magnificently entertaining the Parliament of Ireland in Kilkenny, in 1326, retired to the abbey of Athassel, in the county of Tipperary.

It was granted to Sir William Taaffe Knt., ancestor of the present Viscount Taaffe; the castle was large and strong, crowned with six round towers, the top of the highest fifty three feet from the ground. The walls are nine feet thick, and seem to have had a gallery or covered-way all round. On the top is a parapet of two feet thick, and a foot-way round. The entrance was defended by out-works, a few vestiges of which remain. The inside is a large area or lawn, so that the garrison must have dwelt in the towers.

The church stands at the end of the town, and was the cemetery of the Taaffes for many years; the building is not large, but of good workmanship, and the eastern window is remarkably handsome.

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## Clonshanville Abbey.

This monastery was granted by the Crown to William Taaffe; it stands upon the edge of a very extensive bog, the country for a great distance round being a flat. In Irish it is named Cluan-scan-mhil, or the retreat of the old Leper. It stands in the Barony of Boyle, and seven miles from the town of that name. A legendary account ascribes the foundation of the

BALLYMOTE CASTLE.

ABBEY OF CLONSHANVILLE.

BALLYHARA CASTLE.

CARLINGFORD ABBEY.

church to St. Patrick. The monastery consists of three distinct parts, which seem to have been formerly united, but now very much in ruins. The eastern window is entire: the tower sixty feet high, standing upon an arch, and has offsets. There are no remains of cloisters. Near the belfrey is a vault, the cemetery of the Frenches of Frenchpark; on the eastern wall of this vault are their arms, and this inscription:

„Pray for the Souls
Of Patrick French Fitz Stephen of Galway Burgess, who
lived in this world eighty six years.“

## Castle of Ballyhara.

This castle was erected by the O'Haras, a powerful sept in this and the neighbouring counties. It stands on the edge of a bog, with a flat country all around it, and not far from the village of Tubbercorry. About 1686, Hiberius O'Hara, who married Elizabeth, daughter of William Taaffe, resided at Ballyhara. Since that time it has gone so much to decay, that the entrance into the castle cannot be ascertained.

## Carlingford Castle.

Carlingford formerly gave the title of Earl to the family of Taaffe. This Earldom becoming extinct in that family by the decease of Theobald the fourth Earl without issue in 1738, his late Majesty, George III. bestowed the title of Viscount Carlingford on the family of Carpenter together with the Earldom of Tyrconnel.

The construction of this castle is ascribed by tradition to King John, about the year 1210; it is an extensive ruin, seated on a solid rock, the sides of which are laved by the sea. Lofty mountains rise in an inland direction, at the foot of which is a

narrow pass, formerly commanded by the fortress. The building was of an irregular form, adapted to the natural circumstances of its site. A wall divides it in the centre, and the divisions of the appartments in the south end are still standing. On one side seems to have been a platform or battery, for the defence of the harbour.

The bay of Carlingford, remarkable for the finest green-finned oisters, is three miles long and as many broad, and capable of receiving the largest vessels; but so full of rocks, as make the navigation dangerous. The prospect from this magnificent castle is grand; to the south-east the bay and ocean present themselves, and on the north-east the stupendous mountains of Mourne raise their lofty heads.

On the southern side of the town of Carlingford are the ruins of a monastery, founded in the year 1305 by Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, under the invocation of St. Malachy. The remains of the buildings are extensive and picturesque, exhibiting traces of the pointed architecture of the fourteenth century; the church consists of two chapels, divided by a square belfrey, supported by a lofty arch. The west end of the monastery has two square towers on each side, and a small turret in the centre. On the summit of a neighbouring hill is a spacious burying-ground, and a church adjoining it. Ivy, which covers these ruins, gives them a romantic wildness.

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## Friary of Jamestown, Leitrim.

This obscure Franciscan friary is extremely remarkable in the annals of Ireland, for being the place where the Roman Catholic Prelates assembled, August 6th, 1650. The forces of Parliament had been very successful, and a gloomy darkness hung over the affairs of the King and Catholics. The Duke of Loraine frequently professed his attachment to both, and declared that he was ready to assist them with men and money on the mortgage of any considerable city or town. The Lord Lieutenant appointed the Lords Taaffe and Athenry, and Mr.

CHURCH AT JAMESTOWN.

ROSS CASTLE (Co. of Kerry).

Geoffry Browne, to treat with him, and Galway was to be offered to His Highness.

The clergy, without consulting the government, met at Jamestown, and nominated commissioners to enter into a treaty with any foreign power, who was ready to aid them. The curious reader will not be displeased to see their names and titles:

Hugh O' Reilly. Archbishop of Armagh.

John Burk, Archbishop of Tuam.

John Culenan, Bishop of Raphoe.

Eugene Swiny, Bishop of Kilmore.

Francis Kirwan, Bishop of Killala.

Nicholas French, Bishop of Ferns, and Proctor for Thomas Fleming, Archbishop of Dublin.

Anthony Geoghegan, Bishop of Clonmacnois.

Walter Lynch, Bishop of Clonfert and Proxy for Edmund O'Dempsey, Bishop of Leighlin.

Arthur Magines, Bishop of Down and Connor, and Proxy for the Bishop of Dromore.

Hugh Burk, Bishop of Kilmacdough.

William Burk, Provincial of the Franciscans.

James, Abbot of Cong, and Commissary of the Canon's Regular of St. Austin.

Thomas Keran, Abbot of Boyle.

Charles Kelly, Dean of Tuam.

Bernard Egan, Proctor for the Provincial of the Dominicans.

Richard O' Kelly, Prior of Rathbran.

Thady Egan, Provost of Tuam.

Luke Plunket, Apostolic Protonotary, Rector of the College of Killeen in Meath, and Chaplain to the Leinster army.

John Dowly, Abbot of Kilmanock, and one of the Proctors for the chapter and clergy of Tuam.

Walter Enos, Apostolic Protonotary, Treasurer of Ferns and Proxy for the Provost of the collegiate church of Galway.

Their excommunication and other proceedings may be found in the history of this time.

This friary was never considerable nor the town of Jamestown, until the latter was incorporated and walled round about

the year 1623. Sir Charles Coote, to whom this town and large estates in Leitrim were granted, executed this business. He also erected a castle, which in 1645, was taken by the Earl of Carlingford after the discharge of a few cannon.

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## Ellischau Castle.

(Bohemia.)

Was built in the year 1595 by the Swihowskys, at that time one of the most powerful families in Bohemia. It stands in the district of Klattau about four leagues from the town of that name. About 1769, Count Pötting sold it to Francis Taaffe, a colonel in the Austrian service and second son of Nicholas Viscount Taaffe. He married Clementina, daughter of Lord John Bellew, by whom he had no issue, and after her decease 1797 made a donation of the castle and lands of Ellischau in favour of his nephew Rodolphus Viscount Taaffe.

The castle, a large and perfect building, forms an ample quadrangle, flanked by four towers, and has besides a very high, lantern-shaped central turret, proudly domineering over the others. It is pleasantly situated upon a small rising ground, having the parish-church of Silberberg to the North of it, the mountain of Raby to the West and the Prassiwec-forest to the South, all bold points of view, with several other remarkable objects, which every way enliven the prospect round it.

The gardens, though not very extensive, are beautifully laid out, rich in exotic plants and in perfect keeping with the palace. They seem larger than they are, abounding in intricate alleys, labyrinths and mazes. In addition to the gardens is the Prassiwec-forest with fine walks, commanding extensive views of the lovely scenery around and numerous enclosures for pheasants and deer.

ELLISCHAU (Bohemia).

St ANTHONYs CHAPEL ( Ellischau ).

KOLINETZ (Bohemia).

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